

FOOCHOW
DICTIONARY

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AN
ALPHABETIC DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE

IN THE FOOCHOW DIALECT.

BY

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AND

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FOOCHOW:
METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION PRESS

1870.

上古結

繩而治

後世聖

人易之

以書契

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P R E F A C E.

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As two names appear on the title-page of this dictionary, it is proper to indicate our respective shares in its preparation; and the more so, as it is due to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin to state that the larger portion of the labor of authorship has been freely performed by him, and that to his correct scholarship, extensive knowledge of the Foochow dialect, and indomitable perseverance, the dictionary is mainly indebted for the degree of thoroughness and accuracy it may possess. The manuscript for that portion of the dictionary comprised in pp. 1—631 was originally prepared by myself, but it was subsequently very carefully revised and improved by Mr. Baldwin, and a considerable portion of it (pp. 403—631) was entirely re-written by him. The portion comprised in pp. 632—1014, together with the Introduction to the dictionary, was prepared by Mr. Baldwin, and, as it was impracticable for me to revise his manuscript, it was printed just as it came from his hands. The general plan of the work and a responsibility for the whole are mine.

The design and scope of the dictionary are so fully set forth in the Introduction, given on subsequent pages, that it is unnecessary to make any extended remarks on the subject in this place. The aim has been to present a work that shall at once illustrate the Foochow dialect, and prove a valuable help to all students of the Chinese language. The definitions of the characters, and a large number of the phrases given under them, will apply equally well to any dialect through which the student seeks to acquire a knowledge of the general written language of China. Everything in

the work that is peculiar to the Foochow dialect has been carefully marked, so that the student cannot be misled on this point. The large number of Romanized words appearing in the dictionary, and for which the written language furnishes no characters, is an interesting feature of this dialect, and indicates that modern Chinese thought is outgrowing the stereotyped forms of this ancient language. The same feature appears in other dialects.

It is difficult to assign exact geographical limits to the Foochow dialect, or to estimate with precision the amount of the population by whom it is spoken. In Foochow city, the capital of the Fookien province, and throughout the Foochow and Foojing prefectures, it is, with considerable variations, the vernacular of the people. Beyond these limits, it is spoken only by the Foochow merchants, artisans, &c. &c. who reside in most of the important cities of Fookien. Regarding Foochow city as the center of the dialect, we may say that it extends, *eastward* to the sea, a distance of about thirty miles; *northward*, to the Chehkiang province, two hundred miles; *westward*, to the Yenping prefecture, one hundred miles; and *southward*, to the Hinghwa prefecture, seventy miles. It is probable the dialect is spoken by five millions of people. The only native work on the dialect is a small Tonic dictionary, named the *Paik Ing* (Eight Sounds), and containing about 10,000 characters, which are distributed, according to their tones, under what are called the Initials and Finals of the dialect. The work is noticed more at length in the Introduction to this dictionary.

In the preparation of this dictionary, the results of the labors of Drs. Morrison, Medhurst, and Williams, in Anglo-Chinese lexicography, have been freely availed of, and this general acknowledgment of indebtedness is gratefully made. Sincere thanks are tendered to those members of the Missionary community in Foochow who have, in many ways, rendered valuable assistance—especially to the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, and Rev. L. N. Wheeler, whose opportune help made it possible to publish the work in Foochow, and under whose consecutive superintendence five hundred pages of it were printed. A large portion of the Mandarin sounds, which appear under the leading characters in the dictionary, were kindly furnished by Walter T. Lay

PREFACE.

Esqr. of the Imperial Maritime Customs: Mr. Lay, however, is not responsible for any typographic errors in this department, as it was impossible for him to correct the proof-sheets while the work was passing through the press.

A brief list of Additions is placed at the end of the dictionary proper, and in it are given some additional uses of characters, and a few Romanized words and phrases which do not appear in the body of the work. A table of Corrections is given at the close of the volume, in which the more important errors occurring in the dictionary have been noted: the errors not corrected in the table are thought to be of an unimportant character, and their appropriate correction is readily suggested by the connection in which they occur. In the Index of Characters, where brackets have been used, it will be noticed that frequently the same character is repeated once or twice. In these instances the character has different tones which affect its meaning. The figures indicate where each form is found.

The printing of the dictionary, in view of the limited and imperfect appliances at command, has been a difficult and tedious task: the type-setting and press-work have been performed by Chinese hands; and, during the printing of the larger portion of the work, the supervision of the press and the drudgery of correcting the first "proofs", have unavoidably devolved on myself. A consideration of these circumstances will, perhaps, mitigate the severity of criticism, with regard to the defects and errors that may be detected in the work. The expenses of publication have been defrayed by the Mission Press connected with the Foochow Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.; and it is hoped that the proceeds arising from the sale of the book may reimburse the Office for the heavy outlay.

The lexicographic elucidation of, at least, the more prominent dialects of China may, perhaps, be regarded as a pressing demand of the times. A knowledge of the proverbs, peculiar idioms, and common speech of a people so numerous as the Chinese will throw important light on questions connected with the general laws of language; and is absolutely necessary to all who seek to influence Chinese mind, or form a correct estimate of Chinese character. The materials for the following dictionary have gradually accumulat-

ed in our hands, from various sources, during twenty years of ordinary study and labor as missionaries. It has been our cherished hope that ultimately they might assume a permanent form, so as to be of service to others who may follow us in the study and use of the Chinese language; and it is with much satisfaction that we are now permitted, in the providence of God, to realize that hope: at the same time we recognize the entire truthfulness of Dr. Johnson's remark, that while "every other author may aspire to praise, the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach".

The work is now offered to the public, with the earnest desire that it may be useful to students of the Chinese language; that it may tend to facilitate friendly intercourse between Western nations and China; and, above all, that it may promote the cause of Christian Missions among the Chinese.

R. S. MACLAY.

FOOCHOW, JUNE 14th 1870.

Conversion Table.

The system of orthography used in this dictionary differs somewhat from the romanization adopted later by Foochow-speaking people. Since the latter form of romanized symbols has been popularized, the following conversion table is hereby introduced.

THE ROMANIZED SYMBOLS OF THE FOOCHOW DIALECT.

	OLD.	STANDARDIZED.
<i>VOWELS:</i>	<i>a</i> as in <i>father</i>	<i>a</i>
	<i>ǎ</i> " " <i>hat</i>	<i>a</i>
	<i>é</i> " " <i>set</i>	<i>e</i>
	<i>ē</i> " " <i>her</i>	<i>e</i>
	<i>ó</i> " " <i>all</i>	<i>o</i>
	<i>ü</i> " " <i>French l'une</i>	<i>ü</i>
<i>CONSONANTS:</i>	<i>ch</i> soft, not aspirate	<i>c</i>
	<i>ch'</i> strong, aspirate	<i>ch</i>
	<i>h</i> (initial), aspirate (as in <i>his</i>)	<i>h</i>
	<i>k</i> soft, not aspirate	<i>g</i>
	<i>k'</i> strong, aspirate	<i>k</i>
	<i>l</i> as in English	<i>l</i>
	<i>m</i> as in English	<i>m</i>
	<i>n</i> as in English	<i>n</i>
	<i>ng</i> as in singing, both at the beginning and ends of words	<i>ng</i>
	<i>p</i> soft, not aspirate	<i>b</i>
	<i>p'</i> strong, aspirate	<i>p</i>
	<i>s</i> as in English	<i>s</i>
	<i>t</i> soft, not aspirate	<i>d</i>
	<i>t'</i> strong, aspirate	<i>t</i>
	<i>w</i> (initial consonant) as in <i>want</i>	<i>u</i>
	<i>y</i> (initial consonant) as in <i>you</i>	<i>i</i>

INTRODUCTION.

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The design of this Dictionary is to assist the student in the acquisition both of the classic or written, and the vernacular or spoken, forms of the Foochow dialect. The former in style, idiom, and usage often differs widely from the latter. In orthography however all the tables of initials, finals, and words are precisely the same in both forms; and many single words and phrases that are strictly classic or common book-phrases are also used in the spoken language. A considerable part of such phrases are however confined to the literary class of the people. This has led some to style the more refined terms teachers' or scholars' patois. The common use of some phrases in the reading and colloquial styles appears in the plan of the work. It is farther evident that a fair proportion of the phrases in Chinese character at the foot of the page, as also the definitions of the leading classic or lexicographic characters are the common property of the mandarin and local dialects of the empire. It is hoped therefore that this volume will be of general use to students of the Chinese language.

The work contains 928 different syllabic divisions or sections, as written in Roman letters and numbered in the text. This of course does not include all the distinctions arising from difference in tone. The number of leading classic and colloquial characters, including the abbreviated and duplicate or alternate forms, and those repeated under different sounds is 9390. The number of paragraphs with one or more leading characters is 8311, and the number introduced by Romanized colloquial words, without Chinese characters to represent them, is 1242, making the whole number of paragraphs in the Chinese and English text 9553. Besides these two classes, some characters are found in the phrases at the foot of the page, which do not appear in the main text as leading characters. In such cases the meaning of the character appears in the *definition of the phrase* where its Romanized equivalent occurs, and this is often the only, or the most important, meaning it ever has in the language. There are also occasional instances of unimportant colloquial words or particles, in combination with other words in the Romanized phrases, which do not appear independently as leading words.

The arrangement of the work is alphabetic, excepting that the aspirate and composite initials are treated as single and independent letters. The order then is *a, ch, ch', e, h, i, k, k', l, m, n, ng, o, p, p', s, t, t', u, w, y*. The Chinese characters are arranged in the order of the tones, when the Romanized spelling for their sounds is the same. The *mandarin* sounds are in general according to Wade's system,

and are placed under the characters. The general definitions are on the authority of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary and native authors, as interpreted by teachers and lexicographers. The colloquial or unauthorized meanings are always clearly distinguished. Sometimes an additional reading of a leading character is given *before* the general definitions, when its definitions are the same in the different readings. When they are different, both the reading and definitions are usually given at the close of the paragraph or in the proper alphabetic place in the book. In the latter case reference is made to the different sound at the *end* of the general definitions.

The standard authority among native scholars for the readings of characters, as well as for their meanings, is Kanghi's Dictionary. The *Paik Ing*, a native tonic dictionary, is not classic authority, though prized as a convenient Manual of the Rudiments of this dialect and as furnishing brief definitions of characters. Usage however often disregards the readings of both these dictionaries. And in the present work such usage is frequently followed in assigning a character its Romanized alphabetic place, while the reading discarded by native usage is noted in the phrase "Read. . . in the dictionaries" immediately following the character. The readings of the *Paik Ing* are mostly used to introduce *colloquial* words and phrases. But even in this respect there is no strict rule followed by native teachers. They use much liberty, often choosing, either for its sound or its sense, some *classic* character, simpler than the one found in the *Paik Ing*.

The phrases are distinguished into three classes: (1) those following the general definitions are classic or book phrases; (2) those under *COM.*, are *common* to the written and spoken languages, and include many refined terms and some epistolary phrases; (3) those under *COLL.*, are such as, by reason of idiom, meaning, or colloquial characters used wholly or partly to represent them, may be more properly classed as *colloquial* phrases. The number of phrases in this dictionary is estimated at 30,000 to 35,000, of which $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ are comprised in the last two classes above mentioned, and are consequently used with more or less frequency in the ordinary business of life.

A slight acquaintance with the language will convince the student of the impossibility of making a thorough and perfect distinction of the phrases into such classes. The literary tastes, knowledge, mental habits, and modes of speaking of different native teachers, as also the conceptions of the same teacher at different times, all tend to make the limits of the three classes somewhat variable, as found by actual experience in our work. Still there is ground for the distinction, and we hope that it will be useful in showing generally what phrases are spoken and what are not.

It should also be remarked in reference to the definitions of many of the colloquial phrases that there is no very fixed standard by which to test them. Usage varies to some extent in different places, while teachers and others often fail to agree in their explanations. This is peculiarly the case in reference to proverbial phrases. Some are universally known and used. Others are local, and others still are differently explained and applied in different localities.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

The system of orthography adopted in this Dictionary is essentially that known as the system of Sir William Jones. It was used in Romanizing the languages of India and the Pacific Islands, and the dialects of the North American Indians.

VOWELS.

1. *a*, as in *far*, *father*.
2. *á*, „ „ *care*, *fáir*, or as *e* in *there*.
3. *ā*, „ „ *hat*, *sat*, *fathom*.
4. *e*, „ „ *they*, *prey*, or as *a* in *name*.
5. *é*, „ „ *met*, *seven*, *error*.
6. *ë*, „ „ *her*, or as *i* in *bird*.
7. *i*, „ „ *machine*.
8. *í*, „ „ *pin*, or as the second *i* in *infinite*.
9. *o*, „ „ *no*, *note*, *report*.
10. *ó*, „ „ *for*, *lord*, or as *a* in *fall*.
11. *u*, „ „ *bull*, but oftener as *o* in *move*, or *oo* in *school*.
12. *ũ*, „ „ the French *l'une*, *jeune*.

DIPHTHONGS in the first tone.

1. *ai*, as in *aisle*, *aye*, *while*.
 2. *au*, „ *ow* in *now*, *howl*.
 3. *eu*,
 4. *iā*,
 5. *ié*,
 6. *io*,
- } have the sounds of the component vowels.
7. *iu*, as *ew* in *pew*, *chew*.
 8. *oi*, has the sound of the component vowels.

TRIPHTHONG in the first tone.

1. *ieu*, has the sound of the component vowels.

CONSONANTS.

1. *ch*, as in *church*.
2. *ch'*, the aspirate *ch*, or the same as *ch* with an additional *h*, which is always represented by the Greek *spiritus asper*, or mark of rough breathing.
3. *h*, as in *hand* at the beginning of words, while at the end it is not fully enunciated, but marks an abrupt closing of the vocal organs.

4. *k*, as in *king* at the beginning of words, while at the end it is a suppressed *k* sound, an (*like the h*) marks an abrupt closing of the vocal organs.
5. *k'*, the aspirate *k*.
6. *l*, as in *lay*.
7. *m*, ,, ,, *may*.
8. *n*, ,, ,, *nay*.
9. *ng*, ,, ,, *singing*, both at the beginning and end of words.
10. *p*, ,, ,, *pay*.
11. *p'*, the aspirate *p*.
12. *s*, as in *say*.
13. *t*, ,, ,, *tame*.
14. *t'*, the aspirate *t*.
15. *w*, as in *want*, *wing*, *swan*, in the beginning and middle of words.
16. *y*, as in *yore*.

The native standard of pronunciation is a work called 戚林八音合訂 *Ch'ek Ling Paik Ing Hak Teng* or more simply the *Paik Ing*, or Eight Tone Book. As seen from the full title it is a compilation of the works of two authors, *Ch'ek* and *Ling*. The page is divided by a horizontal line. The lower section is by *Ling*, and the characters are arranged by a system of 20 initials and 35 finals. As a dictionary, it is somewhat more comprehensive than the upper part, but it is not used as a standard of pronunciation. The upper section is ascribed originally to *Ch'ek* (a military chieftain of the Ming dynasty, known familiarly as 戚叅將 *Ch'ek ch'ang chiong*), and is the only standard of pronunciation for the Foochow dialect. It is a dictionary in which all the characters are systematically arranged according to their sounds. Each simple word has three elements, an initial sound, a final sound, and a tone. The initials are termed *che t'au*, word-heads. The finals are termed *che mó*, word-mothers, or fundamental generic sounds. To represent the former, 15 characters, having the 15 different initial sounds, are used. To represent the latter, 33 characters are in like manner employed. The original number was 36, but three of these became obsolete on account of identity in sound with other three in the list. This sys-

tem of initials, finals, and tones constitutes the alphabet of the language. All the characters of the *Paik Ing* are arranged under the 33 finals, as the leading element or symbol, with the subdivision into 15 classes under each final according to the initial sounds of the characters, and the farther subdivision into 7 classes under each initial according to their tones. In practice, however, it will be found that for a considerable number of possible combinations of the Initials and Finals with their Tonic inflections, there are neither written characters nor colloquial words in this dialect. The above arrangement of characters with their definitions constitutes Chinese Alphabetic Dictionary.

By referring to the Tables below, the student will observe that an *initial* sound is a single consonant or two consonants combined, and that no vowel is ever used as an initial. (Words under the *eng* initial, however, may be regarded as beginning with the vowel of the final sound or with *w* or *y*). It is also seen that a *final* sound consists of a vowel or vowels, sometimes preceded by *w* or *y*, and sometimes followed by *h*, *k*, or *ng*.

TONES.

The tonic marks belong properly to the Romanized orthography of the language, as the tone is always an essential part of the word. In theory and as commonly spoken of, there are eight tones in this dialect, but practically only seven, as the second and sixth are identical, and the characters and spoken words having this peculiarity of sound are invariably referred to the second tone. The tonic marks are the same as those used in Williams' Tonic Dictionary. They consist of semicircles, and semicircles combined with horizontal strokes. Their position at the corners of characters and words indicates the tone, as seen in the following diagram:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
丹	‘胆	旦’	答	談	‘胆	淡’	達
ζTang.	‘Tang.	Tang’.	Tak,	ζTang.	‘Tang.	Tang ²	Tak ₂ .

The poetical division of the tones is into 平聲 *ping*, *siang*, the even tones, and 仄聲 *chah*, *siang*, the deflected or oblique tones. The *first* and *fifth* tones belong to the former, and all the others to the latter class.

The tones are now commonly distinguished into two orders or grades, 上聲 *siong² (siǎng)*, the upper or primary tones, and 下聲 *ha² (siǎng)*, the lower or secondary tones. They are as follows:—

1. 上平 *siong² ping*, the upper even tone.
2. 上上 *siong² (siong, or siong² siong²)*, the upper rising tone.
3. 上去 *siong² k'ëü'*, the upper departing or diminishing tone.
4. 上入 *siong² ik₂* “ “ entering or abrupt tone.
5. 下平 *ha² ping*, the lower even tone.
6. 下上 *ha² (siong, or ha² siong²)*, the lower rising tone.
7. 下去 *ha² k'ëü'* the lower departing or diminishing tone.
8. 下入 *ha² ik₂* “ “ entering or abrupt tone.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TONES. The names given to the tones above are merely translations of the Chinese terms and furnish a very imperfect idea of their nature. The following very concise, lucid, and scientific description, with diagrams of the tones, is from the pen of Rev. Charles Hartwell of the American Board Mission.

“The tones have five elements, which are pitch, quality of voice, inflection, stress, and time.

The *first* tone has the pitch of a third, is the *head tone* in quality of voice, and is without inflection, without stress, and long in time.

The *second* tone is a minor third below the first, and has the pitch of sharp one. It is near the *orotund* in quality of voice, is without inflection, has the thorough stress, and is long in time.

The *third* tone begins on the pitch of a fifth below—as in diagram No. 1—and gradually rises to the key note. Or, with a consonant initial, begins on the key note of the voice—as in diagram No. 2—drops to a fifth below, and returns to the key note. It is long in time.

The *fourth* tone is like the third in pitch and inflection, but ends abruptly with a strong vanishing stress. It is pronounced more quickly than the third, but is properly long in time, as is shown by its changing to the first and second tones in combination, which are both long tones.

The *fifth* tone, beginning on the fifth of the voice in pitch with a strong radical stress, descends rapidly and is short in time. Sometimes, with consonant initials, it seems to take the form indicated in Diagram No. 2, the stress commencing with the vowel sound.

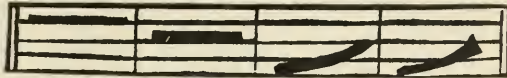
The *sixth* tone is the same as the second.

The *seventh* tone begins on the key-note of the voice, rises to the pitch of a second with strong emphasis, and descends with thorough stress to about a fifth below. It is long in time.

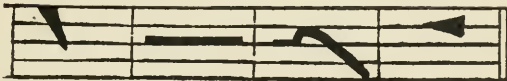
The *eighth* tone has the pitch of a third, is without inflection, and is short in time. It ends very abruptly, though with less stress than the fourth tone.

DIAGRAMS OF THE FOOCHOW TONES
IN THEIR FULL FORM.

No. 1. . *Upper series.*



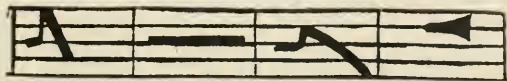
Lower series.



No. 2. Or, *Upper series thus.*



Lower series thus.



In the above diagrams the middle line is designed to represent the key-note of the speaker's voice".

The Rev. M. C. White, M. D., formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, now a Professor in Yale College, U. S. A. after careful study of the dialect, published the results of his investigations in the Methodist Quarterly Review. We quote his graphic delineation of the tones.—“The *first*, or *primary smooth tone*, called *siong*² *ping*, is a uniform even sound, enunciated a little above the ordinary speaking key, but neither elevated nor depressed, from the commencement to the close of the word. It is, in this respect, like the enunciation of a note in music; it may, therefore, be called the singing tone, or the musical monotone.

The *second*, or *primary high tone*, called *siong*² *siong*, is enunciated in the ordinary speaking key, and the voice usually falls a note at the close, as at the end of a sentence in unimpassioned discourse. In connected discourse, however, the second tone is sustained, and turns upward, like the vanishing stress of unaccented words in common conversation. In attempting to pronounce the letters *a-e*, we notice that *e* is pronounced either a note higher, or lower, than *a*. So, also, if we take the pains to listen attentively when *a* alone is pronounced, we shall notice that it has its ending, or vanishing movement, turned upward one note; or, if spoken like the close of a sentence, where the voice falls in the usual way, we shall perceive that the vanishing movement of *a* turns downward one note. This is exactly the variety of enunciation, distinguished by the *second*, or *siong*² *siong*, tone in this dialect.

The *third*, or *primary diminishing tone*, called *siong*² *k'ëü*, is what elocutionists call the *rising third*, and is heard in English on the emphatic word in a direct question, as, “Does it *rain?*” where the voice turns upward, through the interval of two notes of the octave.

The *fourth*, or *primary abrupt tone*, called *siong*² *ik*, turns the voice upward through the same interval as the *third tone*; but it terminates abruptly, as though the voice was suddenly interrupted in an effort to pronounce a final *h*. In words which, in other tones, end in *ng*, the abrupt close of the fourth tone sounds somewhat like a suppressed or half-uttered *k*, but the clicking sound of the *k* is not heard. If a person should attempt to ask the question, “Can you open the *lock!*” and be suddenly stopped before enunciating the final clicking sound of the *k*, he would give to the last word the *primary abrupt tone*.

The *fifth*, or *secondary smooth tone*, called *ha*² *ping*, is a quick, forcible enunciation, commencing about two notes above the ordinary key, and suddenly dropping down, at the close, to the key note. It is what is called by elocutionists the *falling third*, and, when emphatic, the *falling fifth*. It is sometimes called the scolding tone. It is heard in a petulant enunciation of the emphatic words in the sentence, “*No!* I'll do no such *thing.*”

The *sixth tone* is identical with the *second*, and no words are arranged under it: that is, no *secondary high*, or *rising tone*, has yet been invented in this dialect.

The *seventh* or *secondary diminishing tone*, called *ha' k'ü'*, is a guttural downward circumflex. It is, in English, expressive of peculiar emphasis, frequently indicating rebuke, scorn, or contempt, as,

“Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape?

. . . Back to thy punishment,

False fugitive.”

“You wrong me every way; you *wrong* me, Brutus.”

The words *very many*, if spoken with forcible emphasis, would also exhibit the tone under consideration.

This is probably the most difficult tone in the language to enunciate correctly, under all circumstances.

The *eighth*, or *secondary abrupt tone*, called *ha' ik*, closes abruptly, like the *fourth tone*, but differs from it by being enunciated on a uniform pitch, a little above the ordinary key. The *eighth* tone is an abrupt termination of the first tone, in the same manner as the *fourth* tone is an abrupt termination of the third.”

THE TONES IN COMBINATION

When words are enunciated singly, the tones appear in their full form and are marked in their elements and distinctive peculiarities. But in compound terms or phrases, whose component words are in regimen, or close construction, they assume striking peculiarities, which in some cases involve a radical change. *These peculiarities relate to the first or leading word of the term or phrase.* The only exception that we have noticed is when the following word is a mere suffix or unimportant word, in which case the leading word usually retains its ordinary character as to tone.

The *first* tone (leading) is usually spoken with a very strongly marked accent as in *sing sang* (teacher), *ki 'chü* (a foundation).

The *second* tone (leading) has the peculiar inflection noticed above in the description of tones. It sometimes imparts to the voice a slightly sarcastic accent, especially when the following word is in the 3d or 7th tone, as in *'siong s'ü'* (reward), *'ka mô'* (to feign).

The *third* and *seventh* tones (leading) cannot be distinguished from the *first* (leading). They have the same strongly marked accent. This is easily tested in colloquial terms which have no generally accepted character to represent the leading word. Native teachers, in borrowing a character for it, often disagree. One, perhaps, will use a first tone, another a third tone, and another a seventh tone, character.

The *fourth* tone (leading), when ending in *h*, has the quality of the *first* tone (leading); when ending in *k*, that of the *second* tone (leading). The following are familiar examples:—*ti'äh*, *hwa* (to pluck flowers), *k'äh*, *ti'äng* (a parlor), *tóh*, *'ki'äng* (a small table) spoken as *tó 'ki'äng* (a small knife); *paik*, *'ing* (the eight tones), *ch'ek*, *ngwok*, the seventh month), *'i'ek*, *li'äng'* (an iron chain).

The *fifth* tone (leading) is spoken in a low or depressed tone of the voice without marked emphasis. The inexperienced student in his effort to speak words of this tone *in regimen*, according to the rules laid down for the tones *in their full form*, misses the sound entire, and enunciates it like the *first* tone in regimen, saying *niéng pwanŋ* instead of *niéng pwanŋ'* (a year and a half), *pu sak*, instead of *pu sak*, (a Buddhist idol). The distinction is very apparent in the comparative pronounciation of such phrases as *ki 'chi* (a foundation) and *ki 'chi* (chess-men).

The *sixth* tone is obsolete, or the same as the *second*.

The *seventh* tone (leading) is the same as the *third* tone (leading), q. v.

The *eighth* tone (leading) has no marked distinction—as that prevailing in the *fourth* tone—between words ending in *h* and *k*. In the city of Foochow it is enunciated in a depressed tone of voice like the *fifth* tone (leading), while in the suburbs, and probably in the country, it is often heard with a strongly marked accent like the *first* tone (leading). This may be regarded as a kind of country brogue. In phrases having the *second* word in the *fifth* tone, this peculiar brogue is less evident, which is due to the strong radical stress or emphasis pertaining to that tone. Examples,—*pa_h ma* (a white horse), *si_h pi* (a stone tablet), *si_h ta* (to drink tea), *pa_h 'ak*, (the white pagoda), *hok₂ senŋ*, (a pupil), *hak₂ e'* (agreeable), *nik₂ 'au* (the sun).

TABLES.

The following Tables exhibit the system of Romanized Orthography, as used in writing the words or vocables of this dialect. An approximate representation of the sounds is all that can be hoped for in this department. Some students prefer *i* and *u* to *y* and *w* where these occur in the system. Good arguments may be adduced for either set of letters. But it should be observed that such arguments are partial in their application and do not affect the system as a whole, when the tones and their combinations, as well as the vowel and consonant sounds, are considered. It is hoped that the system adopted in this work will be readily acquired and prove serviceable to the student.

TABLE I. The initials and the finals, with the characters used in the Paik Ing to represent them, and their alphabetic value in Roman letters.

NOTE. The 11th initial (eng) denotes simply the absence of any initial consonant, hence the blank on the right in the column of alphabetic values.

FIFTEEN INITIALS.			THIRTY-THREE FINALS.					
1	Liu	柳 L	1	Ch'ung	春 ung	17	Sieu (d)	燒 ieu
2	Piéng	邊 P	2	Hwa	花 wa	18	Ngüng	銀 üng
3	Kiu	求 K	3	Hiong	香 iong	19	Kong	缸 ong
4	K'e	氣 K'	4	Ch'iu (d)	秋 iu	20	Chi	之 i
5	Tá	低 T	5	Sang	山 ang	21	Tëng	東 ëng
6	P'ó	波 P'	6	K'ai	開 ai	22	Kau	郊 au
7	T'a	他 T'	7	Ka	嘉 a	23	Kwo (b)	過 wo
8	Cheng	曾 Ch	8	Ping	賓 ing	24	Sá	西 á
9	Nik	日 N	9	Hwang	歡 wang	25	Kio (c)	橋 io
10	Si	時 S	10	K'ó	歌 ó	26	Kié	鷄 ié
11	Eng	鶯	11	Sü	須 ü	27	Siäng	聲 iäng
12	Mung	蒙 M	12	Pwí (a)	杯 wí	28	Ch'oi	催 oi
13	Ngü	語 Ng	13	Ku	孤 u	29	Ch'ë	初 ë
14	Ch'ok	出 Ch'	14	Teng	燈 eng	30	T'iéng	天 iéng
15	Hi	喜 Hi	15	Kwong	光 wong	31	K'ia	奇 iä
			16	Hwi	輝 wi	32	Wai	歪 wai
						33	Keu	溝 eu

NOTE. Much difficulty is experienced in Romanizing some of the final sounds.

(a) Some would write the *pwí* final *pwé*; others prefer the form *pwoi*.

(b) Some give to the *kwo* final an additional slight *a* or *ë* sound, writing it *kwoa* or *kwoë*.

(c) Some would write the *kio* final *küo*; others prefer the form *kioa* or *kioë*.

Perhaps none of these forms fully represent the required sounds, which are accurately learned only by imitating the native mode of pronunciation.

(d) The vowel sounds of the *ch'iu* and *sieu* finals are often confounded—by teachers as well as others—especially in the suburbs and country. The same remark holds in reference to the *pwí* and *hwi* finals, the tendency being to use *wi* instead of *wi*.

TABLE II. Primary syllables or words, formed

Note. Words, composed of the *eng* initial and either of the

		Liu 柳	Piéng 邊	Kiu 求	K'e 氣	Tá 低	P'ó 波
Ch'ung	春花	lung	pung	kung	k'ung	tung	p'ung
Hwa	香	lwa	pwa	kwa	k'wa	twa	p'wa
Hiong	秋	liong	piong	kiong	k'iong	tiong	p'iong
Ch'iu	山	liu	piu	kiu	k'iu	tiu	p'iu
Sang	開	lang	pang	kang	k'ang	tang	p'ang
K'ai	嘉	lai	pai	kai	k'ai	tai	p'ai
Ka	賓	la	pa	ka	k'a	ta	p'a
Ping	歡	ling	ping	king	k'ing	ting	p'ing
Hwang	歌	lwang	pwang	kwang	k'wang	twang	p'wang
K'ó	須	ló	p'ó	k'ó	k'ó	tó	p'ó
Sü	杯	lü	pü	kü	k'ü	tü	p'ü
Pwí	孤	lwí	pwí	kwí	k'wí	twí	p'wí
Ku	燈	lu	pu	ku	k'u	tu	p'u
Teng	光	leng	peng	keng	k'eng	teng	p'eng
Kwong	輝	lwong	pwong	kwong	k'wong	twong	p'ong
Hwi	燒	lwi	pwí	kwi	k'wi	twi	p'wi
Sieu	銀	lieu	pieu	kieu	k'ieu	tieu	p'ieu
Ngüng	釘	lüng	püng	küng	k'üng	tüng	p'üng
Kong	之	long	pong	kong	k'ong	tong	p'ong
Chi	東	li	pi	ki	k'i	ti	p'i
Tëng	郊	lëng	pëng	këng	k'ëng	tëng	p'ëng
Kau	過	lau	pau	kau	k'au	tau	p'au
Kwo	西	lwo	pwo	kwo	k'wo	two	p'wo
Sá	橋	lá	pá	ká	k'á	tá	p'á
Kio	雞	lio	pio	kio	k'io	tio	p'io
Kié	聲	lié	pié	kié	k'ié	tié	p'ié
Siäng	催	liäng	piäng	kiäng	k'iäng	tiäng	p'iäng
Ch'oi	初	loi	poi	koi	k'oi	toi	p'oi
Ch'ë	天	lë	pë	kë	k'ë	të	p'ë
T'iéng	奇	liéng	piéng	kiéng	k'iéng	tiéng	p'iéng
K'iä	歪	liä	piä	kiä	k'iä	tiä	p'iä
Wai	溝	lwai	pwai	kwai	k'wai	twai	p'wai
Keu		leu	peu	keu	k'eu	teu	p'eu

by combining each initial with each final.

finals *hiong, sieu, kio, siang, t'iéng*, and *k'ia*, begin with *y*.

T'a 他	Cheng 曾	Nik 日	Si 時	Eng 鶯	Mung 蒙	Ngü 語	Ch'ok 出	Hi 非
t'ung	chung	nung	sung	ung	mung	ngung	ch'ung	hung
t'wa	chwa	nwa	swa	wa	mwa	ngwa	ch'wa	hwa
t'iong	chiong	niong	siong	yong	miong	ngiong	ch'iong	hiong
t'iu	chia	niu	siu	iu	miu	ngiu	ch'iu	hiu
t'ang	chang	nang	sang	ang	mang	ngang	ch'ang	hang
t'ai	chai	nai	sai	ai	mai	ngai	ch'ai	hai
t'a	cha	na	sa	a	ma	nga	ch'a	ha
t'ing	ching	ning	sing	ing	ming	nging	ch'ing	hing
t'wang	chwang	nwang	swang	wang	mwang	ngwang	ch'wang	hwang
t'ó	chó	nó	só	ó	mó	ngó	ch'ó	hó
t'ü	chü	nü	sü	ü	mü	ngü	ch'ü	hü
t'wí	chwí	nwí	swí	wí	mwí	ngwí	ch'wí	hwí
t'u	chu	nu	su	u	mu	ugu	ch'u	hu
t'eng	cheng	neng	seng	eng	meng	ngeng	ch'eng	heng
t'wong	chwong	nwong	swong	wong	mwong	ngwong	ch'wong	hwong
t'wi	chwi	nwi	swi	wi	mwi	ngwi	ch'wi	hwi
t'ieu	chieu	nieu	sieu	yeu	mieu	ngieu	ch'ieu	hieu
t'üng	chüng	nüng	süng	üng	müng	ngüng	ch'üng	hüng
t'ong	chong	nong	song	ong	mong	ngong	ch'ong	hong
t'i	chi	ni	si	i	mi	ngi	ch'i	hi
t'ëng	chëng	nëng	sëng	ëng	mëng	ngëng	ch'ëng	hëng
t'au	chau	nau	sau	au	mau	ngau	ch'au	hau
t'wo	chwo	nwo	swo	wo	mwo	ngwo	ch'wo	hwo
t'á	chá	ná	sá	á	má	ngá	ch'á	há
t'io	chio	nio	sio	yo	mio	ngio	ch'io	hio
t'ié	chié	nié	sié	ié	mié	ngié	ch'ié	hié
t'iäng	chiäng	niäng	siäng	yäng	miäng	ngiäng	ch'iäng	hiäng
t'oi	choi	noi	soi	oi	moi	ngoi	ch'oi	hoi
t'ë	chë	në	së	ë	më	ngë	ch'ë	hë
t'iéng	chiéng	niéng	siéng	yéng	miéng	ngiéng	ch'iéng	hiéng
t'ia	chia	nia	sia	ya	mia	ngia	ch'ia	hia
t'wai	chwai	nwai	swai	wai	mwai	ngwai	ch'wai	hwai
t'eu	cheu	neu	seu	eu	meu	ngeu	ch'eu	heu

TABLE III. FINALS, AS MODIFIED BY TONES.

Note. The *eng* initial is placed at the head of this table, as it denotes the absence of any initial consonant, and therefore gives the simplest form of all the finals through each tone. Hence all words spoken without an initial consonant, or beginning with *w* or *y*, are classed under this initial. See *Note* on preceding page.

Eng	鶯	上平	上上	上去	上入	下平	下上	下去	下入
Ch'ung	春	ung	ung	ong	ok	ung	ung	ong	uk
Hwa	花	wa	wa	wa	wah	wa	wa	wa	wah
Hiong	香	iong	iong	iong	iok	iong	iong	iong	iok
Ch'iu	秋	iu	iu	eu	euh	iu	iu	eu	iuh
Sang	山	ang	ang	ang	ak	ang	ang	ang	ak
K'ai	開	ai	ai	ai	aih	ai	ai	ai	aih
Ka	嘉	a	a	a	ah	a	a	a	ah
Ping	賓	ing	ing	eng	ek	ing	ing	eng	ik
Hwang	歡	wang	wang	wang	wak	wang	wang	wang	wak
Kó	歌	ó	ó	ó	óh	ó	ó	ó	óh
Sü	須	ü	ü	ëü	ëüh	ü	ü	ëü	üh
Pwí	杯	wí	wí	woí	wóh	uí	wí	woí	wíh
Ku	孤	u	u	o	oh	u	u	o	uh
Teng	燈	eng	eng	aing	aik	eng	eng	aing	ek
Kwong	光	wong	wong	wong	wok	wong	wong	wong	wok
Hwi	輝	wi	wi	oi	oih	ui	wi	oi	wih
Sieu	燒	ieu	ieu	ieu	ieuh	ieu	ieu	ieu	ieuh
Ngüng	銀	üng	üng	ëüng	ëük	üng	üng	ëüng	ük
Kong	缸	ong	ong	aung	auk	ong	ong	aung	ok
Chi	之	i	i	e	eh	i	i	e	ih
Tëng	東	ëng	ëng	aëng	aëk	ëng	ëng	aëng	ëk
Kau	郊	au	au	au	auh	au	au	au	auh
Kwó	過	wo	wo	wo	woh	wo	wo	wo	woh
Sá	西	á	á	á	áh	á	á	á	áh
Kio	橋	io	io	io	ioh	io	io	io	ioh
Kié	雞	ié	ié	ié	ieh	ié	ié	ié	ieh
Siäng	聲	iäng	iäng	iäng	iäk	iäng	iäng	iäng	iäk
Ch'oi	催	oi	oi	ói	óih	oi	oi	ói	oih
Ch'ë	初	ë	ë	aë	aëh	ë	ë	aë	ëh
T'iéng	天	iéng	iéng	iéng	iek	iéng	iéng	iéng	iek
K'ia	奇	iä	iä	iä	iäh	iä	iä	iä	iäh
Wai	歪	wai	wai	wai	waih	wai	wai	wai	waih
Keu	溝	eu	eu	aiu	aiuh	eu	eu	aiu	euh

It appears from Table III, and its note of explanation that there are 90 final syllables, which (as belonging to the *eng* initial) are also independent words or vocables. They may be arranged alphabetically as follows:—

a, á, aě, aěh, aěk, aěng, ah, áh, ai, aih, aik, aing, aiu, aiuh, ak, ang, au, auh, auk, aung, e, ě, eh, ěh, ek, ěk, eng, ěng, eu, ěü, euh, ěüh, ěūk, ěüng, i, iă, (yă), iăh, (yăh), iăk (yăk), iăng, (yăng), iě, iěh, iěk, (yěk), iěng, (yěng), ieu, (yéu), ieu, (yeuh), ih, ik, ing, io, (yo), ioh (yoh), iok (yok), iong, (yong), iu, iuh, o, ó, oh, óh, oi, ói, oih, óih, ok, ong, u, ũ, uh, ũh, ui, úi, uk, ũk, ung, ũng, wa, wah, wai, waih, wak, wang, wi, wí, wih, wih, wo, woh, woi, woih, wok, wong.

The tables II and III also furnish the data for ascertaining the number of vocables produced by the combination of initials with finals and the modification by tones. The whole number is (15X33X7) 3465. Besides these, there are two words not strictly referable to the table of initial and final sounds, viz., the semi-vocal nasal *ng*² (no, not) on p. 595, and the word *ngiau*, on p. 610, composed of the initial *ng* and a final compounded of *i* and *au*,—making the whole number of vocables 3467. But probably less than half of these are in actual use. This paucity of vocables or monosyllabic words is largely compensated by the very frequent union of two or more words, virtually forming polysyllables, to express simple ideas. Thus the number of words is in effect increased to several thousands, which give to this dialect “a richness and variety of expression but little inferior to that of many alphabetic languages”.

Chinese phrases as foot notes. The expedient of placing the Chinese characters at the foot of the page was adopted because, while the dictionary was going through the press, we found it impracticable to combine our English and Chinese fonts of type in the same text. A fixed portion of the lower part of each page was, therefore, set apart for Chinese, the design being to place there the characters for the more important phrases occurring on the page. A new font of English type, which we could combine with the Chinese, arrived just in time to be used in printing the Introduction.

List of Radicals and Index of Characters. These are comprised in pages 1015—1104 at the end of the volume. Characters may usually be found by the alphabetic order of their sounds, as in English dictionaries. But when the sound of a character is unknown to the student, or the native teacher gives it a reading different from that under which it is classed in this Dictionary, reference must be made to the Index. The radicals are 214 in number, and the larger part of these are characters in common use. All other characters are composed of some one of these radicals and a certain number of additional strokes. To find a character in the Index, the student must first ascertain its radical and then the number of additional strokes made in writing it. To facilitate the search, it will be useful to observe the following suggestions, which are quoted with slight modifications from William's Tonic Dictionary, as being well adapted to our design in this part of the Introduction. "The best mode of impressing the forms of the characters on the memory is an important question; but in most cases, the union of the radical and primitive as *the* two parts to be remembered, has the advantage of simplicity, and the sound and meaning can be attached to these by the laws of association better than to a collection of strokes made apparently without plan. After learning the radicals, a careful examination of the primitives as given by Callery will show the principles on which the great mass of characters in the language are formed, and practice in reading and writing will then make them familiar. Many of the most common characters are the most difficult to find in the Index; they are generally placed under the simpler radicals, where they should be looked for first. For instance 以, 全, 令, 仄, are all under 人; 井, 亞, are under 二; 兒, 先, are under 儿; all of which are referred to these radicals chiefly because they were prominent parts of the characters, and likely to catch the eye. Such anomalous instances amount to about two hundred, all of them primitives, while the remainder will give less trouble in ascertaining the proper radical. About one half (108) of the radicals are placed on the right or left of the primitive—constituting one half of the character and easily recognized. Others, like 二, 勺, 匚, 乚, 口, 行, 門, and 冂, embrace the primitive and give no trouble. About 40 of them are

placed on the top of the primitive, a few of which enter into combination with it, as in 奉, 夷, 彝, or 彘, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 宀, 广, 疒, 爪, 穴, 竹, 田, 艹, 虍, 雨, are more apparent. For many of the remainder, where the radical is either in combination, or the character is formed of two or three radicals as 相, 龔, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding. In counting the number of strokes in a character, the radical is not reckoned. After becoming familiar with the radicals themselves, and having a general acquaintance with the primitives, the number of strokes can be most quickly ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character 鬻 (rice - porridge), found under the radical 鬲, is made up of 弓, 米 and 弓, which severally number 3, 6, and 3 strokes, or 12 in all; the character 灑 (bubbling water), placed under the radical 水, is composed of 曲, 豆, 刀, 巴, numbering 11, 7, 2, and 4, strokes, or 24 in all. The number of characters formed of so many strokes as these is very few, and in most cases a glance at the word is sufficient to see how many make it". The following brief analysis may also be found useful in the more difficult task of memorizing *the general meanings* of characters. "The groups of characters under most of the radicals naturally refer to *the leading idea*; about one-third of them are more arbitrary, a large part of the characters under them having no reference to their radical. Those of the latter sort are usually primitives, of which there are about 1700 in the whole language".

In conclusion, the following practical suggestions are made, relating principally to the acquisition of the spoken language.

1. Study thoroughly the Orthography, comprising the rudiments of the language with the elements of initial, final, and tone in single words, as given in the Tables.
2. Practice on the rudiments and tables *with the native teacher*, learning to enunciate as he does. No extent or thoroughness of independent study can ever compensate for deficiency in such practice.

3. Notice the important changes which occur in the combination of tones, as given on pages xv and xvi.

4. Also observe how the final consonants *h*, *k*, and *g*, and some of the initials, are often half-suppressed or seem wholly to disappear in the easy, native mode of speaking. Very close attention should be given to these idiomatic changes, so soon as thoroughness is attained in enunciating words singly. This is essential to ease and accuracy in public address and common conversation.

5. It will be found useful to practice writing out, in the Romanized form, simple phrases heard in conversation. This will serve to fix them in the memory, and to draw the attention to many important words or particles, which otherwise might not be thoroughly learned for years.

6. The student should by no means confine himself to his books and teacher, but should mingle with common people and observe carefully their modes of speaking. The union of study and observation will help to form a style, alike removed from coarseness and excessive refinement, while exclusive study with a teacher will tend to the formation of a book-colloquial style, not fully or readily understood by the people at large.

ALPHABETIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

FOOCHOW DIALECT.

(1)

A.

鴉
鴉
鴉

A raven with a white streak on its breast: the former is used in the term for opium: 'u a, or 'l6 a, (coll. 'l6 wa), a crow, a raven; COLL., 'a p'iénŋ' opium; 'a p'iénŋ' hong, opium as prepared for smoking; 'a p'iénŋ' kwang, an opium shop; 'a p'iénŋ' t'u, crude opium, opium in balls; 'a p'iénŋ' ngiêng' confirmed in the habit of smoking opium; 'a p'iénŋ' sai, dregs of opium; as adhering to the pipe in smoking.

丫
丫

Forked, a fork, a crotch; the parting, of two fingers, branches, or tines: 'a k'wang, a slave-girl, a maid-servant; COLL., 'a t'au, a female slave; 'a kiäng, a slave girl.

阿

Read 6; used for the coll. a, as in 'a chi, a cicada, a locust; 'a pang, to chaffer, to haggle; 'a pang hu, or a

'pang k'a, a chafferer, a skinflint, a mean fellow.

A. A coll. word, as in a cha, used for la cha, dirty, foul, vile.

吓

A coll. character, used for the disjunctive or, as in o' chiong wang' a mó, is it so or not? also euphonic and emphatic, as in 'se' a, yes, it is, right.

亞

Inferior, second, next, junior; to esteem lightly; hunchbacked, ugly; used as a prefix to names: 'pok, 'a, not inferior; COM., 'a k'wi, the second class of Kújin literary graduates, comprising from the sixth to the twelfth, as their names stand on the official list; 'a seng' a secondary sage, as Mencius; 'a maing' another designation for Mencius.

啞

Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as of a bell; confused noise of children; wheezing; the nape of the neck: 'a k'eu, dumb, a

1 烏 2 鴉 3 鴉片 4 鴉片 5 鴉片館 6 鴉片 7 鴉片 8 鴉片 9 丫 10 丫 11 丫頭仔 12 阿 13 阿 14 阿 15 阿 16 阿 17 阿 18 阿 19 阿 20 阿

dumb person; ¹*a* 'chü (coll. 'a 'chü), a mute; ²*a* *ne*² an enigma, a riddle; com., ³*paŋ*² 'a, dumb; a mute; ⁴*siàng* 'ing 'a, the voice hoarse; ⁵*liêng* 'lêng *te*² 'a, deaf and dumb, incorrigibly stupid; COLL., 'a 'chü *siäh*, *wong* 'liêng, the dumb eat the (bitter) *wong* 'liêng herb; *met.*, one dumb with grief.

婭 Brothers-in-law: ⁶*ing* 'a, relatives by marriage, especially brothers and parents.

拗 Read 'au; coll. 'a: to snap, to break in two, to twist: ⁷*a* *siäh*² to break in two; 'a *hwa*, to pluck flowers; 'a *chiä*² to break the sugarcane; ⁸*a* 'ch'iu, to bend or wrench hands, as in a trial of strength; *met.*, perverse, refractory; 'a *lang*² 'tong, or 'a *tó*² 'tong, to snap or break in two.

吓 A coll. word used at the end of a sentence; an exclamation of pain or surprise, spoken 'a or 'a² according to intensity of feeling: 'ai 'a, or 'ai 'a² oh! ah! *se*² 'a, it is certainly; 'hó 'a, good, excellent.

下² Read *ha*²; coll. *a*²: down, inferior, low, mean; next, once, a time, a while; below, under, to descend; a little; a particle denoting fold or quantity: 'a² *niêng*, the following year; 'a² *ngwok*² next month; 'a² 'á, below, under; *sioh*² 'a² once; *lang*² 'a² twice; 'ting *sioh*² 'a² wait a little; 'a² *pwang*² one and a half; *lang*² 'a² *sá*² twice as much;

'a² *kié* the following quarter of the year; 'a² 'ngu, or 'a² 'tau' the afternoon; 'a² 'chiêng² low, vulgar, mean; 'a² 'chóh, or 'a² 'siá, sordid, niggardly; ¹⁰*a* 'kai' the lower regions, hades; 'a² 'sing, or 'a² 'tong, the lower portion of the human body; ¹¹*a* 'nik, a future day; ¹²*a*² 'ing, a menial, a servant; 'a² 'huí, or 'a² 'ch'ü' the next time; 'a² *ne*² 'huí, the very next time, another time, hereafter; ¹³*a*² 'hu, the lower prefectures (of Fookien); ¹⁴*a*² 'pang, name given to the S. E. maritime districts of Fookien; ¹⁵*a*² 'k'wo, the next literary examination; ¹⁶*a*² 'ch'ung, the next primary examination; *p*² 'a *h*, 'k'wí 'a² to strike a few times, give a few blows; 'a² *ma tai*² grasping, overreaching; *na*² *sioh*² 'a² just once; only, but, this only; this one point remains, as to be spoken of or considered; ¹⁷*a*² 'hai, or 'a² 'pa, the chin; ¹⁸*a*² 'so' a secret, something concealed, a secret purpose or design, as 'i 'o' 'sié' 'nóh, 'a² 'so' what secret design has he? ¹⁹*a*² 'ch'iu, to put the hand to, to seize, to begin to do; 'a² 'ma 'yêng' a feast given to a friend on his arrival; 'a² 'paik, 'têng² a bully, a rough, a rascal.

廈² Read *ha*²; coll. *a*² as in ²⁰*a*² 'mwong, Amoy; ²¹*a*² 'mwong 'hai 'wong, the Amoy superintendent of Trade; ²²*a*² 'mwong 'tó' the Taitai of Amoy.

媿² Read 'ngá; used for the coll. *a*²: the crying of a child.

¹啞 ²子 ³病 ⁴啞 ⁵聲 ⁶謎 ⁷啞 ⁸姻 ⁹手 ¹⁰下 ¹¹折 ¹²下 ¹³年 ¹⁴下 ¹⁵界 ¹⁶下 ¹⁷人 ¹⁸下 ¹⁹南 ²⁰下 ²¹春 ²²下 ²³數 ²⁴下 ²⁵門 ²⁶厦 ²⁷厦 ²⁸門 ²⁹海 ³⁰防 ³¹厦 ³²門 ³³道

A¹. A coll. word, perhaps a corruption of *au*: behind, after, rear: *a*² 'tau (or 'tau), or *a*² 'tau *si*² behind, in the rear; *kung a*² 'tau, to follow after; *tioh*, *a*² 'tau, is behind, is in the rear.

(2) Á.

挨 To delay, to detain, to hinder; late, slow; to push; to procrastinate, to put off; to pass time lazily; to beat, to strike on the back; to place at the side; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; next, near: com., *a*¹ *yong*, to delay, to wait, tardy, slow; *a*² *si*, behind time, late; *a*² *mo*² to push the querne; *a*² *po*, those acting as subordinate sureties for students; coll., *a*² *ti*, or *a*² *sa*, to delay, to be late; *a*² *sioh*, *nik*, to delay a whole day; *mwong a*, to keep putting it off, to delay from day to day; *a*² *kau ang*² to delay till dark; *mo*² *a*, don't delay; *a*² *si tio*² *nik*, to procrastinate from day to day.

Á. A coll. word, as in *a*² *mwong*, street night-gates; *a*² *mwong pieng*, at the side of these gates.

矮 Low, short, diminutive: com., *a*² *chung*, a small breed, applied to men and lower animals; *a*² *a*, diminutive in stature; *a*² *ma*, the crouching posture of a boxer; *a*² *sa*² low and small; coll., *a*² *chü*, a dwarf; *a*² *kah*, a small frame — a small size or kind, as of fowls; *a*² *paik*, *kwi*,

black dwarfish imps in the processions of the *'ngu tsi*; *'a noh*, *noh*, (spoken *'a nu noh*,) very low in stature.

鞋 A shoe, shoes, slippers, brogans: com., *a*¹¹ *wak*, shoes and stockings; *a*¹² *tai* shoe-strings; *a*¹³ *li*, shoe-lining; *ch'au a*, Hsieh, straw shoes or sandals; *taung a*, satin shoes; *siong a*, figured shoes; *a*¹⁴ *k'au*, the mouth or opening of a shoe; *a*¹⁵ *chaung* a shoemaker's awl; *a*¹⁶ *yong* a shoe-pattern; coll., *a*¹⁷ *chiong*, the sole or bottom of the shoe (to beat one with); *a*¹⁸ *pek*, a shoeing-horn, made of bone or brass; *süing a*, to put on shoes, to wear shoes; *a*¹⁹ *t'ó* wooden-soled shoes; *lung a*, or *lung a* *t'ó* women's over-shoes; *a*²⁰ *kiang*, small shoes; *a*²¹ *meng* the uppers of shoes; *a*²² *hwong* a shoe-last; *a*²³ *p'e* toe of a shoe; *a*²⁴ *sa*, a shoemaker; *a*²⁵ *tang*, the heel of a shoe; *a*²⁶ *tang siang* the heel cord of women's shoes; *k'ek a* *chiong p'ah*, *nung*, to beat one with a shoe-sole.

Á. A coll. word, used in formal affirmative answers; a sound of assent, yes, just so.

儼² A coll. character: cau, able to; apt, capable, competent; possibly, probably; as an auxiliary, am, is, do, does, will: *a*¹ *hieu*, or *a*² *hieu tek*, can comprehend, I understand it; *a*³ *sai tek*, it will do, answers the purpose; yes,

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 挨 | 3 挨 | 5 挨 | 6 莫 | 8 矮 | 10 矮 | 11 鞋 | 13 鞋 | 15 緞 | 17 鞋 | 19 輪 | 21 儼 |
| 延 | 保 | 一 | 挨 | 矮 | 矮 | 鞋 | 裏 | 鞋 | 掌 | 鞋 | 曉 |
| 時 | 遲 | 日 | 矮 | 矮 | 鬼 | 襪 | 草 | 鞋 | 鞋 | 鞋 | 的 |
| | | ○ | 種 | 格 | ○ | 帶 | 鞋 | 樣 | 套 | 楸 | ○ |

may do it; ¹á ch^ó or á ch^ó tek, can do it, it can be done, practicable, feasible; ²á si^{ǎng}, able to finish; ^á se' possibly, perhaps; ^á se' 'ma chai' it is so perhaps; ^á 'h^ó, can improve, will get well; ^á ch^ó má' ch^ó can you do it or not? is it practicable? ^á t'ung, can comprehend it; ^á m^{ing}, to understand clearly; plain, clear, perspicuous; ^á si^{ǎh}, can eat; ^á si^{ǎh}, tek, eatable, fit to eat; ^á p'ah, can strike, pugnacious, contentious; ^á má' or á 'a má' can you? will you or not? ^á tu á can do everything; ^{mó} n^{óh}, á cannot do anything; ⁱ cheng' á si^{ǎh}, he is a great eater; ^{cheng} á ch^ó a great worker; ^á pi^{éng} can change or reform; ^á laung' confused, as in mind; tangled, as thread; ^á yéng' satiated; ^á ch^ó ka, he'll build up his family — said of an industrious, frugal man; ^á lá, pa, he plows and hoes; ^{met.}, industrious and saving; ^á 'sai sang' quick - tempered; ^á si^{ǎng} hwa má' can the bargain be closed or not? ^á yék, po' ^{mó} kang' he gets hot but don't sweat—applied to a person who is merely hasty in temper.

(3) AĚh.

嘔 Read *ěk*; coll. *aĚh*.: to eructate, to belch, to raise wind from the stomach; to vomit, noise of vomiting: p'ah, aĚh, or 'au aĚh, or p'ah, 'sui aĚh, to belch; aĚh, má' hiok, incessant belching; aĚh, si^{ǎh}, ch'oi' to belch up a mouthful.

(4) AĚng.

甕 A jar, a vase, an urn; a water amphora without spout or handle; a round window: COM., 'a ěn g' ki^{éng}, and 'aĚng' ch'oi' the brim and the mouth of a jar; COLL., 'aĚng' ki^{éng}, a small jar; 'aĚng' tié, inside the jar; aĚng' ki^{éng} aĚng' nié, small vases of various sizes; 'aĚng' si^{ǎng} tong, the space between the outer and inner gates of a city wall; 'ch'oi' aĚng' aĚng' ti^{ǎh}, mouth agape like a jar—applied to infants.

AĚng'. A coll. word; a bustle, a great run of customers: 'yá aĚng' or cheng' aĚng' great bustle, a rush of business, lively times; aĚng' ki' li, the bustle begins as when customers in numbers patronize a shop.

(5) Ah.

揖 Read *ek*; coll. *ah*.: to raise and lower the hands, with the palms placed together, as in saluting a friend or in worshipping an idol: ah, chiá ah, chiá, salute! salute!

(6) Ai.

哀 Pity, grief, sorrow; to pity, to lament, to bewail, to mourn; to compassionate, to feel for, to condole with; sad, pained, grieved; lamentable; urgently, heartily: 'ai k'ok, to lament and weep; 'ai tong' to grieve, in great distress; 'ai ling, or 'ai si^{ǎng}, to pity, to grieve for; 'k'ó ai, lamentable; COM., 'kú ai, to wail, to bewail; 'ai chai, alas!

- ¹甕 ³甕 ⁵都 ⁷甕 ⁹甕 ¹¹甕 ¹³甕 ¹⁵哀 ¹⁷哀 ¹⁹舉
 做 通 甕 亂 嘴 裏 中 着 哀 傷 哀
²甕 ⁴甕 ⁶甕 ⁸甕 ¹⁰甕 ¹²甕 ¹⁴哀 ¹⁶哀 ¹⁸可 ²⁰哀
 成 明 變 坳 仔 城 甕 哭 ○ 憐 哀 哉

'*ai kin* 'k'u kó' to make grievous complaints and beg piteously.

埃
Ai.

Dust, fine dust, such as is raised by the wind: 'ting *ai*, dust.

欸
唉
Ai.

Also read '*ai*: an ejaculation, ah! oh! to sigh; an expression of pain; to respond, to answer; to belch: in the coll. read '*ai*, q. v.:

COLL., '*ai* ó, or '*ai* á, an expression of pain or surprise; '*ai* á' an expression of intense admiration.

靄
Ai.

Mist, fog; foggy, misty; the heavens obscured by fog or vapor; dense clouds.

藹
Ai.

Luxuriant vegetation; thick, shady, flourishing; dignified, personable, pleasing: 'hwo '*ai*, dignified; '*ai* '*ai* kek, sēu' accomplished scholars about a sovereign.

倚
I.

Read '*i*; coll. '*ai*: to trust, to rely or depend on, to confide in: '*ai* chiá' or '*ai* k'ó' to trust in, to depend on; '*ai* wong' to

hope, to long after; '*ai* paung' to rest upon, to depend on; '*ai* 'nū á piéng' hope you'll reform; '*ai* 'ch'iong 'ch'iong pung, '*ai* piáh, piáh, 'tó, he leans on walls and they crumble, on partitions and they fall; met., insufficient help; ó' nōh, '*ai* chiá' something in which to trust; mó nōh, '*ai* chiá' nothing in which to trust.

'*ai*. A coll. word, as in '*ai* nai' many, a plenty, great abundance!—as in replying to one who says there are none.

愛
Ai.

To love, to esteem highly, to take delight in, to feel attached to; to desire, to want; to be sparing of, forbearing, tender of; kind

regard, love, attachment; the object of love, the beloved: used for the coll. 'iäng' q. v.: 'che' á' dearly loved; 'k'ó á' beloved, dear; com., '10 á' sek, to prize highly; '11 íng á' benevolence, compassion, love; '12 á' 'chai, to love riches; '12 á' 'chai, to admire talent; '14 á' íng á 'ki, to love others as yourself; '16 ch'auk, á' you mistake in loving, I am unworthy of your love—a polite phrase; COLL., '16 se' í sing á' 'ki nēng, the person whom he tenderly loves.

噯
Ai.

Read '*ai*; coll. á': an exclamation or ejaculation, about the same as '*ai*, q. v.: á' 'á, an ejaculation expressive of pain or of severe labor, as in carrying a heavy burden.

嫒
Ai.

An unauthorized character: a girl: com., '17 leng' á' your daughter.

靄
Ai.

Cloudy, obscure, murky, clouds hiding the sun.

儗
Ai.

Like, similar; simulated; hard to see.

曖
Ai.

Cloudy, obscure, sun hidden by clouds: '18 á' tai' cloudy, murky; á' á' obscured, as the moon; '18 m w o í' confused, as the mind, to do anything confusedly or carelessly.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 哀求 | 2 塵埃 | 4 藹藹 | 5 倚藉 | 7 倚望 | 9 可愛 | 11 仁愛 | 13 愛才 | 如已 | 16 是伊 | 其伙 | 18 曖曖 |
| 苦告 | 3 和藹 | 吉士 | 6 倚靠 | 8 至愛 | 10 愛惜 | 12 愛財 | 14 愛人 | 15 錯愛 | 心愛 | 17 令嫒 | 19 曖昧 |

曖² Dimness of sight, to see indistinctly.

隘² A pass, a defile; *met.*, contracted, narrow-minded, mean; exacting, rigid, stern; distressed, urgent; impeded, stopped up; confined, straitened: ¹*hieng*

*ai*² a narrow, irregular valley; *met.*, partial, unjust.

欸² Read *ai* and *'ai*; coll. *'ai* (or *ai*²): an ejaculation of surprise; a prohibitory exclamation, stop! don't!

唉² Ai.
(7) Aik.

阨² An obstruction, a stop; a defile, a pass, a dangerous path; a calamity, accident, affliction, trouble; distressed, embarrassed, poor; the 3d also means a small door: ²*aik*, *nan*² distress, sorrow, affliction; ³*aik*, *k'ung*, extremely poor; ⁴*chai aik*, calamities and troubles; *coll.*, *aik*, *mó tek*, *kwo*² can't escape the calamity; inevitable, fatal, as disease.

扼² To press the hand upon; to seize or hold with the hand; to repress; to gripe, to clutch; to grasp; to pull; to touch with the finger; to lay the hand on anything; also used in the sense of placed, put away: *coll.*, ³*aik*, *ch'iu*, to press or touch with the hand; ⁶*aik*, *wang*, to bend, to deflect, to make crooked; ⁷*aik*, *king*, to press tightly, to se-

crete; ²*aik*, *loh*, to press down; *aik*, *aik*, press down! press on it! ⁹*aik*, *pieng*, to flatten by pressure; ¹⁰*aik*, *kieng tau*, to lay the hand on one's shoulder; ¹¹*aik*, *ch'iong aik*, *pidh*, to lean against walls, as small-footed women in walking; *aik*, *t'eng 'nē k'ó*² where has it been put?

軛² A yoke; the yoke of a carriage; a yoke, a restraint, a principle of conscience.

(S) Aing.

爇² Read *yék*; coll. *aing*²: a dull fire; to smother, as a fire: ¹²*aing*² *t'ang*² to smother burning coals in a jar; ¹³*aing*² *huí*, to extinguish fire; a dull fire, as olive-wood makes; *aing*² *tieng*² (the jar) filled; *aing*² *t'ang*² *aeng*² a jar for extinguishing coals in.

限² To limit, to fix or set a time; to settle, to determine; to assign, to adjust, to appoint, to agree upon; to impede, to moderate; a limit, an impediment, a boundary, a restriction; a few, a short time; a threshold: ¹⁴*aing*² *chi*, to fix the limits as to time; *com.*, ¹⁵*aing*² *nik*, to fix the day; ¹⁶*kaí* *aing*² to establish the boundary; ¹⁷*aing*² *ki*, to appoint the time; ¹⁸*k'ü* *aing*² to set a task; to appoint or set a time, as for executing a warrant, or collecting taxes; ¹⁹*nieng* *aing*² the term of years contracted for; ²⁰*aing*² *mwang*, expiration of the time; ²¹*u aing*² or *u aing*² *liong*² unlimited, abundant.

1 險	3 阨	5 扼	7 扼	9 扼	頭	壁	13 爇	15 限	17 限	18 拘	20 限
隘	窮	手	緊	扁	11 扼	○	火	日	期	限	滿
2 阨	4 災	6 扼	5 扼	10 扼	牆	12 爇	14 限	16 界	19 年	21 無	限
難	阨	彎	落	肩	扼	炭	止	限	○	限	限

exhaustless, infinite; ¹*aiŋg*² *lié*² to fix regulations as to time and work; ²*aiŋg*² *ka*² to limit prices, as officers do in times of scarcity; ³*aiŋg*² *wang*, to limit one's eating, to diet; ⁴*aiŋg*² *hiŋg*, to regulate time, as for study, by the burning of incense sticks; ⁵*aiŋg*² *k'wang*, to set a large limit, as to time; ⁶*aiŋg*² *king*, to set strict limits; *aiŋg*² *sang nik*, limited to three days.

宸
景

Hsien.

Threshold of a door or gate: ⁷*mwong aiŋg*² (coll. *mwong taiŋg*²) a threshold.

(9) Ak.

鴨

Ya.

A duck, a mallard: COM., ⁸*kié ak*, chickens and ducks; ⁹*hwang ak*, a Mandarin duck; ¹⁰*piéng ak*, flat (dried) ducks; *ak*, *laung*² ducks' eggs; *ch'ai*² *ak*, a small, green-billed duck; COLL., *ak*, *mó*, the female duck; *ak*, *kaék*, the male duck; *ak*, *kiäng*, young ducks; *mong ak*, a large duck; *lau*² *ak*, an old duck; *ak*, *mó chiu*, a locality in Foochow, on the north bank of the Min, below the Great Bridge.

壓

Ya.

To press down, to steady, to settle; to bend, to crush, to suppress; to repress, to intimidate, to oppress; to subject, to conquer, to destroy: used for the coll. *tah*, q. v.: ¹¹*ak*, *tó*, to throw down; *met.*, to overthrow a person, as in a lawsuit; ¹²*ak*, *lek*, to force, to compel, to constrain by violence;

COM., ¹³*ak*, *chié*² to prevent, to restrain; to subdue, to conquer; ¹⁴*tung ak*, to suppress, as a riot; to stop, as a row; COLL., *ak*, *tó*, *néng*, to subvert one in his cause, to oppress; *ak*, *kié ng*² *siäng po*² you can't force a hen to hatch eggs; *met.*, he cannot be forced to do it; *ak*, *má*² *ten*² can't be suppressed, irrepressible, as a conflict.

遏

O.

To stop, to prevent, to bring to a stand-still; to reach, to arrive; to cut off; an unforeseen obstacle: ¹⁵*ak*, *chi*, to stop; ¹⁶*ak*, *auk*, to restrain the wicked, to prevent wickedness: COM., ¹⁷*ak*, *chié*² *sü ük*, to subdue one's lusts.

呷

Also read *hak*, : to gulp, to swallow, to drink: ¹⁸*hwong ak*, the clamor or buzz of a crowd.

押

Ya.

To control, to govern, to rule; to pawn for a time, to reserve, to keep back; to affix; to escort, to guard; to lay hold of, to seize: ¹⁹*ak*, *taung*² to mortgage, to pawn; COM., ²⁰*ch'iéng ak*, to affix the red strokes to official papers, to insert names, dates, etc., as a law-secretary does; ²¹*ak*, *teu*, the accusation, placed on the back of a criminal when led to execution; *ak*, *hwang*² to escort criminals, to hand over in custody; *ak*, *huk*, to compel one to obey, constrained obedience; *t'ai ak*, to give a pledge or pawn in borrowing money; *kü ak*, to put into close confinement; *ak*, *hwo*² to guard

1 限 3 限 5 限 7 門 9 番 11 壓 13 壓 15 遏 17 遏 18 嗶 20 簽
例 碗 寬 宸 鴨 倒 制 止 制 呷 押
2 限 4 限 6 限 8 雞 10 扁 12 壓 14 彈 16 遏 19 押 21 押
價 香 緊 鴨 鴨 勒 壓 惡 惡 私 當 條

merchandize in transportation; ¹⁶*sieu ak*, a small pawn shop; ²*ak*, *puang*, to compel one to move, as when he fails to pay his rent; ³*ak*, *nik*, *chi*, to date official documents in red ink; ⁴*ak*, *puang kwang*, to place in custody at an officer's; ⁶*kwang ak*, to guard, to keep in custody; ⁹*hwa ak*, a mark or signature to a deed or agreement; COLL., *ak*, *sueng kwang 'lá k'ó'* to send one under arrest to the officer.

攬
Ya.

To pull up, to eradicate.

闕
O.

Also read *yéng* and *yéng*: to shut, to stop up; to obstruct; to suffocate; to prevent superiors knowing.

頰
O.

The root of the nose; the frontal sinus; a saddle.

軋
Ya.

Creaking of a wheel; a creaking, grating sound; punishment of the rack or wheel.

盒
Ho.

Interchanged with the next: a box or vessel with a cover, as gallipots, caskets, pill-boxes; a covered platter: COM., ⁷*ling ak*, a gold box, as made of gold or simply to keep gold in; ⁸*ak*, *kaí* cover for a box; ⁹*ak*, *chiéng*, gift of money to the person who brings the presents; COLL., ¹⁰*ak*, *kiäng*, a small box; ¹¹*hong ak*, a tobacco box; *paing se ak*, to prepare the four boxes (of presents);

¹²*ak*, *lólh*, a net-work sack in which presents are carried.

匣
Hsia.

A chest, a trunk; a casket; a press for clothes, a coffee; a case for a set of books: COM., ¹³*ngieng' ak*, the box or case of an ink-stone; ¹⁴*pai' t'aik, ak*, a card box, a small flat box used for various purposes; ¹⁶*sieu sek, ak*, a dressing case, a coffer for female ornaments.

狎
Hsia.

Intimate, familiar, accustomed, well-acquainted with; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contemn; to change; to approach; to caress: ¹⁶*ak*, *nik*, familiar, intimate with; ¹⁷*ak*, *'u*, to slight, to contemn, to insult; ¹⁸*ak*, *ngwang*, to sport with, lustful dalliance.

柙
Hsia.

A cage or inclosure for wild animals or prisoners; to engage; a scabbard; a press; name of a tree.

阿
A.
E.
O.
Wo.

Read *ó*; coll. *ak*: a prefix to proper names, used by southern people: ¹⁹*ak*, *jiá*, father; ²⁰*ak*, *ma*, mother; ²¹*ak*, *kó*, brother; title of the heir apparent to the throne; ²²*ak*, *'ná*, title given to an adopted mother.

Ak. A coll. word: swollen, puffed; *meng' ak*, *ak*, *tioh*, the face puffed, as of a child after sleep.

(10) Ang.

安
An.

Still, settled; safe, calm, tranquil, peaceful, at ease, unconstrained; contented, harmonious, to tranquil-

1 小 3 押 班 6 花 5 盒 10 盒 12 盒 14 拜 飾 17 狎 19 阿 21 阿
 2 押 日 館 押 蓋 仔 絡 帖 侮 爹 哥
 3 押 子 管 金 盒 煙 18 硯 匣 16 狎 18 狎 20 阿 22 阿
 4 押 押 盒 錢 盒 匣 15 首 暱 玩 媽 奶

莽 Also read 'ang: a coarse grass; ¹ang 'lang, St. John's wort, or ground pine, used for thatching buildings; the seeds of it are used for medicine.

腌 Read yéng, 'yéng, and yék; coll. ang, as in ang 'chang, dirty, filthy.

Ang. A coll. word, probably a corruption of kang: to compel, to coerce, to force, to constrain one against his will: ang 'i ch'ó to make him do it; pw'oh, ang 'ngwai ch'ó he wishes to force me to do it.

培 Also read ang': to conceal, to screen; to cover, as with the hand; to suppress, to exterminate; also to grasp.

闇 Also read ang': to shut the door; to withdraw from society; an obscure recess; ignorant, dark-minded; badly lighted,

the evening; an eclipse: ²ang 'mwong, to shut the door; ³ang 'tang' very plain, unadorned, as dress; met., unassuming, modest, retiring, quiet; coll., 'mwong 'ang 'chiá, shut the door! 'mwong 'ang 'kwo' k'ó' push to the door!

黯 Dark, pitchy dark; astonished and silent, as if lost in amazement: 'Ngek, 'ang, a famous statesman of the Han Dynasty.

唵 Also read ang: to feed with the hands; to hold in the mouth: a word used by the Buddhists.

泔 Read kang; coll. 'ang: broth of rice, congee; tasteless, insipid, tame: 'pwong' 'ang, congee; 'ang 'chaik, or 'ang 't'ong, thin rice-broth; 'ang 'chiáng, weak, insipid; met., no taste or desire for, as when perceived to be useless or a failure.

'Ang. A coll. word, as in 'ang 'po' to decay, to rot; 'ang 'lang' rotted all to pieces.

晏 Evening, sunset; a serene, clear sky; tardy, behindhand; peaceful, gentle; rich, full, as said of furs: 'ti ang' late, slow; ¹⁰ang' 'hwa, late fruit; ¹¹ang' 'k'i, to get up late; ¹²ang' 'chü, a child born of aged parents: coll., ¹³ang' 'kiáng, to go late, to go after the time; ang' 'li, to come late, to delay; ang' 'k'ó' to go late; ¹⁴ang' 'ié' late planted, as vegetables; ¹⁵ang' 'kwi nik, a few days later, to wait a few days.

暗 Sun obscured by clouds; dark, dimly-lighted, somber; gloomy; clandestine, unobserved, secret, underhanded; dull, stupid; private, mental: ¹⁶ang' 'sek, a dark house; ¹⁷ang' 'mwo' ignorant, confused, dull; com., ¹⁸u ang' dark, cloudy, lowering; ¹⁹kwong ang' light and darkness; ²⁰ang' 'k'ang' a spirit-seer, one able to see evil spirits, as in a sick room; ²¹ang' 'h'ó' a secret sign or signal; ²²ang' 'taing' the dark temple, applied to the recess where the 'ngu tá' idols are placed; ²³ang' 'h'wí, a

1 菴 3 闇 5 飯 7 泔 9 遲 11 晏 13 晏 15 晏 16 暗 17 烏 20 暗 22 暗
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門 黯 汁 鬻 花 子 日 味 暗 號 火

dull fire; ¹'*t'íeng ang*' darkness, night; COLL., ²'*ang mang*' night, dark; *ang mang ch'ó* done by night; ³'*tong ang*' in the darkness, in the night; *ang mang* secretly, privately, clandestinely; *ang mang m'wang n'eng*, to cheat people slyly; ⁴'*ang cheng*', dark needle—i. e., a secret injury; *ang móh, móh*, or *ang m'wo m'wo*, very dark, so dark that one must feel his way.

按

To put down, to lower; to stop, to prevent moving, to desist; to take hold of, to press down, to lay the hand on; to grasp, as a sword; to pull in or hold, as a horse; to rub, to chafe; to examine, to try a case, to inquire into; to act according to, to conform; according to, by: ⁵'*ang pié*' to hold the bridle - rein; ⁶'*ch'ü' ang*' to lay the hand on, as on the heart; *met.*, to examine yourself; ⁷'*ang ch'ü*', to lay the hand on; ⁸'*ang ni'eng*', by the year; ⁹'*ang hai'ü*' according to the time; COM., ¹⁰'*ang si*', or *ang ch'ak, si*, (also *ang ch'ak, sa' si*), the provincial criminal judge; COLL., *ang ch'ü' t'á*, or *ang ch'ü' k'wang*, or *ang ch'ü' yong* or *ang ch'ü' sié* according to this way or fashion; *ang ch'iong wang* in this way, thus; *ang ch'iong kong*, thus saying, as to that utterance — *scil.*, it is right, true, wrong, &c., &c.

按案

A table, an official table, a bar or bench before a judge; that which is on his table, a case in law, an action; a sentence, a decision; to examine, to try ju-

dicially, to decide cases; placed in order, serial; a limit or frontier; a sacrificial table; ¹¹'*chai' ang*' an accusation presented, the case entered or recorded; *ang' ü*, the circumstances or merits of a case; ¹²'*huk ang*' to face the table, studious; ¹³'*p'ah ang*' to strike the table (to express admiration); to beat the desk angrily, as a judge does; COM., ¹⁴'*ang t'óh*', an official desk; ¹⁵'*ang kwong*' minutes of a judicial investigation; ¹⁶'*sing ang*' to examine or try a case, to judge; ¹⁷'*hwak ang*' the official announcement of the names of the Sintsai graduates; ¹⁸'*ang yong*' a law suit; ¹⁹'*hi'ong ang*' the table with incense and offerings, as set out before an idol, or to greet an officer; COLL., ²⁰'*ang ko' m'woi' hwak*', the judge's decision not yet published; the names of the Sintsai not yet posted.

鸚

A small kind of partridge which breeds on the ground, and is said to crow in the morning.

桁

Read *heng*; coll. *ang*: the rafters of a house: ²¹'*ngwa' ang*', tiles and rafters; ²²'*t'iong' ang*', laths and rafters.

Ang. A coll. word: to equalize, to make equal: *ang li' ang k'ó* or *ang lá*, or *ang li' p'wo k'ó* to equalize, to divide equally.

彈

Read *tang*; coll. *ang*, as in *ang tai*, to quell a riot, to suppress a mob.

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 天 | ⁸ 當 | ⁵ 按 | ⁷ 按 | ⁹ 按 | ¹¹ 在 | ¹³ 拍 | ¹⁵ 案 | ¹⁷ 發 | ¹⁹ 香 | ²² 椽 |
| 暗 | 暗 | 轡 | 手 | 候 | 案 | 案 | 卷 | 案 | 案 | 發 |
| ² 暗 | ⁴ 暗 | ⁶ 自 | ⁵ 按 | ¹⁰ 按 | ¹² 伏 | ¹⁴ 案 | ¹⁶ 審 | ¹⁸ 案 | ²⁰ 案 | ²¹ 瓦 |
| 暝 | 針 | 按 | 年 | 司 | 案 | 棹 | 案 | 案件 | 故 | 桁 |



旱² Dry weather, drought, dearth of rain; sunny sky; land travel: com., 'ang' t'íeng, or 'chó' ang' a drought; 'ang' 'chai, calamity of drought; 'kiu ang' or 'twai' ang' a protracted drought; 'ang' t'íeng, drought insects in grain; 'ang' t'íeng tó 'ü k'e' (or e'), in a time of drought there are frequent appearances of rain; COLL., 'ang' 'ch'eng ng' kau' só' the thirsty fields have not sufficient water.

鐸¹ Read hang'; coll. ang': to solder: 'ang' lau' solder; 'ang' t'au, the place where the solder is applied; 'sek, ang' pewter solder; 't'eng ang' copper solder; 'sai 'chieng k'ó' ang' to solder with money—use bribes or hush-money.

餡¹ Read hang'; coll. ang': cakes stuffed with meat, sugar, dates, or other articles: 'kwí ang' a preparation for the inside of dumplings; 'piäng ang' a preparation for the inside of cakes; 'tieng ang' a sweetened preparation for cakes or dumplings; 'keng ang' a salt preparation; 'pwoh, tih, ó' tieng ang' ki, he desires those with sweet stuffing.

Ang'. A coll. word, used in urging infants to eat: ang' ang' take it in! take it in!

Ang'. A coll. word: high embankments to keep out freshets: ang' pauk, the embankment has burst.

(11) **坳** Au. A furrow, a hollow; an unevenness in the ground.

凹 Indented; meandering; the dip of the horizon; the undulations in hills; a hole, a depression, a pit; concave: used for the coll. 'nah, and náh, q. v.: 'sang au, a valley.

嘔 Read 'eu and 'eu; coll. 'au: to vomit, the noise of retching; to spit out: 'au Ou. 'o' to vomit; 'au aeh, to Hsü. retch or vomit slightly; 'au sioh, ch'oi' to belch up a mouthful; 'au má' ch'ok, can't vomit it; 'i 'kong wa' á' 'au aeh, n'eng, his talk makes people retch! it is perfectly sickening! 'au neng, to throw up milk, as an infant; 'au haik, to vomit blood.

'Au. A coll. word: dull, faded colors: 'au 'au saik, old faded colors.

拗 Also read au: to pull at, to twist, to break, to snap in two: also read au' and in the coll. 'a, q. v.: used for the coll. 'au, as in 'au 'kau chaik, a festival of the 1st moon, 29th day, when offerings of food are made at the shrines of idols and tablets: 'au 'kau ch'ëuk, congee offered at this festival; 'au 'kau hang, the cold weather of this festival.

拗 Refractory, perverse, obstinate, self-willed; to rush madly against; in the coll. 'Ao. Yáo.

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| 天 | 旱 | 天 | 6 旱 | 燥 | 頭 | 釘 | 餡 | 餡 | 吐 | 血 | 20 拗 |
| 2 旱 | 4 旱 | 多 | 田 | 7 釘 | 9 錫 | 11 裸 | 13 甜 | 15 山 | 17 嘔 | 19 拗 | 九 |
| 災 | 蟲 | 雨 | 杯 | 料 | 鐸 | 餡 | 餡 | 凹 | 乳 | 九 | 寒 |

the same as 'a, to bend: also read 'au, q. v.: 'au' p'ek, a wicked disposition, vicious, bad; chek, au' vicious, wicked; 'au' 'ch'ü, a disobedient, undutiful child; 'au' ngik, obstinate, stubborn; COLL., au' wang, to bend; au' siék, to break by bending; ng' t'eng au' don't bend it! au' nau, greedy, grasping; 'au' nau' noisy and refractory; au' ch'wa' (or swa'), to exorcise malign influences.

後

Read hau'; coll. au': after, in time or place; behind, late; next, then; posterity, descendants: 'au' sié' succeeding state of metempsychosis; the future existence; 'au' tói' succeeding generations; 'au' 't'oi, the hind quarter; 'au' t'iäng, the rear parlor; 'au' mwong, the back door; au' ch'iöng, the back wall; 'au' 'tu, the rear suite of apartments; 'au' t'iäng, the rear court; au' kiäng, to walk behind; au' 'ná, step-mother; au' pa' step-father; au' hiong' a back aspect; facing the other way; 'au' ch'iu, "back-hand,"—i. e., to clean up one's chips, to put things in order, as after finishing a job; 'nü mó au' ch'iu, you don't clean up after you; au' 'mói, next, after, afterwards; au' piáh, sang, a back wall and hill; met., a dependence, something to rely on; au' t'ong p'wo, a second husband; au' k'aung' seng, pa' k'i, last to bed but first up, to excel one though beginning after him; ch'ó' 'k'oi t'ok, n'ng au' the devil falls in the rear—said jestingly, as to one coming late.

(12)

Auk.

惡

O.
Wu.
E.

Bad, vicious, depraved; wicked, cross, fierce; vile, ugly, deformed, ungracious; filthy, coarse, sordid; unfortunate, unlucky; in the coll. hard, difficult, unpleasant to get on with, intractable, perverse; also read u and o' q. v.: 'auk, ngik, perverse, refractory; 'üng auk, yong siéng' to conceal his vices and proclaim his virtues; COM., 'sek, auk, to commit suicide; 'auk, seu' ferocious beasts; 'auk, 'k'ui, evil spirits, vicious devils; 'hüng auk, cruel, fierce, wicked; 'auk, sang' an evil disposition; 'ch'ó' auk, wickedness, sin, evil; 'auk, ngiék, retribution for crimes (of a former state); 'auk, hing auk, chaung' bad conduct, an evil example; auk, t'ek, malice; auk, pó' punishment of crime; auk, pak, a fierce servant, who backs up his master; COLL., ngai auk, wickedness; auk, n'ng, bad people; auk, ma' kwang 'ka' ku, a savage cat watches nine houses — i. e., a fierce meddler; auk, 'ing ch'ü' 'iu auk, 'ing mó, a fierce fellow of course meets another to torment him—a bad man will always find his match.

握

Wo.
Wu.
Yo.

Also read ok; to grasp, to catch in the hand; to hold, to gripe, to seize; as much as the palm will hold: auk, ch'iu, to shake hands; 'chiong auk, to hold in the palm of the hand.

齧

Wo.

As in auk, ch'auk, to urge, to crowd; to press, as the teeth against each

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| 癖 | 逆 | 世 | 腿 | 門 | 埕 | 逆 | 善 | 獸 | 惡 | 惡 | 形 |
| 2 拗 | 4 拗 | 6 後 | 5 後 | 10 後 | 12 後 | 14 隱 | 15 十 | 17 惡 | 19 惡 | 21 惡 | 惡 |
| 子 | 鬧 | 代 | 廳 | 堵 | 手 | 惡 | 惡 | 鬼 | 性 | 孽 | 狀 |

other; in the coll. dirty, filthy, defiled; vile, in a moral sense: 'auk, ch'auk, 'si, very filthy; 'auk, ch'auk, óh, or auk, ch'auk, kié' meanness, low cunning; 'auk, ch'auk, k'é' foul exhalations; met., anger, fury; 'auk, ch'auk, t'íeng, bad weather; auk, ch'auk, siáh, auk, ch'auk, pui, gross food, gross fat—filthy habits of eating.

幄

Yo.

Also read ok; a curtain, a screen; a large tent, a marquee; to protect, to shelter; an awning to screen from the sun: 'ni auk, a decorated border at the top of curtains; 'tióng auk, to hang up curtains.

沃

Wu.

Wo.

To water, to irrigate; to bathe, to wet, to soften; to enrich, to mollify; to wash: used for the coll. woh, q. v.: 'auk, h'auwng, to wash the hands; 'sú auk, to wash; met., to cleanse the heart; 'kwang' auk, to water plants.

渥

Wu.

Yo.

Also read ok; to moisten, to bedew, to water, to cause to increase or grow; to enrich with favors; to fertilize; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich; the noise of water: 'auk, tek, enriched, as with favors; 'auk, tang, to paint a deep red.

鍍

Also read ok; to wash with silver or gold; to plate base metal; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

堊

O.

Different colored clays; white or washed clay for crockery; to wash or plaster mud or unplastered

walls; to whitewash; plaster; an unplastered wall; to paint on plaster, to ornament a wall.

喔

Wu.

Yo.

Also read ok; the crowing of a cock: 'auk, auk, the cackling of chickens; 'auk, í, forced laughter.

(13)

Aung.

Aung'. A coll. word: to watch, to herd, to guard, to look after, to care for: aung' ch'io' to watch the house; aung' ch'ek, to watch against thieves; aung' nóh, to guard anything; mó niéng aung' no one to watch; aung' pung' to watch with the sick; aung' siáh lau, to guard the city watch towers; aung, awng tük, k'eng p'ah, k'ük, siáh, to guard the gate, drive away dogs, and beat beggars — are a porter's duties.

統

桁

Hang.

The 1st read k'ong and haung', the 2nd read heng; used for the coll. aung': a bamboo pole; a pole, or support of wood: the 2nd used for the coll. ang, hong, and haung' q. v.: 't'ük, aung' a bamboo pole; 'í sióng aung' a pole for drying clothes on; 'tióng' aung' poles for curtains; 'aung' ch'a, a forked pole; 'aung' nióng, a limber pole; 'aung' siék, the pole is broken; 't'ing aung' the beam from which a lantern is suspended.

Aung'. A coll. word: to rub, to rub with the hands: aung' aung' to rub with the hands; aung' hu, torn, tattered, as the ends of worn sleeves; aung' ta, to rub dry; aung' üü' to wear away by rubbing.

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(14)

Cha.

查

Ch'a.

A raft, a float; to investigate, to examine, to inquire into; to search, to look for; it appears that, having investigated I find —used in official communications: ¹cha hok, to cast up official accounts; com., ²cha k'ob, to investigate, to examine; ³cha ch'ak, to examine, to search; ⁴cha ming, to examine and make clear; ⁵cha ang, to examine officially; ⁶cha ching, to examine truly; ⁷pwang cha, a guard in charge of a post or gate; ⁸sa' cha, to search diligently; ⁹ch'á cha, a police search; ¹⁰cha ch'ok, to find out, to discover; ¹¹cha yá kwang, an officer who patrols the streets at night; ¹²cha ch'ing, to make inquiries before settling a betrothal; coll., ¹³cha mwong, to inquire about; to investigate, to interrogate; cha t'oh, to find out; cha tek, king, to examine rigidly; eng cha, to pester, to annoy one with questions.

楂

Ch'a.

Drift wood, a raft of timber; a small skiff; to fell trees, to hew wood.

渣

Cha.

Name of a river; residuum, refuse, grounds, sediment, settlings, what remains after expressing the juice: com., ¹⁴chiang cha, residuum of rice ground wet, settlings or impurities of starch; ¹⁵yoh, cha, the refuse of medicinal herbs after steeping, a second decoction of herbs; coll., ¹⁶cha

p'oh, sediments, settlings; ¹⁷cha yong, reckless, beyond control; confused, failing, as a matter quarreled over; ¹⁸mo p'oh, mo' chu, utterly false, wholly without reality; ¹⁹cha li, confused, disarranged; ²⁰k'enk, nié' kiang, to tek, chu li, turned topsy-turvy by the children; ²¹cha' tui, sediment, settlings.

楂
楂
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楂

Cha.

The first only is used in Foochow: a small, round, red fruit, with an acid taste, resembling the crab-apple; it grows in Shantung, and is much used for its acid: com., ²²sang cha, the name of this fruit; ²³nang cha, a medicine prepared from sangcha; ²⁴sang cha k'ob, sangcha jelly; ²⁵sang cha t'ong, sangcha sweet-meats.

皸
皸

Cha.

Pimples on the nose, wine blotches; pimples on the skin: ²⁶ch'iu cha, wine blotches.

摑
摑

Cha.

The 2d is an unauthorized character: to grasp, to clutch, to grab; to hold or take firmly; to work, as a bellows.

躓

Cha.

To put down the foot, to tread upon; the sound of trampling; to walk awry.

咱

Cha.

Also read *chak*, : a colloquial word used in the north: I, myself; the pronoun I in the Peking dialect.

¹查 ³查 ⁵查 ⁷盤 ⁹差 ¹¹查 ¹³親 ¹⁵渣 ¹⁷粕 ¹⁹來 ²¹楂 ²³楂
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早 Read 'chó; coll. 'cha: the morning, early, soon; timely, formerly, anciently; betimes, beforehand, previously; just commenced: T'sao. 'cha 'k'i, or 'cha 'k'i, 't'au, the morning; 'cha 'seng, (spoken 'cha 'teng), a little while ago; 'king 'tang' 'cha, this morning; 'cha 'wang, morning and evening; 'cha 'p'ung' early rice, breakfast; 'éü' 'cha, early, timely, already, as a thing already prepared; 'cha 'tong, morning audience, given by officers; 'chai' 'cha, at a former period; 'cha 'k'i 'kau' ang' from morning till night; 'cha 'sioh, 'k'ai'k, a little early; 'cha 'ché' the morning market; 'cha 'hwak, to gain a literary degree in youth; 'cha 'sioh, 'p'oo' a little earlier; 'cha 'wang 'si 'ka' 'pok, 'tung, the current prices differ morning and evening; 'cha 'kwang, or 'cha 't'eng, the harvest of the 6th moon; 'cha 'mwong 't'eng, or 'cha 'mwong 'kwang, the early and latter harvests.

乍 Now, present, just now; quickly, suddenly, hastily; at first, for a moment; inadvertently, unexpectedly: in the coll. read 'cha' q. v.: 'cha' 'kiéng' to happen to see, just seen; 'cha' 'cheng' 'cha' 't'óü' to advance quickly, then suddenly retire.

瘥 Also read 'cha: a severe disease, very sick; a running ulcer: 'cha' 'sai, a swelling or ulcer on the cheek.

詐 To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; artful, fraudulent, deceitful, treacherous; not real, illusory, fictitious: 'cha' 'ngiong, to lie, to speak falsely; 'cha' 'ngoi' fraudulent, deceitful, treacherous; 'cha' 'meu, to plot, to beguile; COM., 'k'ieu 'cha' cunning, tricky, as a rogue; 'kang 'cha' false, lying, full of deceit; 'piéng' 'cha' changeful, tantalizing, unreliable, Proteus-like; 'tek, 'cha' to drive, to force, to extort from; COM., 'ngó 'cha' to extort, to levy black mail, as in yamuns.

蚱 A sort of grasshopper; one says a large locust, called 'cha' 'meng; 'cha' 'siéng, a species of cicada; used for the coll. 't'a' q. v.

迮 Read 'chaik, or 'ch'aik, in the dictionaries: pressing, urgent; to hasten, to drive, to force, to compel.

舩 As 'cha' 'meng, a small boat, a pinnace, a gig.

炸 An unauthorized character: to try in the fire; to purify; as metals; refine.

醱 Used for the next: a wine-press; to press or separate spirits: in the coll. read 't' q. v.: 'chiu 'cha' a wine-press, a wine-vat.

榨 An oil-press; a sugar-press; to press or extract juices: 'iu 'cha' an oil-press.

搯 A coll. word: crushed, bruised, flattened, as a peg

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driven but not entering: 'ch'iu k'ëük, nóh, mó' cha' the hand crushed by a blow; 'tiäng cha' bruised by something falling on it.

咋) A loud sound, a rude noise.
Cha.

齜齜 Read 'cha in the Paik, Ing in the sense of crooked, irregular teeth: COLL., 'ma, cha, to insist unreasonably; fretful, troublesome, as a child; confused, indistinct; che' 'sü cheng' k'ó, ma, cha, the words written very confusedly.

Cha. A coll. word: clamor, confusion; to disturb by noise: 'cha, cha kieu' clamor, confused sounds, uproar; 'cha, cha nang' confused by noise; k'ëük, 'i, cha nang' k'ó' my mind all confused by him.

Cha. A coll. word: to fry in fat or vegetable oil: pong' 'in 'ú, cha, fry it in oil; 'cha, su, su, tiob, fry it crisp.

乍 Read 'cha': used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'cha' as in pò' cha' now, just now, for the first time; unexpectedly; pò' cha' 'tiäng, hear it now for the first time; pò' cha' ch'eng' ch'eng' 'sü, n'ng, pò' cha' pò' k'i ho' n'ng, a sudden cold freezes people to death, (so) one suddenly rich imposes on others.

(15)

Chá.

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A school; to abstain from animal food, vegetable diet; to revere, to respect; pure, reverential, serious; a closet: the 1st also read 'chai, q. v.: 'chá kai' to abstain from animal food, and vicious indulgence; COM., 'chü, chá, a school, a school-room; 'ka, chá, to teach school; 'siong' chá, to enter the school; 'chá, kié, rules of the school; 'chá, 'iu, or 't'ng, chá, school-mates; 'k'wi, chá, to open a school; 'chá, 'su, a study; 'sang' chá, to discontinue a school; 'nang, chá, a boys' school; 'nü, chá, a girls' school; 'chá, kung, one in charge of a temple, a kind of lay-priest; 'chá, 'ma, a priestess, one who recites prayers in houses and in Kwanyin temples; COLL., 'sói, chá, to be a school-teacher; 'kwong, 'mwong, chá, a private school; 'kwong, chá, or 'kong, chá, to make offerings in school to Confucius in the 4th moon; 'siäh, 'tong, chá, a vegetarian; 'siäh, 'hwa, chá, a partial vegetarian; 'siäh, 'cha, chá, to abstain from meat at breakfast; 'chá, 'ai' a vegetable offering to the idols, vegetable diet; 'chá, 'k'ë or 'chá, 'k'ë, the mischief-maker of a school.

齋

Chí.

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The last two are unauthorized, but are commonly used in Foochow: sweet cakes made of rice or wheat flour, stuffed with sugar and glutinous rice—offered to ghosts—i. e., spirits of the wretched dead, as

- 1 麻 齋
- 3 書 齋
- 5 上 齋
- 7 齋 友
- 9 開 齋
- 11 散 齋
- 13 女 齋
- 15 齋 媽
- 17 關 門 齋
- 19 齋 儂 長 齋
- 20 儂 花 齋
- 21 儂 儂
- 22 早 齋 菜
- 2 齋 戒
- 4 教 齋
- 6 齋 規
- 8 同 齋
- 10 齋 所
- 12 男 齋
- 14 齋 公
- 16 坐 齋
- 18 光

lepers, beggars, &c.: &c., com., 'chá, yong, a meal of cakes for ghosts; 'míng' chá, wheaten cakes; 'hwa' chá, to offer cakes; COLL., 'pwong' chá, to distribute the cakes after offering them in worship; 'kwoi' 'ch'iong' chá, the spirits snatch the cakes; met., avarice, greed; 'míng' 'tau' chá, large and small cakes for ghosts; 'chá ang' stuffing of the 'chá' cakes.

躋
躋

Chi. The first is more commonly used: to climb, to climb up high; to ascend, to go up, as stairs, to go aloft; to mount up a steep hill; to rise, as vapor; a rainbow: 'p'ang' chá, to climb up; 'kó' chá, to ascend, to go up high; 'chá' tong, to ascend to the hall.

臍

Chi. Also read 'chá: the navel; to cut off even: used for the coll. 'sai, q. v.: 'sí' chá, to bite the navel; met., to attempt impossibilities; 'chá' tai' the umbilical cord; 'twang' chá, to cut the umbilical cord.

齊

Chi. Angry, vexed, enraged; suspicious, envious; to doubt: 'chá' ngi, suspicious.

齎
齎

Chi. To take or send a present; to present to, to offer; to dispatch, as documents; to send up, as to a superior; the first character also means to leave, to supply the necessities for a journey; a sigh: 'chá' teu, to hand in to; 'ch'ing' chá, to de-

liver in person; 'chá song' to send, as a present; 'chá' chieu' kwang, a bearer of official dispatches.

蟻

Chi. A maggot: 'in' chá, the larvæ of a beetle, long white grubs that eat trees; 'chá' 'chó', maggots in ordure.

齏

Chi. A sort of leek; to prepare and compound; to mix, to blend; to make dishes of vegetables, as the poor do; compounded, mixed; to compare, as opinions: 'hwo' chá, to blend in due proportions, as spices.

齊

Chi. To taste, to sip; to wet the lips: 'chá' ngui, to laugh. Read 'chá: a plaintive sound, as of birds.

儕

Chi. A class, a group, a sort, a company; persons of the same class; also used as the plural first personal pronoun: 'peng' chá, friends; 'ngu' chá, we, us; 'tung' chá, associates; 'chá' 'ngeu', cronies, fellows.

霽

Chi. Rain ceasing; the clouds passing and the blue sky appearing: 'ch'ing' chá, the sky clearing; 'ngwook' 'chá, a bright moon; 'k'ai' 'chá, the clouds rolling away, showing the clear sky.

齎

Chi. Cress, shepherd's purse; a term for small esculent plants, as cress, pepper-grass, mint, &c.

齊

Chi. To reap grain; a handful of rice just cut; to put it together, to bind into sheaves.

1 齊筵	2 麩齎	3 分齎	4 攀齎	5 高躋	6 躋堂	7 噬齎	8 齎帶	9 斷齎	10 齎疑	11 齎投	12 親齎	13 齎送	14 蝻齎	15 和齎	16 蟻齎	17 齎哇	18 朋齎	19 吾儕	20 同儕	21 儕偶	22 晴齎	23 月霽	24 開霽
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擠 To place, to spread out; to push, to push over; to upset; to press upon, to crowd: ¹*pai 'chá*, to press against; *met.*, to slander; *COM.*, ²*'cüng' 'chá*, to elbow, to push, as a crowd.

齧 To bite, to gnaw; in the *Paik*, *Ing*, the teeth uneven or irregular: *COLL.*, ³*cha 'chá*, a little more so, adding to, increasing, as a danger or risk; *cha 'chá sioh tek*, *'kiäng cheu' 'tö*, press a little harder and it will fall, as a bank when a run is made on it for specie.

鱈 A thin fish, with a silvery body and a purplish tail, a mullet: *pek, 'chá*, a greenish mullet, *Mugil* ventriosus; *ma 'chá*, a kind of anchovy, *Coilia* playfairii.

⁴*Chá*. A coll. word, as in *'chá 'chá kiek'* garrulous, loquacious, talkative; *'chá 'chá 'mó*, a garrulous old woman.

⁵*Chá*. A coll. word: to wrench the foot: *'chá wai*, to twist, to wrench; *'chá p'wai'* or *'chá pauk*, to burst (as a shoe) when you step awry.

濟 To go over, to cross over, to ferry one over a stream; to assist, to aid, to succor; to give alms; to make successful, to effect, to bring about; able, capable, clever: ⁶*'iu chá* can be done, practicable; ⁷*'chá 'ch'iong*, to cross over a water; ⁸*'chá 'ing*, to ferry persons over; *COM.*, ⁹*'sié 'chá* to give alms; ¹⁰*'ker' 'chá* to relieve, to save; ¹¹*'chü 'chá* or *'ch'ing 'chá* to relieve by alms; ¹²*'chá 'sié* to aid people;

¹³*'chá' s'ü'* a business completed; *COLL.*, *'chá' seng má' 'pa seng' kwó' wak, mai*, even inadequate relief to the living is better than burying them alive. Read *'chá*: a river in Shantung.

縹 A coll. character, found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: a species of hemp (*Bahmeria tenacissima*) from the fiber of which the grass-cloth is made: *chá 'long*, a tunic or shirt of grass-cloth; ¹⁴*'chá 'k'o'* grass-cloth trowsers; ¹⁵*'chá' pwo'* grass-cloth; ¹⁶*'chá' i*, garments of grass-cloth; ¹⁷*'chá' t'iong'* grass-cloth curtains; ¹⁸*'ch'u 'chá* coarse grass-cloth; ¹⁹*'chek, 'chá* to weave grass-cloth; ²⁰*'pah, 'chá, sung*, a white grass-cloth robe; ²¹*'kong, 'sá 'chá'* Kiangsi grass-cloth; ²²*'chá' lá naung'* in a snarl like tangled hempen fibers, as business or affairs.

齊 Even, level, plain surface, regular, flat, equal, uniform; to equalize, to tranquilize; to respect, decorous, correct; at once, all together; to adjust, to classify, to place in order, to arrange, to make even; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; an ancient feudal state, comprising that part of Shantung east of T'ai Shan; the 210th radical: also read *'chai* and *'chü*, *q. v.*: ²³*'chá 'mi*, husband and wife grown old together; ²⁴*'chá 'lik*, to work together; *COM.*, ²⁵*'ch'ing, 'chá*, handsome, well dressed; to march in regular order like soldiers; ²⁶*'chá 'ch'ing*, prettily dressed, arranged with neatness; ²⁷*'chá 'ch'iong*, all, entire, all present; ²⁸*'chá 'ngié'* to consult

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|
| 1 排 | 9 齧 | 5 濟 | 7 施 | 9 調 | 11 濟 | 13 濟 | 15 織 | 衫 | 15 齊 | 20 整 | 22 齊 |
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| 2 擁 | 4 有 | 6 濟 | 6 救 | 10 濟 | 13 濟 | 11 濟 | 16 白 | 西 | 19 齊 | 21 齊 | 23 齊 |
| 擠 | 濟 | 人 | 濟 | 世 | 襪 | 帳 | 縹 | 縹 | 力 | 整 | 議 |

together; ¹*chá ka*, to govern a family; ²*chá ka t' kwok*, to harmonize the family and govern the empire; *chá hó*, both doing well; COLL., *chá k'ó* to go together or in company; *nwoi' chá*, not yet assembled, as a company; *chá, chá*, together, ready, in company; *chá ch'ó, chá siáh*, to work and eat in common; *chá m'oh, ch'ieo'* let us all not laugh! *chá siáh*, *chá ó' ó'* eat and enjoy it together; *met.*, united in getting gain.

³*Chá*. A coll. word, as in *chá siék*, to snap asunder, to break; *chá t'oi'*, *tong*, to break in two.

劑
Chi.

To pare, to trim, to make even, to equalize; to divide, to apportion, to adjust; to compound, as medicine; a dose, a recipe; used in the coll. for dough; *met.*, dull, stupid, unlucky; ²*tiou chá* to compound medicines; ³*yoh, ch'ó* a dose of medicine; COLL., *chá t'ioh, wú*, the dough must be kneaded; *met.* you are soft, unsophisticated; *chá' tek, heng*, incorrigibly dull, always imposed on. Read *ch'ú*, as in ⁴*che' ch'ú*, a bond such as can be divided and one part retained as evidence; ⁵*tiou' chá*, to regulate, to settle.

(16) Chaë.

助
Chu.

Read *cho'*; coll. *chaë'* as in ⁷*pong chaë'* to help, to aid, to assist, to succor; ⁸*chaë'* *lik*, to aid with strength; ⁹*chaë'* *nü*, to help you; *chaë'* *ngwai* (or *pu*), help me! ¹⁰*chaë'* *ch'ó'* to back one in talking; ¹¹*chaë'* *yäng*, to aid in

overcoming; *chaë'* *n'eng*, to assist people; *chaë'* *sioh, hong'* to aid with a company; to help in a fight; *song chaë'* to assist each other.

(17) Chaëk.

Chaëk. A coll. word, as in *chó chaëk*, a sense of emptiness or indigestion, as from eating bamboo-sprouts, etc.

(18) Chaëng.

糶
粽
Tsung.
Three cornered dumplings of glutinous rice, done up in leaves: COLL., ¹²*chaëng' niöh*, leaves for wrapping dumplings; ¹³*chiëng' m'oi* *chaëng'* pointed dumplings; ¹⁴*ngü' t'au chaëng'* ox-head shaped dumplings; *kwí chaëng'* to wrap and make up dumplings.

(19) Chah.

窄
Chai.
Tsë.
Read *ch'ak*, in the dictionaries: narrow, strait, small, diminutive; compressed; groveling, mean, narrow-minded: ¹⁵*chah, 'sieu*, narrow and small; ¹⁶*chah, keng'* a narrow path, a lane; COM., ¹⁷*chah, pwo'* narrow cotton-cloth; *mwong chah*, the door narrow; *te' chah*, contracted ground, a small plat; a defile; ¹⁸*to' liong'* *chah*, exacting, illiberal; COLL., *tió' chah*, the road narrow; ¹⁹*chah, hek*, or *chah, kek*, much contracted; ²⁰*chah, sié, mi*, a trifle narrow; *chah, chah, ch'ó'* to do business on a small scale; *chah, tek, 'heng*, extremely contracted.

竿
Tsë.
Read *ch'ak*, in the dictionaries; like the last: a quiver; ceiling of the roof; to hasten out; to press; to

齊 治 藥 調 助 助 糶 糶 窄 窄 窄 窄
家 國 劑 劑 力 力 葉 葉 小 布 窄 些
齊 調 質 幫 助 助 尖 牛 窄 度 窄 微
家 劑 劑 助 汝 贏 頭 糶 徑 量 狹 微
○ ○

tattoo, or brand, as a punishment : 'chah, *chiêng*, an ancient name of coin.

仄 Read *chak*, in the dictionaries: oblique, inclined, slanting, leaning; name of the six deflected tones: com., ²*ping chah, siêng*, the even and the oblique tones, all the tones of the Foochow dialect; ¹*chah, siêng*, the six deflected tones.

績 Read *chek*; used for the coll. *chah*, as in ¹*chah, siêng* to pick apart and make into threads; ⁶*chah, chá* to prepare the fiber for weaving grass-cloth.

*Chah*₂. A coll. word: to slander, to defame: *chah*₂, *něng*, to slander people; *chah*₂, *i k'ó* or *chah*₂, *i ch'ok*, to slander him out of his place.

*Chah*₁. A coll. word: to throw down, to pitch, as cash: *chah*₂, *chiêng*, to pitch or throw cash so as to knock other cash out of a square—a game; *chah*₂, *t'iek, ting*, to pitch nails instead of cash; *chah*₂, *jang k'aek*, to pitch clam shells.

(20) Cháh.

*Cháh*₂. A coll. word: sloppy: *lang cháh, cháh*, wet under foot, sloppy, plashy.

(21) Chai.

哉 An interjection of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle, intimating doubt or conviction, according to scope; a super-

lative; a particle placed after important words to draw attention, but the regimen alters its meaning; to begin, to burst forth, as plants in the spring: ⁶*chai, seng ming*, new moon of the 3d night; ⁷*taí, chai*, oh, how great! ⁸*ai, chai*, alas! ⁹*hó 'iu, chai*, how is it so? ¹⁰*ang, chai, chai*, where is it? ¹¹*chai, seng p'aek*, the moon on the 16th, just after the full.

栽 To cultivate, to plant, to tend, to raise; to set out plants or saplings; to hill, to heap earth at the roots; a sapling; to assist: ¹⁰*chai* (T sai, *sik*, to set out plants, to plant and tend; com., ¹¹*chai, hwa*, to cultivate flowers; *chai ch'ai* to raise vegetables; ¹²*chai, ch'ing* to plant; ¹³*chai, puí*, to manure, to enrich the soil; *k'ó 'i, chai, puí*, can improve him. Read *chai*: long planks for building earth walls.

災 The first two are most used: natural calamities, as floods and droughts; divine judgments, plagues, miseries, misfortunes, dangers; adverse, calamitous, unfortunate: com., ¹⁴*chai, hwo* or *chai, yong*, calamities; ¹⁵*chai, nang*, troubles, misfortunes; (T sai, ¹⁶*t'ien, chai*, divine afflictions; *chai, chai*, floods, inundations; ¹⁷*huó, chai*, conflagrations; ¹⁸*chó, chai*, to meet calamity; ¹⁹*pié, chai*, to avoid calamities; ²⁰*sieu, chai, kai aik*, to diminish afflictions and remove troubles; ²¹*yong, chai*, sacrifices to avert

¹竿 ²錢 ³仄 ⁴聲 ⁵績 ⁶績 ⁷大 ⁸哀 ⁹哉 ¹⁰哉 ¹¹栽 ¹²栽 ¹³栽 ¹⁴栽 ¹⁵災 ¹⁶災 ¹⁷火 ¹⁸避 ¹⁹避 ²⁰消 ²¹解
 聲 仄 績 明 哉 栽 花 培 難 災 災 厄
 平 聲 績 大 何 植 栽 災 天 遭 消 襪
 仄 績 哉 有 栽 種 禍 災 災 災 災

misfortune; 'ang' 'chai, a drought; COLL., 'chai hwo' 't'ing siong' 'li, judgments are from heaven.

齋 To restrain, to purify one's self, as when about to perform religious ceremonies; to abstain from eating flesh; to reverence; **齋** Chai. decorous; to chasten one's desires: the 1st also read 'chá and 'chü, and the 2d also read 'chá, q. v. : 'chai keng' to abstain and revere, as in worship; 'chai ming, to purify by abstinence; 'chai lek, cautious, prudent; COM., 'chai kai' muk, 'ük, to fast, abstain from vice, and perform ablutions.

Chai. A coll. word, as in 'chai kaëk, to perceive, to notice, conscious of; ng' 'chai kaëk, not to be aware of.

宰 To govern, to rule, to superintend; to fashion to one's liking; a ruler, a head man, a governor; to butcher, to skin and dress animals; to cook: 'chai te' to govern; 't'ung 'chai, in ancient times the highest officer in the empire; 'ka 'chai, a steward; 'ek, 'chai, a district magistrate; 'tio 'chai, a butcher, a cook; 'chai sak, to kill; 'chai kak, to slice meat; 'uk, 'chai keng ngiu, kill not the ox that ploughs; COM., 'chai siong' a prime minister; 'chü 'chai, (coll. 'chio 'chai), a ruler; the governing power, the mind; COLL., 'chai siong' pok, 'lo 'hó 'tang sung, a premier's capacity big enough to pole a boat;

met., a person of great forbearance and magnanimity.

指 Read 'chi; coll. 'chai: a finger, a toe: 'ch'iu 'chai, the fingers; 'ka 'chai, the toes; 'wai' 'mó 'chai, or 'wai' 'mó 'chai, the thumb; 'kië kaëk, 'chai, the forefinger; 'tai' 'tong 'chai, the middle finger; 'mó' 'miäng 'chai, the fourth finger; 'mwi' 'chai, the little finger; 'ch'iu 'chai' 'mwi, tip of the finger; 'sek, ek, 'chai, a double-thumbed person; sek, ek, 'chai 't'ó 'peng ngië, "the double-thumbed cheapen things"—said of any one who haggles about prices.

烹 To boil, to cook, to prepare food: 'p'eng 'chai, to prepare food.

滓 Residuum, sediment; refuse, dregs; precipitate: 'ch'aik, 'chai, sediment of liquids; COLL., 'mëk, 'chai, or 'mek, 'chai, tears; 'lu 'mëk, 'chai, to shed tears; 'mëk, 'chai, 'ch'üäng tu mó, not a tear.

紙 Read 'chi in the dictionaries: paper; a document, a writing: COM., 'chai Chih. 'liëng, narrow charts or scrolls; 'chai 'hwong, or 'chai taing' a paper shop; 'ngu saik, 'chai, five sorts of colored paper, variegated paper; 'chai pek, stationery; 'chai 'i, paper with figures of clothing on it, burnt in worship as offerings; 'chai yen' a paper kite; 'che' 'chai, written or printed paper; 'keng' sek, che' 'chai, to reverse lettered paper; 'chai 'p'wi, pasteboard;

1早³齊⁶沐⁸冢⁹勿¹¹宰¹¹手¹¹指¹³滓¹⁵流¹⁷紙¹⁷紙²⁰紙²²敬²³
災¹慄²浴³宰⁶宰⁸相⁹指¹¹烹¹³流¹⁵聯¹⁷色²⁰紙²²鷓²³惜²³
2齊⁴齊⁵宰⁷邑¹⁰耕¹⁰主¹²十¹²宰¹⁴目¹⁷紙¹⁷紙²⁰衣²²字²²字²³
敬²戒⁴治⁵宰⁷牛¹⁰宰¹⁰一¹⁴汁¹⁴滓¹⁵坊¹⁷紙¹⁷○²⁰紙²²紙²³

¹ *pó lá 'chai*, transparent paper; *'chai 'lá*, paper soles; ² *'chai, pung*, a paper manufactory or storing room; *'chai 'teu*, paper shavings; *'chai 't'au*, selvage of paper; *'chai 'pau*, done up in paper; ³ *'king 'chai*, common writing paper; ⁴ *'kwong 'k'aiu' 'chai*, a superior quality of paper; *ngwok, kak, 'chai*, wrapping paper; *'ch'ó 'chai*, or *'ch'u 'chai*, coarse paper; *'chai 'muí*, (coll. *'chai 'hèng*), a paper match or lighter; *'chai 'chiéng*, and *'chiéng 'chai*, two sorts of imitation money paper, as burnt in worship, scattered in funeral processions and placed at graves; ⁵ *'ing 'ching póh, 'ü 'chai*, man's feelings are as thin as paper; *'chai 'ch'iéng*, a ticket, a label; COLL., ⁶ *'p'ie 'chai*, note or letter paper; ⁷ *'kah, 'ngang 'chai*, or *'ka 'lang 'chai*, paper ruled in small squares; *'chai 'nó*, or *'chai 't'ak*, paper things, as burnt in worship or for toys, transparencies, etc.; *'chai 'kwi 't'iong*, a few sheets of paper; how many sheets? *'chai 'ngiéng*, paper tapers, as dipped in oil and lighted; *'chai 'ngiéng 't'ing*, paper thongs, as used instead of thread to bind books; *'chai 'ch'ó 'lang 'tó*, a railing made of paper—no means of support.

載 A year; to commence, as after a full revolution: also read *'chai'* q. v.: ¹ *'niéng 'chai*, a year; COLL., *'sióh, 'niéng 'pwang' 'chai*, a year or half of a year; *'sang, 'niéng 'ngo' 'chai*, from three to five years.

載 To contain, to hold, as a carriage or ship; to fill in, to load on, to bear, to sus-

tain; to act, to do, to fulfill, to effect; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to load in and transport; written, recorded; filled, loaded; an auxiliary word, then, thereupon; an incalculably high number: also read *'chui*, q. v.: COM., *'ke' 'chai'* to record; *'chai' 'ch'ah*, to enter in a register or official list; *'chai' p'wo'* to keep accounts or records; ¹² *'su 'chai'* what is recorded; COLL., *'o' 'chai'* it is recorded; *'chai' tek*, bearable, allowable; better; *'chai' tek, 'k'i*, can bear it, as to buy that amount; *'chai' má' 'k'i*, can't bear it, unable, as to expense.

再 Again, doubled; to repeat, a second time; then, further, continued: *'che' Tsai. 'chai' 'che' 'sang*, two or three times, repeatedly; COM., *'chai' 'kong*, to say or explain again; *'chai' 'ch'èu'* to take a second wife; *'chai' 'ka'* to be married a second time, as a widow; *'chai' 'pai'* repeated compliments; *'chai' 'seng*, to revive, as when near death; regeneration; COLL., *'chai' 'sang*, to sprout again; also used for a new spiritual birth, regeneration; *'chai' 'li*, to come again; *'chai' 'sang 'chai' 'se'* three or four times; *'chai' 'k'wang 'kwi 'nik*, to extend the time a few days; *'chai' 'ch'iong' 'ng' 'se'* *'chiá 'siáng*, if I speak to you again it will not be in that tone!—said to a stubborn child.

載 A coll. character, found in the *Paik, Ing*: to stow away, as in a ship; the cargo or loading of a boat, termed *sai'* in the coll.; the ton-

¹ 玻	¹ 房	⁴ 光	⁵ 草	⁷ 紙	⁷ 簿	¹¹ 年	¹³ 所	¹⁶ 再	¹⁵ 再
黎	³ 京	扣	紙	錢	如	載	載	三	娶
紙	紙	紙	⁶ 紙	⁸ 人	紙	¹⁰ 格	¹⁴ 至	¹⁵ 再	¹⁷ 再
² 紙	○	○	煤	情	⁹ 批	¹² 記	¹⁴ 再	¹⁷ 講	¹⁹ 生
						眼		嫁	生
						紙			

tung, a capitalist; *chai k'ê* good luck; *chieu chai*, to amass wealth; *chai sing*, god of wealth, Plutus; *'pok, ngiê schiêng chai*, wages of unrighteousness; *'huing² chai*, sudden wealth; *p'ô' chai*, to lose riches; *'ing chai sek, ngiê* to lose your integrity for money; *chai 'lá*, complimentary gifts to the bride before marriage; *chai tó sing yok* rich but infirm; COLL., *k'ang' chai su*, a slave amassing riches; *met.*, to toil for the benefit of others; *chai 'chio*, a man of wealth; *smó chai 'kwi*, you beggar! *chai sing' ch'ang'* securely rich.

豺 A ravenous beast, a lynx, a wolf: read *sch'ai* in coll. q. v.: *'chai song*, a wolf; *chai sing*, a wolf's howl; *met.*, fierce speech; *'chai song tong tó* the wolf on the road; *met.*, an oppressive ruler.

在 To be in, to pertain to, to be at; to reside, to remain, to live, to dwell at; to belong to, to consist in; involved in, depending on;

to be preserved or to continue; existing, being alive; in, is in, at; to examine; a place, a home; used in coll. for as, according to, as you please: *'chai sek*, anciently; *'chai sek* in the house, at home; *'su pok, chai* or *su 'su pok, chai* omnipresent; *chai k'ing*, the present; *'kiu chai* to live long in a place; COM., *'chai seng*, living; *chai ka*, in the house; *'ang chai* where is he! hence absent, gone, dead; *'ch'ê' chai* quiet, peaceful; *'su chai* a place; *chai' ngwó' besides, surplus; chai'*

kiêng' to witness, to attest, a witness; *chai schiêng*, before in time or place; COLL., *chai ka ch'íng nik' hó ch'ok, tio' p'ang' 'tieu snang*, at home, for a thousand days you have comfort, abroad, even for half a day you have trouble; *chai' 'ni*, as you please; *ng' chai* regardless of, indifferent to; *sing chai' 'ié lá*, to lean against a chair.

寨 Also read *sai'*; coll. *chai'*: a stockade, a pali-
sade; an encampment; a stockaded village; a fortified place; a sheep-pen: *'ch'ek' chai* a rendezvous for thieves; *'chai' 'chio*, chief of the band; *'sniong' ch'ü' chai* a strongly fortified place in Changpwo district, Chiongehiu prefecture, Fookien; *'sang chai* a fortified mountain retreat; *'chai' 'chio st'au tai' t'ê' k'ie' smó*, the robber chief wears pheasant's feathers on his head! as scouting the idea of being rich—a play on the words *chai' 'chio* and *chai' 'chio*.

豸 A fabulous feline animal usually called *'hai' chai'*; its figure is embroidered on the robes of censors as indicating discrimination: also read *'ti*, as in poems, for the sake of rhythm.

(22) Chaik.

則 A rule, a pattern, a law, an ordinance; a principle; a standard, a measure by which to test an act; to obey, to imitate, to conform to; an illative particle, where-

不¹義²錢³財⁴ 倖⁵財⁶ 失⁷義⁸財⁹ 豺¹⁰狼¹¹當¹²道¹³ 在¹⁴昔¹⁵在¹⁶室¹⁷ 無¹⁸不¹⁹在²⁰ 生²¹安²²在²³自²⁴ 在²⁵賊²⁶寨²⁷ 主²⁸娘²⁹子³⁰寨³¹ 山³²寨³³主³⁴ 頭³⁵戴³⁶雉³⁷雞³⁸ 毛³⁹獬⁴⁰豸⁴¹ ○

fore, immediately, then; a conditional particle, after that, in that case; therefore, next, consequently: ¹*h'wak, chaik*, a pattern, an example; ²*t'ienng ha' chaik*, an example for the whole world; ³*t'ienng chaik*, the heavenly model, as the rules of virtue in the classics; *song' tá' chi chaik*, models of government for imitation; com., ⁴*chaik, ski tung*, the just medium; ⁵*chung chaik*, a model, an example.

崩, A large, high mountain: *lik' chaik, jung*, the highest peak of a mountain.
Tsè.

側, Read *ch'aik*; coll. *chaik*: ¹*chaik, sing*, the person inclined, sidewise; *chaik, sing k'au'ng'* to sleep on one side; *chaik, sing sói'* or *chaik, piéng sói'* to sit sidewise.
Tsè.

責, To reprove, to reprimand, to blame; to punish, to fine; to sustain, to be responsible for, to have charge of; to lay a weight on, to impose responsibility; to ask, to demand: ¹*chaik, ta*, to punish with blows; ²*chaik, wong'* to reprimand in hope of reformation; ³*ke' chaik*, to record offences; ⁴*ch'ü' chaik*, self-reproach; ⁵*t'ienng' chaik*, to reprove severely; ⁶*skiu schiong chaik, pe'* to demand perfection in others; com., *k'aik, chaik*, to exact, to extort; ⁷*chaik, hwak'* to punish, to fine; ⁸*chaik, pe'* to rebuke, to reprimand; *chaik, eng'* or *chaik, ssing*, an office, a trust, a duty.
Tsè.

幘, A head-tie, a headband, a turban.
Chi.

嘖, To call out loudly, to dispute, to quarrel noisily; garrulous, meddlesome; to admire, to praise loudly: ¹*chaik, chaik, ch'ing si-éng'* praised by everybody.
Tsè.

積, Also read *chek*: a sand-bank under water, a bar; rocks in water, a reef; a shoal, half-tide ledges; ¹*chaik, sik'* a reef of rocks; *chaik, sa*, a sand-bar.
Chi.

摘, Also read *tek*; coll. *tiäh*, q. v.: to pluck, to pull, to cull, to gather, as fruit or flowers; to lay hold of; to move on, to start; to point out: ¹*chaik, hwa*, to gather flowers; *chaik, ch'ai'* to pull vegetables; *chaik, kwó'* to collect sentences, to compile; *chaik, huk'* to investigate till the prisoner confesses; *chaik, sing seu*, star-plucking tower, a high tower; ²*ch'ai' chaik*, to select.
Chai.

謫, To blame, to reprehend; to degrade officers, to punish by degrading; to scold, to be angry at, to find fault with; a flaw, an error; a change of appearance: ¹*chaik, kaung'* to degrade; ²*k'ienng chaik*, to revile.
Chai.

嘖, Inscrutable, occult; profound, hard to understand; the secret springs, hidden: ¹*che' chaik*, very abstruse; ²*sauk, chaik*, to examine profound subjects.
Tsè.

- 1 法則 2 天則 3 天則 4 則 5 側身 6 責打 7 責望 8 記責 9 自責 10 求全 11 責罰 12 責備 13 嘖嘖 14 積石 15 摘花 16 探摘 17 謫降 18 謫至 19 嘖嘖 20 索嘖 ○

昃 Tsé. The declining sun; the afternoon; to wane, as the moon: *nikz chaik*, the sun past the meridian; *ngwookz chaik*, the moon waning; *nikz ngwookz sing chaik*, the sun and moon both have their zenith and decline.

簣 Chai. Tsé. A bed mat; boards for a bed; luxuriant growth; to collect, to gather; slips, small splints of reeds; read *chai'* a sort of wine-press or strainer.

汁 Chi'h. Gravy, juice, essence; thickened liquor, slosh; expressed juices or essences; sleety rain, wet snow: com., ¹*t'oug chaik*, warm gravy, soup; ^{2c}*choi chaik*, juice, essence; *chaik, skeng*, the gravy is salt; coll., *chaik, 'chiäng*, the gravy is fresh; *chaik, 'tä*, or *chaik, 's'au chaik, 'tä*, the leavings of gravy after a meal.

節 Chiéh. Read *chiék*,; coll. *chaik*,: a joint of bamboo, a joint, a knot, a node; a feast, a festival; a limit, a solar term; a classifier of joints and limbs; all, every, in everything; in a *met.* sense, frugal, according to one's means: ³*siéng chaik*, annual festivals, of which there are eight; *chaik, 'king* time of a festival; appearance, as of markets at festivals; *chaik, piéng*, or *chaik, 'tau*, about the time of a festival; ⁴*chaik, s'ó* bills to be paid at festivals; *ngo² nikz chaik*, or ⁵*ngo² ngwookz chaik*, a festival held on the first five days of the 5th moon; ⁶*ch'ing sning chaik*,

festival of the tombs, in the 2nd or 3rd moon; ⁷*t'oug chaik*, festival at the winter solstice—time fixed by the almanac; *paik, chaik, 'ping ang*, peace during all the year!—a felicitous phrase; *ne² sekz se' chaik, k'ól* the 24 solar terms; ⁸*ch'ó chaik*, to celebrate a festival; ⁹*saéng' chaik*, to send presents at festivals; ¹⁰*chaik, keng'* presents of money given to employees at a festival; *t'ük, chaik*, a joint of bamboo; *n'ük, chaik*, a crumple, crumpled, shriveled; *met.*, bad luck; ¹¹*chaik, k'ól* festival holidays, vacations; *chaik, chaik, k'ól*, hooks linked in a chain to hang things on; *met.*, constantly rising or successful; ¹²*siéng chaik, hu²* times of the festivals; *chaik, chaik*, every joint; all, in general; ¹³*chaik, chaik, nang²* always in distress; ¹⁴*kauk, chaik, 'iäng'* every bone aches; *chaik, chaik, 'sai*, to use sparingly.

(23) Chaing.

諍 Chéng. To remonstrate with, to stop a wrong; to reprehend, to prove, to rebuke for misconduct: also used for *cheng*, to wrangle: ¹⁵*kang' chaing'* to reprove one's sovereign; ¹⁶*sting chaing'* to reprove the emperor in his palace.

譖 Chén. To traduce, to slander, to revile: ¹⁷*chaing' sing*, a slanderer; ¹⁸*chaing' sngi-ong*, slander, back-biting; *ch'ing yüng² chi chaing'* a plausible slander; com., ¹⁹*schang chaing'* to slander, to traduce; coll., *chaing' ch'ó'* 'sieu k'u, a

- ¹湯 ³年 ⁵五 ⁷明 ⁹送 ¹¹節 ¹³下 ¹⁴骨 ¹⁵諫 ¹⁷譖 ¹⁹讒
²汁 ⁴節 ⁶月 ⁸節 ¹⁰節 ¹²假 ¹⁶節 ¹⁸節 ¹⁹人
²水 ⁴節 ⁶節 ⁸做 ¹⁰節 ¹²年 ¹⁴節 ¹⁶痛 ¹⁸譖 ¹⁹言
²汁 ⁴數 ⁶清 ○ ⁸節 ¹⁰敬 ¹²節 ¹⁴難 ○ ¹⁶廷 ¹⁸言 ○

husband's sister who slanders his wife.

甌² A boiler for distilling, an alembic, a still made of pewter; a steamer for rice; to steam: *'hu chaiŭŋ'* a pan and boiler; *hwang' chaiŭŋ'* a rice steamer.

苫² To cover a house with grass, to thatch; a mat; mourning: *'chai' chaiŭŋ'* during the time of mourning for one's parents; COLL., *'sch'ong chaiŭŋ'* a bed mat; *'ch'au chaiŭŋ'* a straw mattress; *ch'eng chaiŭŋ'* a palm-lusk mat.

躋² To go aside, to lose the way, to wander; a stream diverging from the main channel: *'chaiŭŋ' taiŭŋ'* or *chaiŭŋ' taiŭŋ'* in a flurry, unaptly; to leave the channel.

贈² To present, to bestow, to give; to confer, as by the erowu; to add to: *'chaiŭŋ'* *'iu,* to make presents to friends; *'steu chaiŭŋ'* to make presents; *'chaiŭŋ' sngiong,* a flattering recommendation; *'hung chaiŭŋ'* or *'tek, chaiŭŋ'* to confer a meritorious degree; *'kó' chaiŭŋ'* to honor a meritorious officer's parents; *lié chaiŭŋ'* honorary degree; COLL., *chaiŭŋ' p'ó' ng' chaiŭŋ' sküŋ,* he makes presents to the rich, not to the poor; *'chaiŭŋ' akz* presents which the bride takes to her friends; *chaiŭŋ' spwang schieng,* to present money as traveling expenses; *chaiŭŋ' 'ngoai,* give me a present.

(24) Chaiu.

奏² To report to the emperor, to memorialize the throne; tell the sovereign, to cause him to hear or know; to present offerings to the gods; to play music; songs or tunes; muscular fibres: *'chaiu' ngokz* to play the music; *'chaiu' sai'* statements made in the memorial; *'nga chaiu'* pleasant music; *'ch'iek, chaiu'* to mark time and harmony in music; *'chaiu' kaik, su sngiong,* offer to the gods with reverence and in silence; com., *'chaiu' siong'* or *chaiu' shwong t'á'* to memorialize the emperor; *chaiu' ch'iong,* or *chaiu' 'p'wong,* a memorial to the emperor; *mieng' chaiu'* a verbal statement to the emperor; *'chung chaiu'* to grant the prayer of the memorial; *chaiu' ch'iek,* memorial folded and ready; *'chaiu' 'kó,* first draft of a memorial; *'tikz chaiu'* a candid memorial; COLL., *chaiu' sioh' 'p'wong,* one memorial, to memorialize once.

縐² Crape; rumpled, crenulated, crisp, frizzled; to corrugate, to wrinkle; used for next: com., *'chaiu' 'sa,* crape; *'siang' chaiu' thiek* crape; COLL., *chaiu' 'sa p'á' king sui' nóhz* a crape handkerchief bears rumpling; *met.,* one who bears teasing; *chaiu' 'sa meng'* faced with crape, as a garment.

皺² The skin wrinkled from age; wrinkled, creased, rumpled, crisped: *'chaiu' 'i,* rumpled garments; com., *'chaiu' 'king,* imitation gold leaf; *chaiu' shong,*

1 在 3 草 5 贈 7 贈 9 詰 11 奏 13 雅 15 奏 16 奏 15 奏 20 縐 22 皺
 2 苦 4 苫 6 友 8 言 10 贈 12 樂 14 奏 17 假 18 上 19 稿 21 紗 23 衣
 2 床 4 躋 6 投 8 封 10 贈 12 奏 14 節 17 准 19 直 21 線 23 皺
 苦 躋 贈 贈 盒 疏 奏 言 奏 奏 縐 金

¹*chieng chak*, a former letter; ²*shai chak*, the letter just received; *chü chak*, (coll. *ch'ie chak*) a dispatch, a letter.

劄
Cha. Also read *tak*: to prick, to embroider; a paper, a document; a particular kind of paper; a diploma; a contract; to write out, as a list of prices; a reply from a higher officer; a remonstrance to the emperor: com., ³*chai chak*, official stationery; ⁴*chak, tang*, a purchase contract; *smwong chü* ⁵*chai chak*, paper for edicts and dispatches; also used by priests in making images.

炆
Cha. An unauthorized character: to boil in fat or vegetable oil: com., ⁶*chak, sung*, to boil fish in oil; ⁶*chak, nük* meat prepared in this way; *chak, pieng*, flat doughnuts with meat stuffing; COLL., *sp'u chak*, or *sieu chak*, to boil in oil, things so boiled; *siu chak, kwé*, a long kind of cruller; *tieng chak*, and *skeng chak*, doughnuts with sweet and salt stuffing.

浹
Hsia. Water flowing through; moistened, damp; to instill, to imbibe, to penetrate; a circuit, a complete turn of; in coll. a classifier of the fall, or gauged depth of rain: *kang² shiu chak, pwó²* perspiration streaming down the back; com., ⁷*chak, hak* to combine, to commingle; fully agreeing, as friends; ⁸*chiu chak*, all around, completed as a circuit or term; COLL., *skieng chak*, to walk all over or through; ⁹*ü ha² sioh chak*, a fall of rain.

雜
Tsa. A mixture of colors or ingredients; particolored, streaked; mixed, blended; confused, various, heterogeneous, fragmentary; to mix, to compound; to confuse, to revolve; to bore through: ¹⁰*csung chak²* suitable or unsuitable, fixed or vacillating, as the mind; ¹⁰*schó chak²* medley of loud sounds; com., ¹¹*chak² soik*, mixed colors; ¹²*chak² wäng²* (coll. *chak² sai*) for general use; ¹³*chak² hwo²* different kinds of goods; ¹⁴*hong² chak²* confused, heterogeneous; ¹⁵*chak² chü*, miscellaneous books; ¹⁶*chak² pok*, ¹⁷*teng*, different sorts, a medley; ¹⁷*sing chak²* the mind distracted; ¹⁸*ngu hwoy chak² ch'ün* everywhere, coming from all quarters; ¹⁹*chak² pwang²* to mix, a mixture; *chak² hwo²* to blend, to combine; *chak² hwa*, mixed flowers; ²⁰*chak² ó* a public wharf; *chak² ch'á*, low police; *chak² ch'ung*, different species; COLL., *chak² ch'ó²* a medley of little things; *chak² spá tang*, a stall for all sorts of wares; *chak² tío²* intersecting roads; *met.*, things from different places; *phah, chak²* improper talk; *nü kaeng² ngwai phah, chak²* you annoy me!

柵
Cha. Also read *ch'aik*, and *ch'ah*; COLL., *chak²*: a stockade, a railing, a palisade; window-bars; a door made of slats: ²¹*chak² lak²* a kind of railing or palisade used to divide wards in cities and towns; *chak² smwong*, or *chak² lak² smwong*, street-gates; ²²*siék, chak²* to erect stockades or put up street-gates.

¹前 ³紙 ⁵炆 ⁷浹 ⁹純 ¹¹雜 ¹³雜 ¹⁵雜 ¹⁷等 ¹⁹方 ²⁰秤 ²²櫪
 札 劄 魚 洽 雜 色 貨 書 心 雜 雜 設
²來 ⁴劄 ⁶炆 ⁸周 ¹⁰嘈 ¹²雜 ¹⁴混 ¹⁶雜 ¹⁸雜 ¹⁹五 ²¹柵 ○
 札 單 肉 浹 雜 用 雜 不 五 雜 柵 ○

閘

Cha.

A guarded gate, a barrier, a barricade, a dam; a barrier like a turn-stile, or a stockade; a lock, a flood-gate; to shut a gate; in

Foochow, the front curtains of a sedan: com., ¹*kwang chak* a barrier, a sluice gate; ²*chui chak* a sluice, a waste-weir; *paik, chak* northern canal lock in Foochow; COLL., *siung² chak* upper front curtain of a sedan; *a² chak* lower front curtain of a sedan.

卡

Ch'ia.

A military post, a guard-house, usually called *chak* *syng*: com., ³*siék, chak* to establish a military post; ⁴*siu chak* to guard a post.

絕

Chüeh.

Read *chiok*; coll. *chak*: to cut, to cut up, to mince, to cut to pieces: ⁵*tó chak* to cut with a knife; ⁶*chak 'wang ch'óí'* to cut to pieces; ⁷*chak 'tong*, to cut or lop off; ⁸*chak siék* to cut in two; ⁹*chak 'si*, to cut to death; *chak sch'a*, to chop wood; *chak lang² stong*, to cut into two lengths; *chak st'au*, to behead—used as a threat; *chak st'au snó 'hó 'si*, cut off your head and make you die wretchedly; *chak 'sang*, to slice up fresh, as crabs.

搥

Sa.

Mixed up; refuse, sweepings, dirt; sound of breaking things: com., ¹⁰*lak chak* refuse, odds and ends.

呿

Hoi.

Wrangling, noisy, clamorous, turbulent.

Chak.

A coll. word; as *chak cho'* to slash and swear, like an infuriated woman.

(26)

Chang.

簪

Tsan.

A hair-pin, a clasp or bodkin used to confine the hair or fasten the coiffure; to insert in the hair, to stick on the head; quick, brisk, to collect speedily: ¹¹*chang jing*, the gentry, the official class; ¹²*chang hwook*, hair-pin and ivory tablet formerly used at audiences; com., ¹³*chang juwa*, to wear the golden flower as graduates do; ¹⁴*chang kwa'* to wear silk scarfs as graduates do; ¹⁵*chang juwa pai² k'ak*, to put on the flower and go to salute friends; *sang steu chang*, the three hair-pins as commonly worn; COLL., *chang kiäng*, small hair-pins; ¹⁶*ngwooh chang juwa*, the white lily; *kwóí st'au chang*, hair-pin or ornament for front of the coiffure; *kwóí mwoi chang*, ornament for back of the coiffure.

贖

Tsan.

As in the common phrase *ang chang*, dirty, filthy.

爭

Cheng.

Read *cheng*; coll. *chang*; to contend, to dispute, to quarrel: ¹⁷*chang oi²* to contend about a place or seat; *chang sch'eng*, to dispute about fields; ¹⁸*song chang hong*, adulterous quarrels; ¹⁹*chang ka ngiék* to quarrel over the division of an estate; *chang k'e'* quarrelsome; resolute, earnest; ²⁰*chang ché' k'e'* to emulate; *chang sié' nóh*,

- ¹關
- ²閘
- ³設
- ⁴卡
- ⁵刀
- ⁶絕
- ⁷絕
- ⁸絕
- ⁹絕
- ¹⁰搥
- ¹¹簪
- ¹²簪
- ¹³簪
- ¹⁴簪
- ¹⁵簪
- ¹⁶玉
- ¹⁷爭
- ¹⁸位
- ¹⁹爭
- ²⁰爭
- 風
- 家
- 業
- 志
- 氣
-

jing shüang, what strife of talent or strength is it?—i. e., there's no need of quarreling about it; *chung ch'á twak siéng kiéng* 'si sü sniéng, even to die is easy as sleeping to him who is striving to vindicate his wife's honor or save his land; *chang ka 'huí*, to quarrel about property.

‘*Chang*. A coll. word; as *chang ch'èw* a raw sore, as on a child.

‘**井** Read ‘*ching*; coll. ‘*chang*; a well: ‘*chui* ‘*chang* a well of water; Ching. ‘*chang* ‘*chui*, well-water; ‘*kiéng* ‘*chang*, an open court; ‘*chang* ‘*sing*, elfs of the well; ‘*chang slau snwong*, one of the gates of Foochow; ‘*pwak* ‘*t'ing kaéng* ‘*chang*, bucket and well; *met.*, associated, connected; ‘*chang ch'ing m'è lai* ‘*tek*, ‘*sóh*, ‘*toi*, when the well is deep don't blame the rope for being short; *met.*, don't require impossibilities.

‘**斬** To behead, to cut, to cut in two, to dis sever, to sunder; to root up, to break off, as intercourse; Chan. faded, forgotten, vanished: com., ‘*chang* ‘*ssiá*, to destroy evil spirits; ‘*chang* ‘*hwang* to behead culprits; ‘*chang* ‘*twang* to cut asunder; ‘*chang* ‘*chek* to expedite; to epitomize, an outline; ‘*kang* ‘*chang*, officer in charge of an execution; ‘*chang* ‘*ch'ó stü kong*, to cut up root and branch; *met.*, to extirpate, as thieves.

‘**琖** Also read ‘*chiéng*: a wine-cup, made of jade or other valuable stone. Chan.

‘**咎** A surname; used in the north for I, me, myself. Tsan.

‘**贊** To accumulate, to collect together, to hoard up, to store. Tsan.

‘**逮** Promptly, quickly, with haste; to hasten, to accelerate. Tsan.

‘**盞** A small wine-cup; a shallow cup for oil; the classifier of lamps: com., Chan. ‘*chiu* ‘*chang*, a wine-cup; ‘*chang* ‘*kó*, cup eakes; COLL., ‘*chang* ‘*hwa* ‘*chang*, blue flowered wine-cup; ‘*chiu* ‘*chang* ‘*kiéng*, a very small wine-cup; ‘*ting* ‘*chang*, an oil-saucer; ‘*ting* ‘*sióh* ‘*chang*, one lamp.

‘**醜** Muddy, unsettled spirits; liquor beginning to clear; a cup, a goblet. Chan.

‘**灑** Also read ‘*chiéng*; a prince of demons at sight of whom ogres and vampires flee; used as a charm. Chan.

‘**梭** Slips of wood placed between the fingers to squeeze them; a mode of torture like the thumb-screws; to torture; narrow: com., ‘*chang* ‘*chi*, thumb-screws; ‘*chang* ‘*chi* ‘*kek* ‘*kong* thumb and foot screws.

‘**贊** To visit a superior, to come before an idol; to second, to assist in bringing forward; to introduce, to bring a present to one; Tsan.

1水 3天 5井 桶 邪 斷 斬 根 糕 16酒 盞 19梭
井 井 樓 共 6斬 10斬 12斬 13酒 盞 15青 盞 15燈 指
2井 4井 門 井 犯 截 14盞 17燈 盞 夾
水 神 6吊 7斬 9斬 11監 除 盞 燈 一 盞 棍

to make clear, to bring to the light; to go out; to give evidence; to praise, to commend, in which sense it is interchanged with the next: ¹*siang chang*² to assist in completing, to forward a matter; *chang' chang'* to aid powerfully; COM., ²*ching chang'* to praise; ²*chang'* 𡗗, a master of ceremonies at sacrifices.

讚

Tsan.

To praise, to commend, to laud; to honor, to exalt, to magnify, to extol; to sing praises to, to record the praises of; to assist, to explain: *'chang' syong*, to extol, to laud; COM., *'chang' 'mi*, to praise; ⁶*süing' chang'* to commend, to honor; ⁷*ch'ëük, chang'* to laud.

賺

Chuan.

To impede, to hinder; to sell, to profit; to gain unfairly, to palm off poor goods.

蘸

Chiao.

To dip, as a pencil in ink, or sop a morsel in gravy.

Chang'. A coll. word: to contend, to dispute about, to quarrel: *chang' syäng*, to overcome in a dispute; *chang' mä' kwö'* to succumb in a dispute.

孱

Ch'ien.

Timid, afraid; weak, embarrassed: *chang yok* feeble; *chang liok*, incapable, stupid.

僇

Ch'ien.

To rail at; to manifest: *chang ch'aiu'* to abuse, to vilify.

殘

Ts'an.

To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil, to mangle, to tread on; to kill, to slaughter; mischievous, wicked, cruel; spoiled, pillaged; broken food, leavings; deficient, nearly exhausted, ready to vanish: ⁶*chang k'wok*, scarce, nearly exhausted; COM., ⁹*chang hai'* to injure, to oppress; ¹⁰*chang p'ö'* fierce, vindictive; ¹¹*chang p'ö'* devastated: ¹²*hing chang*, quarrelsome; ¹³*chang 'üing*, harsh, cruel; ¹⁴*chang huang*, a light dollar; ¹⁵*chang uk* a worthless thing; ¹⁶*sü chang*, dregs; ¹⁷*chang chik* maimed, halt; ¹⁸*chang t'eng*, end of winter; COLL., *chang ch'oh* to cast aside as worthless.

慙

Ts'an.

Ashamed, mortified, chopfallen; to feel ashamed of, to blush for; to be sensible of one's defects or failure: ¹⁹*chang saik*, or *chang sngang*, shame-faced, bashful; ²⁰*p'ö' chang*, to feel ashamed, mortified; ²¹*sin chang*, or *chang k'ö'* ashamed.

巉

Ch'an.

A high inaccessible peak or cliff; a cloud-capped summit: ²²*chang sngang*, a high craggy summit, also high rocks piled up; COLL., ²³*chang st'au chang 'nö'*, a stern, forbidding look; *chang . sngiang*, overgrown; big and coarse, as of persons or things.

護

Ch'an.

To adulate, to humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over; to calumniate, to asperse, to traduce; servility, detraction,

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 襄贊 | 3 贊禮 | 5 讚美 | 7 祝讚 | 9 殘害 | 11 殘破 | 13 殘忍 | 15 殘物 | 17 殘疾 | 19 慙色 | 21 羞慙 | 23 巉頭 |
| 2 稱贊 | 4 讚揚 | 6 頌讚 | 8 殘缺 | 10 殘暴 | 12 兇殘 | 14 殘番 | 16 餘殘 | 18 殘冬 | 20 抱慙 | 22 巉巖 | 巉腦 |

malignity: ¹*schang k'eu*, a foul-mouthed person; ²*schang nenŋ*² to asperse, as an adept in vulgar language; ³*schang sŋg*, a reviler; ⁴*schang sŋgionŋ*, abusive language; com., ⁵*schang chuŋŋ*² to abuse, to vilify; ⁶*schang sŋng*, an intriguing officer.

儻 Irregular, disorderly, as undrilled troops; unequal, uneven: *sang schang*, ugly, stubborn, sulky.
Ts'an.

兔 Crafty, wily, cunning, as a hare: *schang t'o'* a crafty rabbit.
Ts'an.

攙 To stab; to sustain, to support, to lead; to supply a want, to make up, as a deficiency; to pull out.
Ch'an.

潺 The murmur of water: *schang schang hiong*, sound of running water.
Ch'an.

蠶 The silkworm; caterpillars which weave cocoons: ⁷*schang kieng*, raw silk; ⁸*ch'ung schang*, spring silkworms; ⁹*yong schang*, to rear silkworms; ¹⁰*schang nguokz* "the silkworm month"—i. e., for rearing silkworms; *schang t'o' si*, the silkworm vomits forth the silk.

饒 To gormandize, fond of eating; greedy, gluttonous, voracious.
Ch'an.

剗 To chisel, to cut, as stone; to mortise: *chieng schang*, to carve, to chisel.
Ch'an.

暫² Short duration, a part of a day; to stop or cease for a while; briefly, shortly, in the interim; meanwhile, suddenly: com.,

¹¹*chang² ssi*, a brief space of time, a short period; ¹²*chang² kiē* leave it awhile—till I return for it; ¹³*chang² hiok*, to stop a little while, to rest or cease for a time; ¹⁴*chang² sung*, a room rented temporarily, as a lodging; coll., *chang² ssi lokz pokz* in distress only a while! *chang² sioh² ha²* stop a while; to sojourn for a brief period.

鑿² A stone-cutter's chisel, a small cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut in, to cut or chisel out; to carve, as flowers: com., ¹⁰*chang² tō*, a stone-cutter's chisel; ¹⁶*chang² chē²* to cut letters; coll., *chang² t'eng t'au²* or *chang² t'eng sŋng*, chisel it through, as thin metal.

站² To stand, to stand erect; to stop; a stage, a journey, a stoppage: ¹⁷*yǎh chang²* official post stations; coll., *chang² t'au*, end of a stage, a caravansary.

棧² A warehouse, a godown, a hong; a workshop; a terrace, a covered loft; palisades; a scaffold; a covered plank road, cut out of the side of a hill; a hearse; a pen, a stable, a sheepcote; a wooden bridge or pathway: com., ¹⁸*chang² sung*, a warehouse, a godown; ¹⁹*yohz chang²* a large medicine store; ²⁰*sta chang²* a tea hong; ²¹*song chang²* a hong;

Ch'an.

¹ 讒口 ⁸ 讒人 ⁵ 讒譖 ⁶ 讒臣 ⁸ 春蠶 ¹⁰ 蠶月 ¹¹ 暫時 ¹⁸ 暫歇 ¹⁵ 鑿刀 ¹⁶ 鑿字 ¹⁵ 棧房 ²⁰ 茶棧
² 讒伎 ⁴ 讒言 ○ ⁷ 蠶繭 ⁹ 養蠶 ○ ¹² 暫寄 ¹⁴ 暫房 ○ ¹⁷ 驛站 ¹⁹ 藥棧 ²¹ 行棧

COLL., *k'ó* *chang*² *'á*, has gone to the hong.

𨋖² A tumbrel for carrying the wounded; a hearse.
Chan.

𧆚² A tiger-cat: *chang*² *smau*, a tiger shedding its hair.
Chan.

(27) Chau.

糟 Read *chó*; coll. *chau*: the sediment, grains left after distilling spirits, dregs; the dregs of wine, the sediment of any liquor: ¹*chau p'óh*, dregs, sediment; *chau k'ong*, lees and husks; ²*sing chau*, fresh lees; *seng chau*, dull red lees; *chau ch'ai*² vegetables seasoned with distiller's dregs; *chau ch'ai*² *ak*, a dish of seasoned vegetables and duck.

躐 An unauthorized character, frequently used in posted bills and notifications; to spoil, to injure, to ruin: *chau t'ak*, or *'chau t'ak*, (spoken *chauk*, *t'ak*) to waste, to injure wantonly.

嘈 Read *schó*; coll. *chau*: as in *chau chau nauŋ*² in confusion, disordered; perplexed in mind.

爇 Charred; coals left after burning: COM., ²*'ang' chau*, dead coals, embers; COLL., ⁴*sch'a chau*, firebrands.

爪 Nails, claws, talons; to scratch, to claw; to take up with the fingers; an agent, a minion; the 87th

radical: ⁶*'chau sŋa*, nails and teeth; *met.*, servants, retainers; ⁶*ch'iu 'chau*, finger-nails; COM., ⁷*'hu 'chau*, tiger's claws—shears so called; ⁶*'chau le*² sharp claws; COLL., ⁶*'ka 'chau*, toe-nails.

抓 Interchanged with last; to scratch, to clutch, to claw; to titillate; to tear with the claws; to cajole.

走 Read *'cheu*; coll. *'chau*: to go; to travel; to run, to hasten, to flee, to escape; the 156th radical: ⁹*tó 'chau*, to fly, to escape; ¹⁰*sp'au 'chau*, to run about; ¹¹*'chau ŋiong*, to go into the country to work; ¹²*'chau stiong*, to return home immediately after examination; ¹³*'chau 'wí*, to fly from fire; ¹⁴*'chau nang*² to fly from trouble; ¹⁶*'chau e*² to lose its flavor; ¹⁶*'chau 'ma*, to ride on horseback; ¹⁷*'chau stong*, a table-waiter, an attendant in a tavern; ¹⁸*'chau yong*² to vary from the pattern; *'chau 'ma t'ó eng*² "to ride to the office"—to bury immediately; *'chau k'ó* to escape; *'chau 'ma slau*, an upper verandah; *'chau 'chau niáŋ* *'chau 'chau k'ok*, hide and go seek; *'chau 'chio*, to transfer your patronage from one shop to another; *'chau 'kong shu*, vagrants, as foreign jugglers and fortune-tellers.

找 To seek; to return a balance, as of money, to make change: COLL., ¹⁹*'chau schieng 'm'í*, to return a balance of money; ²⁰*'chau tang*² to give wrong change; *'chau 'tié*, to receive a balance; *'chau ch'ok*, to pay a balance; *'chau*

¹糟 ³炭 ⁵爪 ⁶手 ⁸爪 ¹⁰跑 ¹¹走 ¹³走 ¹⁵走 ¹⁶走 ¹⁸走 尾
²粕 ⁴糟 ⁷牙 ⁹爪 ¹²利 ¹⁴走 ¹⁷鄉 ¹⁹火 ²⁰味 ²¹馬 ²²樣 ²³找 ²⁴錯
²新 ⁴柴 ⁷虎 ⁹逃 ¹²走 ¹⁴走 ¹⁷走 ¹⁹找 ²³找 ²⁴錯
 糟 糟 ○ 爪 爪 ○ 場 難 ○ 堂 錢 ○

sioh² pah, to give back 100 cash. Read *shica*, to pole a boat.

蚱 Read 'chó; coll. 'chau: a flea, sand-flea or those produced in sandy ground: 'ka 'chau, a flea; 'ka 'chau 'sai, flea-dirt; 'jung smicong 'ka 'chau, musquitos and fleas; se² 'ka 'chau kú² it is a flea-bite;

smó 'mwi 'ka 'chau, "the agile flea"—an unreliable fellow, now here then off.

竈 The second is a vulgar character: a furnace, a kitchen range, a place for cooking: 'su 'chau² a furnace for steeping tea; com., 'chiong 'chau² brick furnace; 'jung 'chau² to cook separately; 'chau²

lain² offerings to the kitchen god; 'chau² 'kung, kitchen god; 'chié² 'chau² to make offerings to the kitchen gods on 24th day, 12th moon; 'chau² 'ma, kitchen goddess; 'chau² 'siong, the top or face of the range; coll., 'chau² 'seng, a kitchen; 'iung 'chau² 'ka, presents made to a person when changing his place of residence; 'tiang² 'chau² pan and range; 'kiék, 'chau² to build a range; 'kiang² 'chau² a portable furnace.

箬 Also read 'chau: a skimmer made of bamboo or iron wire; nests in caves: in coll. 'chiá, as 'chiá 'sié, q. v.

巢 A nest on a tree; a den, a retreat; a lurking place; to nestle, to make a nest: 'chau 'hiék² nests and

caves; 'sai 'schau, to build retreats in trees or high places; com., 'cheu 'schau, or 'cheu 'so, bird's nests; 'ch'ek² 'schau, a den of thieves; coll., 'mó 'schau, houseless, homeless.

澤 Name of a large lake in the southern part of the province of Nghanwi. Ch'ao.

剿 To desolate, to destroy utterly, to ruin, to devastate, to exterminate, to cut off: 'schau 'sming, to exterminate people; 'schau 'chiok² or 'schau 'niék² to destroy utterly; 'ching 'schau, to send troops against the enemy; coll., 'schau 'sá 'spang te² to desolate, to level to the ground.

輦 A turret on a chariot, from the top of which to observe the troops. Ch'ao.

嘲 Sometimes read 'chau: to deride, to jeer at, to ridicule; raillery. Ch'ao.

'Chau. A coll. word; as 'schau 'schau, girt and ready, trim, ready to begin or to do expeditiously.

櫂 A scull or oar for propelling vessels, a long oar; to shoot an arrow, to throw away: 'syen 'chau² to scull; 'kié² 'chau² a scull made of cassia wood; wá² 'chau² to make figures on a scull.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 咬 | 3 磚 | 5 灶 | 7 祭 | 9 灶 | 11 安 | 12 鼎 | 14 巢 | 16 鳥 | 18 剿 | 20 征 | 平 |
| 蚱 | 灶 | 料 | 灶 | 廊 | 灶 | 灶 | 穴 | 巢 | 民 | 剿 | 地 |
| 2 茶 | 4 分 | 6 灶 | 8 灶 | 10 灶 | 脚 | 18 結 | 15 圍 | 17 賊 | 19 剿 | 21 剿 | 22 搖 |
| 灶 | 灶 | 君 | 媽 | 前 | ○ | 灶 | 巢 | 巢 | 絕 | 洗 | 櫂 |

掉² Interchanged with the preceding; to scull, to work the scull; to row, to propel a boat; to shake, to clash; correct, done or placed properly: *chau*² 'móí, to shake the tail; *chau*² 'k'eng' to strike musical stones together; *met.*, clashing, as opinions; 'máí *chau*² 'iú lík² the end of the scull has great force; *met.*, to finish a job well.

(28) Chauk.

作 To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; ^{Tso.} to rouse, to animate, as to a reformation; work, workmanship, to transact business: ¹*chauk*, *kung*, the emperor; ²*chauk*, *sü*, a teacher; ³*chié* *chauk*, to invent, to discover; ⁴*chauk*, *suí*, to do, to perform; ⁵*'ieng* *chauk*, of heavenly origin; ⁶*chauk*, 'ku, to die; ⁷*tong*² *chauk*, to move, to act, to work; ⁸*peng*² *chauk*, a return of sickness; *chauk*, *sing*, to reform a wicked person; manly; ⁹*ching* *chauk*, to set about, to do resolutely; *chauk*, *sü*² to transact business; *cheng* *chauk*, to till the soil; com., ⁹*chauk*, *ngiék*² to act wickedly, to commit suicide; ¹⁰*chauk*, *chik*² tricky, treacherous; virulent, as eruptions; ¹¹*chauk*, *kwaí*² strange, marvelous; very intelligent; *chiéng*² *chauk*, rude, boisterous; *chauk*, *lok*² to rejoice; *chauk*, *ssing*, to aid in completing; ¹²*sming* *ti ko'* *chauk*, willfully perverse; *chéü*² *chauk*, *shwang* *chéü*² *sei*² to reap the fruit of one's own doings; COLL., *chauk*, *ka*, handsome, beautiful; *chauk*, 'ch'au,

to annoy; *chauk*, 'vak, to injure, to destroy; *ché* 'ka *chauk*, 'vak, to ruin one's self by vice.

剝 Read *cheu* and *sauk*; ; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for coll. *chauk*; to pull; to snap, to break, as a cord with the hands: *chauk*, Chü. 'tong, to sever; *chauk*, 'tóí' *stong*, to part into two lengths; *chauk*, 'lólá *sí*, to pull down violently, as a rope fastened aloft.

(29) Chaung.

壯 Healthy, strong, robust, well, vigorous; hardy, bold, lusty, healthy; full-grown, manhood; age of thirty, full, flourishing: ¹³*chaung*² 'sëü² a man of strength; ¹⁴*chaung*² 'ché' strong will, resolute; ¹⁵*chaung*² 'süéng, a young man; ¹⁶'u *chaung*² a military cadet; *chaung*² 'sing, vigorous in mind, industrious; com., *chaung*² 'kióng² robust, powerful; *sming* *chaung*² an officer's runners; *shüing* *chaung*² sturdy; *skiong* *chaung*² fierce, turbulent; *chaung*² 'ting, a full-grown youth; *ing* 'shüing 'ma *chaung*² as strong as a horse.

葬 To bury, to inter, to put under the ground: ¹⁷*pok*, *chaung*² to select a grave-site; ¹⁸'süing *chaung*² ancient custom of burying a living person with a corpse; com., ¹⁹*smái* (or *smwai*) *chaung*² to bury; ²⁰'k'i *chaung*² to disinter; ²¹huí² *chaung*² to bury in costly dress; ²²'pong *chaung*² to give money in aid of burial; to bury

¹作 ³製 ⁵天 ⁷動 ⁹作 ¹¹作 ¹²明 ¹³壯 ¹⁵壯 ¹⁷卜 ¹⁹埋 ²¹厚
 君 作 作 作 孽 怪 知 士 年 葬 葬 葬
²作 ⁴作 ⁶作 ⁸病 ¹⁰作 ¹⁴壯 ¹⁶武 ¹⁵殉 ²⁰起 ²²帮
 師 爲 古 作 疾 ○ 故 志 壯 葬 葬 葬

in the same grave; *hó² chaung¹* to bury an inferior in the vault of a superior; *hauk, chaung¹* to bury soon after death; *chen¹ chaung¹* act of placing the coffin in the grave; *saeng¹ chaung¹* to attend a funeral; *hak² chaung¹* buried together, as husband and wife.

錐¹ The first character is read *ch¹wei*; coll. *chaung¹*: an awl, a borer; a sharp-pointed tool: *'chaung¹* *'kiang*, a small awl; Chui. *'chaung¹ st¹au*, head of the borer; *'chaung¹ swi*, point of the borer; *siang¹ chaung¹* an awl for sewing; *sa chaung¹* a shoemaker's awl; *pieng¹ chaung¹* a flat awl; *cheng chaung¹* small needle-like awl; *pak² luk chaung¹* a borer used by carpenters.

Chaung¹. A coll. word: to run or creep into, to secrete, to hide away: *chaung¹ 'tié*, to run into; *chaung¹ k'aeng¹* to run into holes; *chaung¹ st¹u 'tié*, to hide in the ground, as worms.

狀² Appearance, form, fashion, shape, figure; to appear; to accuse, to declare in writing, to state; a complaint, an indictment: com., *'shing chaung²* form, shape, appearance; *'kó² chaung²* to litigate, to go to law; *'auk, chaung²* overbearing; *'chaung² sü*, a pettifogger, a notary; *'k'ü² chaung²* to prepare and present a complaint to an officer; *'pó chaung²* a bail or security for the accused party; *'kwi chaung²* like an imp, hence mischievous, tricky; *'chaung²*

sngwong (coll. *chó sngwong* or *chó sngwong*), the first of the Hanlin.

藏² A store-house, a retreat; a casket, a strong box: also read *schong*, q. v.: Ts'ang. *'king chaung²* a collection of Buddhist books; com., *'pó chaung²* hoarded pearls, gems; *'sá chaung²* Tibet; *te² chaung²* hades; *te² chaung² swong*, name of a certain deified Buddhist.

臟² The viscera, the entrails: com., *'chaung² 'lu*, the five superior and six inferior viscera, all the inwards; *'ngu chaung²* the five superior viscera; coll., *twai² chaung²* large intestine, colon; *chaung² st¹au*, bottom of the rectum, the anus.

(30) Che.

志² The will, desire, inclination; purpose, intention, resolution; a sense of right; fixedness of purpose, strong determination; to record;

history, annals; statistical and topographical works: *'che² s'ü²* one aiming at excellence; *'iu che²* a purpose, a design; *'teng² che²* fixed purpose; *'ek, che²* one purpose, concentration of mind; com., *'che² k'e²* or *che² ch'ü²* the will, purpose, intention; *'lik² che²* to resolve; *taik, che²* to obtain one's object; *sek, che²* to fail, discouraged; *che² 'noi*, feeble purpose; *che² k'e² sngong sngong*, aspiring; *hong² che²* or *lä² che²* to animate, to stir one's self up to; coll., *che² k'e² twai²* strong will; *smó che² k'e²* fickle, irresolute.

1 錐 3 錐 5 告 7 狀 9 保 10 狀 12 寶 14 地 15 臟 17 志 19 定 21 志
子 尾 狀 師 狀 元 藏 藏 腑 士 志 志 氣
2 錐 4 形 6 惡 8 具 11 經 13 西 16 五 18 有 20 一 22 立
頭 狀 狀 狀 ○ 藏 藏 ○ 臟 志 志 志

誌

To remember, to record, to write, to inscribe: used for the preceding; the 2d. character also read *sek*, q. v.: *ke' che'* to record;

Chih.

¹*ku che'* ancient records; ²*kwok, che'* annals of the country; com., ³*sang*

kwok, che' annals of the Three States.

痣

A mole, a hair-mole; black or red spots on the body: com., *'che' sü*, hair growing out of a mole; *ai che'* a black mole; coll.,

'teng che' or *che' teng k'ó'* to remove a mole; *che' siok lak* a mole.

至

To come, to extend to, to arrive at, to reach to, to go to; the summit, the end, a limit; used as a preposition, to, at, even,

till, up to; as to, respecting, in order to; as an adverb, most, greatly, much, very, the superlative degree; the solstice; the 133d radical: *'k'aik, che'* the arrival of guests; *'sieng che'* to arrive first; *'che' íng*, very benevolent; *che' lí*, excellent doctrine; com., *'che' 'sü pok, piéng'* while he lives will not change; *'süw che'* the four limits—viz., front, rear, right, and left; ¹⁰*ha' che'* one of the 24 terms, summer; ¹¹*che' íng*, to the present; ¹²*che' ch'ing*, very nearly related; coll., ¹³*che' 'chiew*, at the very lowest, *scil.*, it will cost so much.

邳

To ascend, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very, exceedingly; name of a city: *'che' süng*,

grand, flourishing; ¹⁴*che' te'* well-governed, prosperous, as a state.

輕

Chih.

Sometimes read *te'*: a carriage with a low front, lower than the back and turning down from the lading.

質

Chih.

To bear witness, to give evidence, to testify; evidence, substance, proof; to ask, to inquire; a pledge, a hostage, a guarantee: also read *chek*, q. v.: ¹⁶*kau che'* to exchange pledges, to contract; ¹⁷*che' cheng'* to testify; to seek instruction or discuss subjects with one's teacher; ¹⁸*che' chú'* to give receipts for goods purchased; com., ¹⁹*tó' che'* to testify face to face, as plaintiff and defendant.

躓

Chih.

To fall, to stumble, to trip and fall down: *tiéng che'* to fall headlong.

贄

Chih.

A present designed to make way for one, given at an audience or first interview, or when entering school; a tablet anciently held in the hands at audiences: ²⁰*chek, che'* to hold the tablet; com., ²¹*che' keng'* contributions of money from female guests at a wedding; a present to a teacher; ²²*che' kiéng' 'lá*, bridal presents from female guests; presents to a superior.

摯

Chih.

To grasp, to catch, to seize in the hand; to extend to; to present; to advance, to enter, to go to the edge; to break down,

¹古誌 ²國誌 ³三國誌 ⁴痣 ⁵客至 ⁶先 ⁷至仁 ⁸至 ⁹四 ¹⁰死不變 ¹¹至 ¹²今至親 ¹³至 ¹⁴少邳隆 ¹⁵邳 ¹⁶治交質 ¹⁷質 ¹⁸證質劑 ¹⁹對 ²⁰質執贄 ²¹贄 ²²敬贄見禮

as trees from weight of snow: *sching che'* warmly attached to.

鷲² Birds of prey, accipitrine birds; violent, ruthless, hawk-like; to seize by violence.
Chih.

觥² A goblet, a wine-cup, containing 3 or 4 *ching* or gills; to fine one to drink so many cups: *syong che'* to take the goblet.
Chih.

Chē'. A coll. euphonic prefix: *che' cho'* to curse; *che' chō'* to do, to continue doing.

字² A character, a letter, a word; lettered, written on; a writing, a letter, an order; a symbol of thought; to love, to bear, to nourish, to sneekle; the style or title taken at marriage; a name, a designation; to betroth a daughter: ¹*u che'* to love and nourish; ²*ta' che'* *'sieu*, the great nourish the small; *tu' che'* to wait for marriage, as an affianced girl; COM., ³*sung che'* characters, letters; ⁴*spang che'* plainly written characters; ⁵*che' p'wo'* copy-books; ⁶*ch'ó che'* running-hand characters; ⁷*che'* *'ngang*, words, set phrases; ⁸*k'ai che'* elegant or pattern characters; ⁹*che'* *'mó*, the finals; ¹⁰*che'* *st'au*, the initials; copies written at top of the page; ¹¹*che'* *ngiē'* the literal meaning of words; ¹²*che'* *'tiēng*, a dictionary; ¹³*che'* *luak*, rules for writing; ¹⁴*siá che'* to write; *che'* *'taik*, a book of writing-samples in dif-

ferent styles; COLL., *chiäng' che'* the authorized characters, the mandarin pronunciation; *óh che'* to learn to read; *che'* *'kiäng*, comments, marginal readings; *che'* *'tang'* a copy placed under and showing through the paper written on.

孳² As in *che'* *'mó'*, to procreate as birds. Usually read *chü*, q. v.
Tzu.

孳² A cow, a mare; the female of domesticated animals.
Tzu.

自² Read *chēä'*; coll. *che'*; self, one's self, I, personally: ¹*che'* *'ka*, self; *che'* *'chó'* to do yourself; ²*che'* *'ching*, self-praise; ³*che'* *'chü taing'* taverns where you cook your own provisions; *che'* *ch'ó'* *ch'iong'* *'pu ssing*, own mouth like a fly's—i. e., little to eat, *seil*. how then supply others? ⁴*che'* *'sing snang* *'pó*, unable to protect itself—applied to an idol; ⁵*che'* *ch'iong'* *'smó siäng*, “no voice to sing for self”—to spend strength for others; *che'* *pok*, *'tiäng' che'* *pok*, *smú*, it's your own stomach that aches, then rub it—i. e., repair your own blunders.

Chē'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *che'* *chä'* to help, to assist.

(31) Chē.

Chē'. A coll. word; as *chē* *chē*, wet, soaked, as cakes; dull, stupid.

¹撫字 ²大字 ³文字 ⁴平字 ⁵字薄 ⁶草字 ⁷字眼 ⁸楷字 ⁹字母 ¹⁰字頭 ¹¹字義 ¹²字典 ¹³字法 ¹⁴寫字 ¹⁵自家 ¹⁶自做 ¹⁷自稱 ¹⁸自煮店 ¹⁹自身難保 ²⁰自唱無聲

Chē. A coll. word: to wrench the foot to one side; *met.*, to fail partially in business; stopped, interrupted, as from the plots of others.

Chē. A coll. word: to crowd, to press forward, to force your way: *schē kwo'* to crowd by; *schē 'tō*, to throw down by pressing against.

(32) Chēh.

汜. Read *chek*,; coll. *chek*,: to spirt out, to squeeze out, as soft things by the hand: *chek, ch'ok, sli*, to squeeze out; *chek, hwa seng*, to press out the peanut from its red film.

澱. Water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing; to accord with.

Chēh. A coll. word: to stop, as a leak; to fill up: *chek, meka* or *chek, 'mwang*, to fill up or stop closely, as leaks.

Chēh. A coll. word; as *chek, chē, kieu'* (spoken rapidly *chī chī kieu'*) to squeal, as rats.

(33) Chēk.

織. To weave; woven; a general term for weaving: ¹*chek, sū*, the thrum, ends of weaver's threads: *com.*, ²*chek, pwo'* to weave cloth; ³*chek, si*, to weave silk; ⁴*chek, sūng*, a coarse cloth of cotton and asses' hair, from Shantung; ⁵*chek, ki*, a loom; ⁶*chek, 'nū*, the star

Wega, *a* in Lyra; ⁷*chek, cheu'* figures woven in the fabric; ⁸*chek, cho'* *'lu*, an officer at Soochow in charge of the duties on silks and satins.

緝. To spin, to twist a cord; to join, to connect, to continue; to come after, to follow, to succeed; to pursue, to search for; to apprehend: ⁹*chek, jū*, bright, splendid; perpetual, as doctrine; ¹⁰*chek, heka* to seize; *any' chek*, to watch at night, as for thieves.

職. Tribute, presents from other states; to govern, to attend to; to record; to act officially; official duty; title, rank, office, station; many, numerous: ¹¹*chek, kang'* purchased degree of a kangseng; ¹²*siung chēk*, steady employment; ¹³*chek, chēk*, numerous; *com.*, ¹⁴*kwang chēk*, official title; ¹⁵*chek, hong'* official duty, one's employment; ¹⁶*chek, sū'* the duties of one's position; ¹⁷*kaik, chēk*, to deprive of office, to degrade; ¹⁸*ka chēk*, to confer a title; ¹⁹*pi chēk*, my title; ²⁰*si'e' chēk*, hereditary office or title; ²¹*ta' chēk, shwī ka*, a retired officer.

戢. To disband troops; to store up military supplies; to collect in an arsenal; to desist from, to lay aside, as arms; to fold, as wings: ²²*chek, sūng ping*, to disband troops; *chek, kang k'wo*, to lay aside shields and spears; *chek, ikz* to fold the wings; *hok, chēk*, ceaseless.

¹織 ³織 ⁵織 ⁷織 府 獲 職 職 事 職 職 家
²織 ⁴織 ⁶織 ⁸織 ⁹緝 ¹¹職 ¹³職 ¹⁵職 ¹⁷革 ¹⁹卑 ²¹帶 ²²戢
 餘 絲 機 就 熙 監 分 職 卑 帶 戢
 布 絨 女 造 緝 常 官 職 加 世 回 戎 兵

葺
Chi.

To put in order, to repair; to cover, to thatch; a spinous grass: *chek, ok*, to renew the thatch of a house.

輯
Chi.

To collect the materials for a carriage; a car well-arranged; union, concord, agreement, to make everything agreeable; to collect, to gather, to compile; to act gently and cordially: ¹*shwo chek*, to harmonize, concord; ²*chek, siu*, peaceful, placid, as the countenance; ³*siu chek*, harmonizing words, to reconcile; *chek, sning*, placid, tranquil.

蛭

A leech, called *chui chek*; *t'ong chek, seng chik* swallowing a leech causes disease.

卽
卽
Chi.

About to eat; now, immediately; soon, presently; when, then, forthwith, near; if, perhaps; this, that is, or, alias; full, abundant: ¹*chek, king*, now, the present; ²*chui² chek*, close, near at hand; ³*chek, chek*, full, an abundance; ⁴*chek, 'ngu*, noon; com., ⁵*chek, k'aiik*, instantly; ⁶*chek, 'ch'ü*, or *chek, 'li*, or *chek, 'kwang*, then, *scil.* it's thus and so; ⁷*chek, se²* that is, i. e.; ⁸*chek, oi²* according to places, as at a feast; to ascend the throne; ⁹*chek, sok*, quickly, hastily; ¹⁰*chek, pieng²* at your convenience; ¹¹*hi 'ch'ü chek, 'pi*, if not this then that; COLL., ¹²*chek, chek, hieng²* brought out at once, 'as ready money; *chek, 'kwang pong' sing*, so just dismiss anxiety; ¹³*chek,*

pieng² 'kü sheng, at convenience go and do.

唧
Chi.

Noise of a crowd; hum of insects: *ch'iu chek*, a hum, a murmur; a hubbub; COLL., *chek, snüng*, or *chek, chek, snüng snüng*, muttering, unwilling; *chek, chiäk*, or *chek, chek, chiäk, chiäk*, noise of lips in eating; *met.*, careless, slatterly.

望

To make bricks; to make an arched grave; the snuff of a candle; embers; to dislike, to snuff at.

畷

A sharp agricultural utensil like a mattock; to attend to husbandry.

鯽
鯽
Chi.

A species of bream (*cyprinus gibeloides*) with a long dorsal: *ch'üeng chek*, a fresh bream; com., ¹*chek, sngü*, a small bream reared in ponds; *chek, sngü kó*, a plaster made of the bream.

執
Chih.

To take in the hand, to pick up, to lay hold of, to grasp, to apprehend, to catch; to maintain, to retain, to receive, to keep; to stop up; a handful; obstinate, bigoted: *chek, 'ch'iu*, to grasp; *chek, 'siu*, to receive, to keep; com., ¹*chek, s'ü²* to manage business, a manager; used for deacons; ²*chek, s'ü² tang*, schedule of duties, as in a yamun; *chek, e* heady, opinionated; ³*kauk, chek, ek, s'ü*, every one telling his own story; *chek, ek*, a man of one idea; *chek, pek*, to hold the pen — i. e., to write for another; *chek, shu*, to hold the decanter, as the host

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輯 輯 卽 午 此 位 便 彼 16卽 17鯽 19執 執
2輯 4卽 6卽 8卽 10卽 12卽 14非 15卽 卽 魚 事 一
柔 今 卽 刻 是 速 此 卽 舉 執 單 詞

at a feast; *kü chek*, set, obstinate; COLL., *chek*, *ai'* perverse; *ko' chek*, *che' ka e' s'ü'* bigoted in opinion; *chek*, *ek*, *pok*, *t'ung*, tenacious of one idea and blind to all others.

繫 To tie, to bind, to fasten, as a horse or cow; a cord, a thread: *chek*, *mi*, to fasten, to bind to, as by kindness; *chek*, *ma*, to tie a horse.

質 Substance, essence, nature of, the material of; rough, plain, unadorned, unpretending; sincere, honest; to confront, to cross-examine; to establish, to substantiate; opposite to; to appear in the presence of; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; centre of a target: ¹*mi chek*, brilliant, gifted; ²*chek*, *te'* plain; the mind, as endowed; ³*sung chek*, the adorned and the plain; ⁴*p'auk chek*, plain; ⁵*chü chek*, natural ability; COM., ⁶*chai chek*, original endowments; ⁷*t'ü chek*, personality, nature of; ⁸*shing chek*, form, figure, sign.

鑊 An ax, a hatchet; an anvil or iron block used by smiths and others.

質 A written agreement, a bond: *chek*, *chü'* long and short documents.

脊 The back, the backbone, the spine; convergent, as ribs; ridge of a house; a sierra, a ridge; a bone; in coll. used *met.* for a dependence, a ground of reliance: ⁹*chek*, *sing*, the wagtail; ¹⁰*ü*

sing ¹¹*ü chek*, orderly and intelligent; *sang chek*, crest of a hill or mountain; COLL., ¹²*p'iang chek*, *kauk*, the spine or backbone; *tong chek*, the comb or apex of the roof; *ch'io' chek*, the ridge of a roof; ¹³*p'iang chek*, *kauk*, *ma'* *ngaing'* his spine is weak—can't safely rely on him.

瘠 Thin, lean, emaciated, reduced to a bone; poor, as land; to make lean, to impoverish; to retrench, to bring down; spoiled, as meat: ¹⁴*chek*, *peng'* emaciated by sickness; ¹⁵*chek*, *ma*, a lean horse; *chek*, *t'u*, thin soil.

鵠 A wagtail, called *chek*, *sing*; it has a mottled black neck; also called *ang skü*.

稷 Panicked millet (miliun), one of the five grains; quick, rapid; the god of agriculture: ¹⁶*sü chek*, rice and millet; ¹⁷*ha' chek*, evening; ¹⁸*ke' chai ke' chek*, "offerings ready, present quickly"; COM., *hai'ü chek*, the god of harvests; *siä' chek*, gods of land and grain, the Ceres of China.

積 To gather, to hoard up, to accumulate; to increase, to add to, to pile upon: ¹⁹*chek*, *kung*, or *chek*, *taik*, to acquire or lay up merit; ²⁰*chek*, *wei*, to pile up; ²¹*chek*, *sang*, to accumulate property; ²²*tung chek*, to hoard up, as grain, etc; COM., ²³*chek*, *chiäng* ²⁴*to* to increase gradually; ²⁵*schong chek*, to hoard up; *chek*, *h'ëuk*, to gather; ²⁶*chek*, *siu ssing tö*, much from little;

¹美 ²質 ³文 ⁴質 ⁵才 ⁶質 ⁷形 ⁸質 ⁹有 ¹⁰瘠 ¹¹病 ¹²黍 ¹³稷 ¹⁴既 ¹⁵齊 ¹⁶積 ¹⁷功 ¹⁸積 ¹⁹積 ²⁰積 ²¹積 ²²積 ²³積 ²⁴積 ²⁵積 ²⁶積 ²⁷積 ²⁸積 ²⁹積 ³⁰積 ³¹積 ³²積 ³³積 ³⁴積 ³⁵積 ³⁶積 ³⁷積 ³⁸積 ³⁹積 ⁴⁰積 ⁴¹積 ⁴²積 ⁴³積 ⁴⁴積 ⁴⁵積 ⁴⁶積 ⁴⁷積 ⁴⁸積 ⁴⁹積 ⁵⁰積 ⁵¹積 ⁵²積 ⁵³積 ⁵⁴積 ⁵⁵積 ⁵⁶積 ⁵⁷積 ⁵⁸積 ⁵⁹積 ⁶⁰積 ⁶¹積 ⁶²積 ⁶³積 ⁶⁴積 ⁶⁵積 ⁶⁶積 ⁶⁷積 ⁶⁸積 ⁶⁹積 ⁷⁰積 ⁷¹積 ⁷²積 ⁷³積 ⁷⁴積 ⁷⁵積 ⁷⁶積 ⁷⁷積 ⁷⁸積 ⁷⁹積 ⁸⁰積 ⁸¹積 ⁸²積 ⁸³積 ⁸⁴積 ⁸⁵積 ⁸⁶積 ⁸⁷積 ⁸⁸積 ⁸⁹積 ⁹⁰積 ⁹¹積 ⁹²積 ⁹³積 ⁹⁴積 ⁹⁵積 ⁹⁶積 ⁹⁷積 ⁹⁸積 ⁹⁹積 ¹⁰⁰積

chek, k'íeng to accumulate debts; ¹*chek, tē* a stoppage, indigestion; *shung chek*, constipated from cold; ²*shung shung 'sü chek*, sickness from wind, cold, heat, and constipation; COLL., *chek, ssiäng toi sang*, grows to mountain size; *k'ō chek*, to cure constipation.

勳, Merit, praiseworthy acts, meritorious deeds, conduct worthy of reward: interchanged with next.
Chi.

績, To twist hempen threads on the knee, to split hempen fibres; merit by laudable works; an affair, a business; to complete, to bring to a conclusion; to join, to piece: ³*kung chek*, or *süü chek*, or *chek, ngiék* meritorious deeds; ⁴*pok, chek, ski sma*, unwilling to twist the fibres—i. e., lazy; ⁵*süü chek, shung ji*, a time of perfect tranquillity, a golden age.

迹, A trace, a foot-mark, a footstep; vestiges, effects, consequences, signs; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, to search for the effects of: ⁶*chek, ch'iong* form, shape; ⁷*ma chek, ch'üü s'ing*, to form your own character; ⁸*pok, chek*, in-subordinate; COM., ⁹*ssing chek*, traces of deity, miracles; ¹⁰*ku chek*, ancient signs, relics; ¹¹*chung chek*, foot-prints, traces of; ¹²*shing chek*, form, shape.

跣, Sole of the foot; to step on, to tread on; to leap up, to dance; metatarsus

蹠, of birds: ¹³*tō chek*, the Robin Hood of China, in the days of Tsin; ¹⁴*sik k'ie chek*, to eat the metatarsus of chickens.
Chi.

踏, To stride; to straddle or step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step in a formal manner, to measure one's steps.
Chi.

躅, To step carefully; short steps, a mincing walk; to walk here and there.

Chek., A coll. euphonic prefix; as *chek, chiäk*, to spatter, to splash; *chek, chak*, to wind about and bind, to tuck up as one's clothes.

擢, Read *chok*; coll. *chek*: to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office: ¹⁵*chek ch'ü*, to recommend a Kūjin to the emperor for office; ¹⁶*chek ch'ü ti kaing* to recommend to a district magistracy.
Chi.

宅, Read *t'ek*; coll. *chek*; as ¹⁷*chek smwong*, the door opening into the 2d. hall or private apartments of a yamun.
Chai.

賊, A thief, a robber, a bandit, highwayman, a marauder; seditious, those who rise against the government; the enemy; a term of contempt; to murder, to maltreat; to rob, to pillage, to oppress; a fly in grain; in the coll. read *ch'ek* q. v.: ¹⁸*k'aiü chek*

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|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ¹ 精滯 | ² 暑積 | ³ 不績 | ⁴ 庶績 | ⁵ 蹟象 | ⁶ 自新 | ⁷ 神跡 | ⁸ 不蹟 | ⁹ 神跡 | ¹⁰ 古跡 | ¹¹ 踪跡 | ¹² 形跡 | ¹³ 盜蹟 | ¹⁴ 食雞 | ¹⁵ 跣 | ¹⁶ 擢 | ¹⁷ 取知縣 | ¹⁸ 宅門 |
| ² 風寒 | ³ 功績 | ⁴ 其麻 | ⁵ 咸熙 | ⁶ 邁迹 | ⁷ 不蹟 | ⁸ 古跡 | ⁹ 形跡 | ¹⁰ 食雞 | ¹¹ 擢 | ¹² 取 | ¹³ 擢 | ¹⁴ 擢 | ¹⁵ 擢 | ¹⁶ 擢 | ¹⁷ ○ | ¹⁸ 寇賊 | |

a bandit; ¹*schang chek* to plunder, to oppress; ²*smau chek* a fly that destroys the stalks of grain; ³*muk chek* or *muk chek* 'ch'ó, the equisetum hyemele, known as the Dutch rush or scouring rush, much used for scouring and polishing woods and metals.

截 To cut, to cut in pieces; to cut asunder, to divide, to separate; to obstruct, to intercept, to stop; to cut off, to amputate; a portion;

to discriminate, to make nice distinctions; in coll. a topic, a theme, a point, as of doctrine; always, everything: ⁴*chek, chek*, skilled in argument, making nice distinctions; ⁵*chek twang* to cut off; com., ⁶*chu chek* to prevent, to stop; ⁷*chang chek* moderate, temperate, as in words and acts; ⁸*siang chek* the upper portion of anything; coll., ⁹*chek mah* to stop the pulse, to kill by pressing on a vital part as pugilists do; ¹⁰*chek so* to close an account; ¹¹*tik chek* candid, bold; ¹²*chek chek sew* k'e' angry about everything; ¹³*chek lang* 'tu, divided into two apartments; ¹⁴*chek 'toi*, to make shorter; *chi sioh chek ski tó* 'i, this point of doctrine; *kong sioh chek* to discuss a theme; *po sioh chek* one point more.

戳 Read *tau*; coll. *chek*: a stamp or seal, such as used by constables and pettifoggers: ¹⁵*chek ke* a stamp; *kai chek* or *kai chek ke* to stamp for authentication.

蠅
蠶
Tsc.

An insect that destroys the stalks of grain at the joints; a kind of Hessian fly.

鰱
鰻
Tse.

The cuttle fish; also called *u chek* "black thief," and *mék sngü*, "ink fish;" in medicine it is called *hai p'ieu sieu*, and sold in drug stores.

(34) Chĕk.

Chĕk. A coll. euphonic prefix; as *chĕk chĕk naing* to talk incessantly.

(35) Cheng.

曾
曾
Tsĕng.

To duplicate, to add; to fly high; a surname: also read *scheng*, q. v.: ¹⁶*cheng ssing*, I, the inferior officer; com., ¹⁷*cheng chu*, great-grandfather; ¹⁸*cheng chu pi*, or *cheng chu mu*, great-grandmother; *cheng song*, great-grandsons; *cheng song nü*, great-granddaughters; ¹⁹*cheng chü*, a celebrated disciple of Confucius.

增
Tsĕng.

To increase, to augment, to add; to repeat; repeated, doubled: ²⁰*cheng mi*, to grow in virtue; *cheng kó*, to exalt, to raise high; ²¹*ho k'eu nik cheng*, population daily increasing; *cheng ek*, (or com., *ka cheng*), to increase, to add to; *cheng sew* to prolong life.

¹殘 ³木 ⁵截 ⁷斬 ⁹截 ¹¹直 ^受氣 ^堵 ^記 ^祖 ¹⁹曾 ²¹戶
^賊 ^賊 ^斷 ^截 ^脈 ^截 ^受 ¹⁴截 ¹⁶曾 ¹⁸曾 ^子 ^口
²蠹 ⁴截 ⁶阻 ⁸上 ¹⁰截 ¹²截 ¹³截 ^短 ^會 ^會 ²⁰增 ^日
^賊 ^截 ^截 ^截 ^數 ^截 ^二 ¹⁵戳 ¹⁷會 ^美 ^增

僧 A Buddhist priest; a religious life: ¹*siéng cheng*, a devout priest; ²*sūk cheng*, a venial priest; ³*mwak cheng*, I, the lowest priest; ⁴*hwak cheng*, a priest of superior sanctity; ⁵*cheng se* a Buddhist temple; ⁶*cheng sūk* clergy and laity, as used by Buddhists; COM., ⁷*cheng ka*, a bonze, a fraternity of priests.

憎 To hate, to detest, to dislike, to abominate: ⁸*k'ó cheng*, hateful, abominable; ⁹*seu sing cheng*, to be hated.

怎 Also read *scheng*: used in the Court dialect as an interrogative, how? what? in what way? ¹⁰*cheng tek*, how? ¹¹*cheng smó*, what? *cheng sneng*, how can it be done?

矰 An arrow with a string tied to it, used for shooting birds; a short arrow; high: ¹²*cheng 'ch'i*, an arrow bound with a string; ¹³*cheng ch'ioh*, to fasten the thread to the arrow.

罾 A fishing net; a lifting net suspended by the corners: ¹⁴*há cheng*, a crab-net; ¹⁵*steu cheng*, to cast the net.

爭 To wrangle, to dispute, to quarrel; to strive for precedence; to contest, to litigate; to reprove, to remonstrate, in coll. read *chang*, q. v.: ¹⁶*hung cheng*, to divide and dispute; ¹⁷*sióng cheng*, to wrangle; ¹⁸*cheng skiong*, over-

bearing; ¹⁹*cheng ngieng*, anxious to excel, competitive; ²⁰*cheng s'üng* to contend at law; ²¹*cheng k'e* emulous, ambitious; ²²*cheng 'k'eu*, wrangling; ²³*cheng 'sang*, to contest an estate; ²⁴*cheng taiu* to fight; ²⁵*cheng sieng*, to strive to be first; ²⁶*cheng nau* noisy quarrels.

諍 Used for the preceding: to wrangle: *cheng s'üng* to litigate. Also read *chang* as *kang' chang* to reprove a superior.

擗 To pierce, to prick; to force in; also read *chang* as in the coll. *ngai'ng' chang* firm, stiff.

箏 A kind of guitar or harp-sichord having 12 copper strings: ²⁷*cheng tik* guitar and flute; ²⁸*cheng cheng*, loud piercing sounds; ²⁹*hung cheng*, a kind of kite; jingling sounds of pieces of metal or glass hung in the wind.

睜 A displeased look: *ming cheng*, to look angrily.

鐙 A small cymbal, a small-sized gong; the ringing sound of metals.

崢 To rise above; conspicuous, eminent, lofty like a mountain: *cheng sing*, lofty, dignified.

瑤 Tinkling sound of gems or metals; the sound of gems when they are rung together.

1 禪 8 末 5 僧 7 僧 9 怎 11 相 13 爭 15 爭 17 爭 19 爭 21 箏 23 風
 僧 僧 寺 家 的 爭 妍 氣 產 先 笛 箏
 2 俗 4 法 6 僧 8 可 10 分 12 爭 14 爭 16 爭 18 爭 20 爭 22 箏 24 賂
 僧 僧 俗 憎 爭 強 訟 口 鬪 鬧 箏 賂

臻 To arrive, to extend to; the utmost, the highest degree; many, numerous, a multitude; to collect, to congregate: *paik, hok, spieng cheng*, may every happiness come to you! *ki k'ung² chieng¹ cheng*, a total famine; *ssiong cheng*, to come swiftly.

溱 A small stream in Honan, one of the head waters of the Hwai river; to reach to; at ease, loose, at liberty; many, abundant: *paik, kok, cheng cheng*, may your granaries be filled!

鍼 A needle; a cauterizing probe; to prick; to use the needle in acupuncture; pine leaves: *'süng cheng*, pine leaves; *'ong cheng*, sprouting rice; COM., *'cheng p'wò*, unfinished needles; *'ch'iong cheng*, to thread the needle; *'cheng chiü' acupuncture*; *'ló king cheng*, or *'chü 'ngu cheng*, the compass-needle; *'cheng siäng' needle and thread*; *'hwa cheng*, needle used for embroidering; *'cheng ch'eng' a scale with the pointer on top*; COLL., *'cheng p'e' eye of the needle*; *'tiäng spang cheng* pointer on middle of scales-beam; *'cheng 'kwong*, a needle-case; *'cheng 'tin cheng siäng' 'tin siäng' incessant stitching*; *met.*, to work incessantly; *twai² p'wò cheng*, or *twai² 'kwong cheng*, large needle; *tü 'mó cheng*, darning needle; *chiäng cheng*, a wire for stringing cash.

杼 A bundle of sticks, a number of sticks tied up into a faggot.

榛 A fruit like the filbert or hazel; wood, brushwood; thorny bushes, as in a thick hedge; also a small sort of chestnut: *'sieu cheng*, a small filbert; *'cheng cheng*, overgrown with bushes; COM., *mau cheng*, a small filbert; COLL., *'cheng kang*, dried filberts; *'ch'ang cheng*, fresh filberts.

縉 A general name for common silken fabrics, as pongee, sarsnet, lutestring, &c., &c.

蓁 Abundant, exuberant foliage, bushy trees; collected, an accumulation of: *cheng cheng*, exuberant foliage.

鬢 Short hair: *speng cheng*, the hair disheveled, tangled.

翦 Even, regular, as feathers grow; to cut off smooth; to clip even; to shear; shears, scissors; to kill, to destroy; to reduce, to clip off; light, as a dye or a color: *'cheng miék²* to destroy utterly; *'cheng 'chau*, to trim the finger nails; *'schoi 'cheng*, to cut out, as garments; to consult, to reduce, as a price; COLL., *'cheng ch'óí' or 'cheng 'hung ch'óí'* to cut into bits; *'ka ló 'cheng*, scissors, shears; *'cheng 'keng*, to clip down, to reduce; *'cheng 'ai*, a

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| ¹ 松 | ³ 針 | ⁵ 針 | 針 | 針 | 鼻 | ¹² 針 | ¹⁴ 榛 | ¹⁶ 生 | ¹⁸ 翦 | ²⁰ 翦 | 剪 |
| 針 | 胚 | 炙 | ⁷ 針 | ⁹ 針 | ¹¹ 天 | 管 | 榛 | 榛 | 爪 | 碎 | ²² 翦 |
| ² 秧 | ⁴ 穿 | ⁶ 羅 | 線 | 秤 | 平 | ¹³ 小 | ¹⁵ 榛 | ¹⁷ 翦 | ¹⁹ 裁 | ²¹ 翦 | 減 |
| 針 | 針 | 經 | ⁸ 花 | ¹⁰ 針 | 針 | 榛 | 乾 | 滅 | 翦 | 刀 | ○ |

sieve; *ch'eng j'ura yung*² to cut flower patterns; *sk'wi ch'eng*, to begin to cut the wedding dress; *ni*² *ch'eng*, medium-sized scissors; *j'ura ch'eng*, small scissors; *ch'eng t'ong*, to lop off; *ch'eng ch'eng kak*, to pare the nails.

諷 Shallow-pated, superficial, unskilled, not profound; *ch'eng lai*² shallow-brained; *chai ch'eng*, mediocre, of Chien. small capacity.

Ch'eng. A coll. word; as *ch'eng kak*, (also *ch'ing kak*) finger nails.

Ch'eng. A coll. word; as *ch'eng sheng ch'iu*, a feast given to one about to go on a journey.

進 To advance, to enter; to go up or on, to get on; to walk before; to bring forward; to approach; to promote; to present; to introduce, to recommend; to come near; progress in, promotion, an advance: *t'eng ch'eng*¹ to obtain office; *song ch'eng*² to select and promote; *so ch'eng*³ inordinate ambition; com., *ch'eng s'ün*⁴ a Doctor of Laws, LL.D., the third literary or military degree; *ch'eng l'uk*⁵ to receive government salary; *ch'eng p'ó*, to introduce wealth; to bring tribute to the emperor; *si'eng ch'eng*⁶ first essay in second division of the Four Books; the ancients; the preceding class of siutsai; *ch'eng ek*⁷ to advance, to increase; *ch'eng j'iong*⁸, to offer incense, as on the

hills on the 14th night of 8th moon; *ing ch'eng*¹⁰ to introduce; *ch'eng ch'ang*¹¹ or *ch'eng k'wong*, to place the coffin in the grave; *ch'eng t'ói*¹² to advance and retire; *si'ng ch'eng*¹³ a student entering as a candidate; one having just obtained his degree; *ch'eng pok*, *ch'eng t'ói pok*, *t'ói*¹⁴ unable to advance or retreat, impracticable; *ch'eng t'ói su sm'wong*, no door to advance or retreat; i. e., in great straits; coll., *ch'eng óh* to obtain the siutsai degree; *ch'eng sseng*¹⁵, to advance; *ch'eng si'oh p'wo*¹⁶ to take a step in advance.

正 Correct, straight, square, right, not awry; erect, not inclined, even, not deflected; regular, usual, proper, to settle, to determine; the first, principal; just at the time of; constant, usual; genuine, real, as goods; to put in order; to assume, to enter on, as an office; to adjust, to govern, to execute the laws, to punish; also read *ching*, and in coll. *ch'ing* and *ch'ing*¹⁷ q. v.: *k'ü ch'eng*¹⁸ to rest in the right; *ch'eng ch'ói*¹⁹ to punish sin; *ch'eng huk*²⁰, to pronounce a judicial sentence; *ch'eng stong*, the tribunals of magistrates; *ch'eng 'li*, or *ch'eng t'ó*²¹ true doctrine, right reason; *ch'eng ói*²² the principal seat; *ch'eng k'é*²³ right feeling, a right spirit; *j'wong ch'eng*²⁴ or *t'ing ch'eng*²⁵ upright, just; *si'eng ch'eng*²⁶ ancient sages; *mi k'oi ch'eng*²⁷ *chi*, to divine by the tortoise shell; *ch'eng ch'eng*²⁸ to compare and correct; *ngü ch'eng*²⁹ the five elements; *pi'eng ch'eng*³⁰

- ¹登 ²選 ⁴進 ⁶進 ⁸進 ¹⁰引 ¹²進 ¹⁴正 ¹⁶正 ¹⁵正 ²⁰方 ²²惟
 進 進 士 寶 益 進 前 罪 堂 位 正 龜
³躁 ⁵進 ⁷先 ⁹進 ¹¹進 ¹³居 ¹⁵正 ¹⁷正 ¹⁹正 ²¹先 正
 ○ 進 祿 進 香 葬 正 法 理 氣 正 之

crooked and straight; 'siu cheng' to obey the truth; cheng' i kwang, to adjust the clothes and cap; com., skiong sü twak cheng' 'i, to wrest the truth by violent talk; 'li cheng' sngiong song' the doctrine good, and the words appropriate.

症 Chêng. An unauthorized character, but found in the Paik, Ing: disease, sickness, ailments, disorders: com., 'cheng' hau' character of a disease; 'cheng' ngikz incurable disease; 'song' cheng' a curable disease; 'hwang cheng' disease growing worse; 'auk, cheng' (coll. sngai cheng') violent disease; COLL., 'pang' cheng' sickness; cheng' taing' serious illness; mwokz cheng' to cure sickness; mwong' cheng' or k'ang' cheng' to inquire into the nature of a complaint, as a physician.

政 Chêng. To rule, to govern; a standard, a regulator; a treatise, a guide on a subject; government, politics; laws, regulations: 'ch'ek, cheng' sun, moon, and five planets, or elements; sheng cheng' to transact government business; 'sing cheng' official clemency; 'swong cheng' royal government i. e., good rule; 'k'ó cheng' a tyrannical government; 'ka cheng' family regulations; 'cheng' leng' official orders; 'lung' cheng' to discuss government matters; 'i sui cheng' the authority is yours; com., 'hokz cheng' Literary Chancellor; 'kwok,

cheng' or cheng' s'eu' the national government.

証 Chêng. To reprove, to reprimand; to remonstrate with, to admonish, to expostulate; to testify: interchanged with the following.

證 Chêng. To prove, to confront, to testify, to substantiate; to prove by authorities, to bear witness; evidence, testimony: 'cheng' ch'ó to confirm by evidence; 'lei ho' syong syong si 'chü cheng' 'chi, the father stole the sheep, and the son proved it; com., 'cheng' kiéng' to testify; 'cheng' ngiéng' or cheng' k'üü' verification, proof; 'kang cheng' to testify; COLL., ch'ó kang cheng' to bear witness.

晉 Chin. To advance, to increase, to flourish, to grow; to stick, as into a case, or about the person, in which sense the same as the next; to curb a horse; name of a dynasty, divided into the Western and Eastern Tsin, A.D. 265-419; a feudal state, now the southern part of Shansi; com., 'cheng' lukz to receive a government salary; 'cheng' kong kaing' a district in the Chinchew prefecture, Fookien.

摺 Chin. Also read chiéng': to stick into, to insert, to put into, as a socket; to shake, to agitate: used for next: cheng' hwok, to hold the pearly tablet, as at audiences; cheng' sing liohz book containing a list of the officers in the empire.

- 1 症 3 順 5 惡 7 七 9 王 11 家 13 論 政 政 見 證 江
 效 症 症 政 政 政 政 政 學 證 證 證 晉 縣
 2 症 4 反 6 病 8 仁 10 苛 12 政 14 爾 15 學 17 證 19 證 21 晉
 凝 症 症 政 政 政 政 爲 國 佐 監 祿 晉 ○

縉

Chin.

Carnation colored silk; a light red; to wrap around; to gird, as with a sash: ¹cheng' *sing*, the "red sashes"—i. e., the literati and gentry; cheng' *sing siêng seng*, a literary gentleman.

璫

Chin.

A pebble, or secondary gem; a stone that may be considered a gem.

浸

Chin.

To soak, to soak through, to penetrate; to macerate; to moisten, to mollify; to water, to bedew; to saturate; to steep in, to submerge, to immerse; to flood, to lay under water, as fields; drenched, wet, imbued with, watered; gradually, gently: ¹cheng' *üng*² to saturate; ²ai² cheng' a great flood; ³cheng' *pi tö*² *siêng*, to lay the paddy fields under water; COLL., ⁴cheng' *si*, to drown; ⁵cheng' *mauk*, to soak to pieces; ⁶cheng' *spü*, to swell by soaking; ⁷cheng' *chwi*, to submerge in water; ⁸cheng' *ch'ö* to soak in vinegar; ⁹cheng' *si chü snëng* *kiäng*, to drown daughters; ¹⁰cheng' *hua* dissolved by steeping; ¹¹cheng' *ch'au* soaked till unsavory; ¹²cheng' *t'au* soaked through; ¹³cheng' *chwi t'eng lang* *st'au lö* the solen steeped till the meat of its two ends appears; *met.*, failing, turning out badly.

Cheng'. A coll. euphonic prefix; as ¹cheng' *chiêng* to usurp; ²cheng' *chiêng* to tremble; ³cheng' *chiäng* yes, just so; ⁴cheng' *chüäng* to plant, to drop seeds.

曾

Ts'êng.

An adverb of past time, past, gone by, already done; how! ¹²scheng' *p'eu*, is it done or not? ¹³shö scheng, how can it be so! ¹⁴scheng' *king*, already, past; ¹⁵scheng, not yet; COLL., ¹⁶paik, scheng or *ya* scheng, formerly, previously, already; ¹⁷nwo² scheng, have not yet, never have.

層

Ts'êng.

A story of a building; a shelf, a step, a round of a ladder; a layer, a strata, a tier, a stage; lamina, a plate or anything laid on; still more, added to; a step, a degree above; a classifier for steps, stories of buildings, &c.: COM., ¹⁸scheng scheng, every step; ¹⁹t'ai scheng, steps or rounds of a ladder; ²⁰ch'üeng scheng, a thousand stories high—i. e., very high, as a mountain; ²¹slai scheng, a chow-chow basket with shelves or divisions; ²²kwoi scheng, how many steps? ²³scheng ch'üü gradation, regular order; ²⁴scheng ch'üü *jung sming*, every step (of a business) plain; ²⁵siêng slai scheng, a large basket with divisions; ²⁶sang scheng slau, a three storied house; an ancient bridal chair.

橙

Chêng.

Also read *steng*: a variety of large coolie orange; the shaddock: ²⁷ch'iu scheng, autumnal shaddocks; ²⁸kang scheng, sweet shaddocks; ²⁹swong scheng, yellow shaddocks; ³⁰sang scheng, a melodinus, a woody climber belonging to the dogbane family. Read ³¹taing' a table, a desk; in the mandarin ³²pang taing' a bench.

1 縉 8 浸 10 浸 12 曾 14 曾 16 層 18 千 20 幾 分
 2 縉 3 大 4 稻 5 浸 6 浸 7 臭 8 否 9 經 10 層 11 層 12 層 13 層 14 層 15 層 16 層 17 層 18 層 19 層 20 層 21 層 22 層 23 層 24 層 25 層 26 層 27 層 28 層 29 層 30 層 31 層 32 層 33 層 34 層 35 層 36 層 37 層 38 層 39 層 40 層 41 層 42 層 43 層 44 層 45 層 46 層 47 層 48 層 49 層 50 層 51 層 52 層 53 層 54 層 55 層 56 層 57 層 58 層 59 層 60 層 61 層 62 層 63 層 64 層 65 層 66 層 67 層 68 層 69 層 70 層 71 層 72 層 73 層 74 層 75 層 76 層 77 層 78 層 79 層 80 層 81 層 82 層 83 層 84 層 85 層 86 層 87 層 88 層 89 層 90 層 91 層 92 層 93 層 94 層 95 層 96 層 97 層 98 層 99 層 100 層 101 層 102 層 103 層 104 層 105 層 106 層 107 層 108 層 109 層 110 層 111 層 112 層 113 層 114 層 115 層 116 層 117 層 118 層 119 層 120 層 121 層 122 層 123 層 124 層 125 層 126 層 127 層 128 層 129 層 130 層 131 層 132 層 133 層 134 層 135 層 136 層 137 層 138 層 139 層 140 層 141 層 142 層 143 層 144 層 145 層 146 層 147 層 148 層 149 層 150 層 151 層 152 層 153 層 154 層 155 層 156 層 157 層 158 層 159 層 160 層 161 層 162 層 163 層 164 層 165 層 166 層 167 層 168 層 169 層 170 層 171 層 172 層 173 層 174 層 175 層 176 層 177 層 178 層 179 層 180 層 181 層 182 層 183 層 184 層 185 層 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盡² An empty vessel; to exhaust, to use all; finished, empty, exhausted; a quantity used up; all, entirely, wholly, fully, completely, to the utmost degree; to indulge, as one's grief; a superlative, very,

most, exceedingly; a work brought to an end; to fill up, as time; to achieve, to accomplish; to stop, to conclude: ¹cheng² nik² the whole day; ²ta² cheng² a month of 30 days; ³chü pok, cheng² sngiong, I cannot write all I wish to say; COM., ⁴cheng² chiék, "exhaust chastity"—to commit suicide, as a widow does; ⁵cheng² ch'ü shu, drain this flagon, as the host says to guests; ⁶cheng² sing, to apply one's whole mind; ⁷cheng² ski tö² to try to do right only; ⁸su sküng cheng² inexhaustible, illimitable; ⁹cheng² yuöng hong² to discharge one's full duty; ¹⁰cheng² su 'iu, to use all of one's resources; COLL., ¹¹cheng² i sioh sié' meng' during his whole life, scil. I must support him; ¹²cheng² sch'eng, or cheng² ch'io' to solicit a bonus beyond the price of the property sold; ¹³kong mü' cheng² all cannot be told! ¹⁴sá cheng² chiok² cheng² utterly destitute; cheng² chioh, ch'ó tö² stiong, to chant as Taoists, till the candle burns out; ¹⁵met., to do so much and then stop; cheng² hó, very good; ¹⁶cheng² hwa² very depraved; ¹⁷cheng² 'moí, to the very end.

盡² A plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; residue, remainder, balance; to advance constantly; sincere,

as in professions of friendship: ¹⁸cheng² ch'ó, also called swong ch'ó, a plant used to dye yellow; cheng² ssing, loyal officer.

燼² Ashes, embers, snuff, residuum after combustion; a quenched brand; relics; what is left, as of a conquered people, or after a conflagration: ¹⁹sü cheng² the remainder, as of embers; ²⁰chwo cheng² quenched brands; ²¹siu n' kwok, chi cheng² to receive what is left of the population of two kingdoms.

贖² Presents to one setting out on a journey; precious things: ²²cheng² sngi, or cheng² keng' parting gifts; ²³ko² cheng² to make parting gifts.

淨² Cold, shivering: often used for next, but incorrectly.

淨² Also read chiäng²: clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to wash, to cleanse; only; ali; rapids in the river Han: ²⁴ch'ing cheng² or kiék, cheng² clean, pure; ²⁵cheng² sing, to purify the heart; a clean heart.

靜² Still, silent, quiet, at rest; impassible, imperturbable; no bustle; mild, peaceable; pure, like water; to judge, to ponder, to meditate on; to desist: ²⁶si'ing cheng² at rest, peaceful; ²⁷chie' cheng² very still, solitary; cheng² ch'ó² to sit quietly; cheng² sngiong, quiet advice; cheng² 'nü, a chaste virgin; cheng² sek, to

- ¹盡 ³書 ⁴盡 ⁵壺 ⁶其 ⁷道 ⁸盡 ⁹其 ¹⁰道 ¹¹伊 ¹²盡 ¹³伊 ¹⁴田 ¹⁵盡 ¹⁶火 ¹⁷燼 ¹⁸清 ¹⁹淨 ²⁰淨 ²¹淨 ²²淨 ²³淨 ²⁴淨 ²⁵淨 ²⁶淨 ²⁷淨 ²⁸淨 ²⁹淨 ³⁰淨 ³¹淨 ³²淨 ³³淨 ³⁴淨 ³⁵淨 ³⁶淨 ³⁷淨 ³⁸淨 ³⁹淨 ⁴⁰淨 ⁴¹淨 ⁴²淨 ⁴³淨 ⁴⁴淨 ⁴⁵淨 ⁴⁶淨 ⁴⁷淨 ⁴⁸淨 ⁴⁹淨 ⁵⁰淨 ⁵¹淨 ⁵²淨 ⁵³淨 ⁵⁴淨 ⁵⁵淨 ⁵⁶淨 ⁵⁷淨 ⁵⁸淨 ⁵⁹淨 ⁶⁰淨 ⁶¹淨 ⁶²淨 ⁶³淨 ⁶⁴淨 ⁶⁵淨 ⁶⁶淨 ⁶⁷淨 ⁶⁸淨 ⁶⁹淨 ⁷⁰淨 ⁷¹淨 ⁷²淨 ⁷³淨 ⁷⁴淨 ⁷⁵淨 ⁷⁶淨 ⁷⁷淨 ⁷⁸淨 ⁷⁹淨 ⁸⁰淨 ⁸¹淨 ⁸²淨 ⁸³淨 ⁸⁴淨 ⁸⁵淨 ⁸⁶淨 ⁸⁷淨 ⁸⁸淨 ⁸⁹淨 ⁹⁰淨 ⁹¹淨 ⁹²淨 ⁹³淨 ⁹⁴淨 ⁹⁵淨 ⁹⁶淨 ⁹⁷淨 ⁹⁸淨 ⁹⁹淨 ¹⁰⁰淨

rest; ¹cheng² 'yong, to nourish by repose: COM., ²ch'ing cheng² clear and silent; ³ting cheng² correct, chaste, as females; 'hò' cheng² fond of retirement, sedentary; 'süük, cheng² still and reverential; 'sping cheng² or 'ang cheng² peaceful, tranquil; COLL., cheng² chiäh, cheng² very still, retired.

靚² To call, to invite; to allure; to ornament, to bedizen; Handsome, bewitching; still, in which sense it is interchanged with the preceding.

靖² Small, fine, minute; to think, to plan, to devise, to scheme; to meditate on; to tranquilize, to harmonize, to restore peace, to clear, as the sea from pirates; to regulate, to settle disturbances; to become clear and quiet: 'cheng² smeü, to plan, to devise; 'nik cheng² säü' 'hwong, daily to plan for everything; 'cheng² sü, to consider; 'cheng² 'i, to regulate; 'pi sü cheng² 'chi, allow me to manage it; 'cheng² 'hwang² to settle disturbances; 'cheng² skwo, to harmonize; 'ch'üü' ch'uk, hok, cheng² to act without a plan, reckless, fool-hardy.

靖² Also read ching and 'ching, but usually cheng² and ch'ai'ng': chaste, as a virgin; to stand erect; weak, gentle, delicate, slender-waisted.

Cheng². A coll. euphonic prefix; as cheng² chang² to chisel, to engrave; to stamp, as dollars; cheng² chiäng² to purify, to lustrate, as a Taoist priest does.

(36)

Chèng.

棕² Read chung; coll. ch'eng: a kind of gomuti palm; the chamoerops, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, coarse garments, &c.; the coir from the Borassus Gomutus; a dark brown, umber: ¹⁶ch'eng t'ëük, the palm-bamboo; ¹⁶ch'eng sai, rain garments made of coir; ¹⁷ch'eng ch'ing² coir-mats; ¹⁸ch'eng siong, a box covered with coir; ¹⁹ch'eng ch'ëü' the palm tree; ²⁰ch'eng lié pié, boughs of the palm; ch'eng hok, a coir-duster; ch'eng sóh, loh 'ch'oi 'ka 'king, coir-rope put in water grows tighter; met., increasing misery; ch'eng saik, umber color; ch'eng pi'eng' palm-bracts; ch'eng si, palm-fibres.

鬃² Read chung; coll. ch'eng: a horse's mane; bristles; leaves of the pine: 'ma ch'eng, or lek ch'eng, a horse's mane; tü ch'eng, bristles of a hog; süng ch'eng, or süng pah, ch'eng, leaves of the pine tree.

髻² Read chung; used for the coll. 'ch'eng: a high knot of hair, worn by females; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, which extends over the neck; false hair; a periwig, a false cue: snang 'ch'eng, wigs, or false cues for men; 'nü' 'ch'eng, lady's wig; s'ë' 'ch'eng, to dress the wig; 'ch'eng si'au, the end of the wig or lappet which is attached to the head; 'ch'eng sioh 'liu, a hair-roll, a lappet; ch'az' 'ch'eng, the

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| 養 | 靜 | 靜 | 謀 | 方 | 理 | 之 | 靖 | 蓑 | 箱 | 欄 |
| 2 清 | 4 好 | 6 平 | 8 日 | 9 靖 | 11 俾 | 12 靖 | 14 自 | 15 棕 | 17 棕 | 19 棕 |
| 靜 | 靜 | 靜 | 靖 | 思 | 子 | 亂 | 作 | 竹 | 簞 | 樹 |

tops of vegetables; ¹*ch'eng taing'* a wig-shop.

《*Ch'eng*. A coll. word: to pour or dash water on anything, to drench; to quench or extinguish, as fire; to cleanse with water: *sch'eng kwó' k'ó'* throw it, dash it on! *sch'eng lóh* to pour down on; *sch'eng t'ah*, to cleanse by dashing water on; *sch'eng síoh síng*, drenched all over the body; *'sai 'ch'wí sch'eng*, to dash water on; *sch'eng kwó'* to extinguish, as with water; *sch'eng lang'* dash it wet.

(37) Cheu.

鄒 Tsou. A district in the south-west of Shantung, on the Yellow river; an ancient city in Lu, where Mencius was born; a surname.

鄒 Tsou. The district in Lu where Confucius was born, situated in Yen-chiau-foo in Shantung, and not far from the preceding.

陬 Tsou. An angle, or corner, as of a city wall; a bastion; a nook, a cove; to live together; abashed, ashamed: ²*pi cheu*, abashed; ³*maing' cheu*, a name for the first month; ⁴*sing cheu*, corner of a city wall; ⁵*sha cheu*, a distant, lonely nook; ⁶*hwong cheu*, a sequestered cove; ⁷*cheu ek*, the residence of Confucius, as in the preceding.

騶 Tsou. A fabulous feline beast called ⁸*cheu sngü*, emblematical of kindness to animals; a royal groom or

hostler: ⁹*ch'ek, cheu*, the seven royal grooms.

緇 Tsou. Silk first dyed red thrice, then twice dipped in black; a dark brown or brownish purple, puce.

諏 Tsou. Also read *chü*: to consult with, to take advice; to inquire into matters of government; to deliberate in public assembly; to select, to choose: ¹⁰*cheu kek*, to select a lucky day; ¹¹*chü cheu*, take counsel; ¹²*cheu chü*, a constellation.

譟 Tsou. To speak in an undertone, to whisper, to speak into one's ear: ¹³*k'ing cheu*, to speak privately, to whisper to.

擻 Tsou. To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat, as a watchman; to seize, to take with the hand.

鰕 Tsou. Minnows, small white fish that skip over the water; *met.*, a simpleton: ¹⁴*cheu seng*, a foolish fellow.

榘 Tsou. Fire-wood; a kind of wood used for making combs, and watchmen's rattles; also used for fuel; a surname: *cheu sieng'* the wood for making combs.

走 Tsou. To run, to go, to travel; to sail; to hasten, to quicken one's steps; to flee, to run off, to escape; the 156th radical; in the coll. a menial, a runner: ¹⁵*cheu seü'*

¹髮店 ○ ³孟陬 ○ ⁴城陬 ○ ⁵遐陬 ○ ⁶荒陬 ○ ⁷陬邑 ○ ⁸騶虞 ○ ⁹七騶 ○ ¹⁰諏吉 ○ ¹¹咨諏 ○ ¹²譟訾 ○ ¹³輕譟 ○ ¹⁴鰕生 ○ ¹⁵走獸 ○

quadrupeds, four-footed animals; *puong* 'cheu, to abscond, to go abroad; 'cheu 'ma, to ride on horseback; *hi sa* 'cheu sikz to make the sand and stones fly, as a strong wind; *loi sting* 'cheu, rumbling of thunder; COLL., 'cheu 'keu, "running dogs,"—runners in brothels or other low places.

沼 A pool, or pond with crooked border; a water-tank used for a fish-pond: *sleng* 'cheu, a water-lily pond; *k'èuk*, 'cheu, an angular pool; *sling* 'cheu, a beautiful pond; 'cheu 'chi, ponds.

鳥 Read 'neu; coll. 'cheu: a bird, the feathered tribe: 'cheu *kaëk*, male of birds; 'cheu 'mó, female of birds; 'cheu *seu* birds and beasts; 'cheu *ka* a bird-roost; 'cheu *chiäh*, a sparrow, a small bird; 'cheu 'kiäng, little birds, birdlings; 'cheu *taing* a bird-shop; 'chiäng 'cheu, birds just out of shell; *met.*, timid, unsophisticated; 'ching 'cheu, a small spotted bird caged by the Chinese; 'cheu *seu* or 'cheu *wo*, birds' nests; 'yong 'cheu, to domesticate birds; *tong* 'cheu, to snare birds; 'auk, 'cheu, vicious birds; 'chwi 'cheu, aquatic birds; 'ya 'cheu, wild-fowls; *p'ah*, 'cheu, to shoot birds; 'tang 'cheu, charcoal birds; 'cheu *smü*, a stool pigeon; 'cheu *sleng*, bird-cage; 'cheu *kwang* feeding cups in a bird-cage; 'cheu *siäng*, or 'cheu *ing*, a bird-like sound; 'cheu *kieu* 'ch'ok, *spung smwong*, when the birds sing, (ladies) must get up.

蛀 Read *ch'èu*; coll. *cheu*: an insect (Ptinus) that eats books; moths in clothes, wood, &c.; to eat as insects do; to decay; to rot: 'siong' *cheu* worm-eaten; *cheu* 'hung, dust from moth-eating; 'chü *cheu* books worm-eaten; 'ngai *cheu* decayed teeth; 'cheu *st'eng*, a moth, a wood-worm; 'é *ssiong cheu* clothes moth-eaten; 'cheu *hokz* small pitted, as a kind of Lichi fruit.

呪 To curse, to imprecate, to rail at, to swear; to recite spells, to curse; an oath; a charm, a spell, an incantation, an imprecation; a prayer: *cho* 'cheu or *cheu* 'ma to rail at; to curse.

'Cheu. A coll. word, also spoken *chiäkz*; same as *schieu* q. v.: *scheu scheu siäng*, loquacious, as beggars; to trouble by prating; *scha scheu*, to annoy; *móh lóh chu waí scha scheu*, don't stay here and trouble with your prating.

就 To complete, to make a circuit; to meet, to go towards, to go to, to draw near, to approach; to accompany, to follow, accommodated to; the place to which things tend, or culminate at; completed, finished; to come near in time; an adverb, then, immediately, at once, presently, forthwith; that is, the same as, just so; a conjunction, then, if, as if; able to do, willing: *nika cheu* daily progress; *com.*, 'sing *cheu* to finish, to complete; *cheu* 'se²

1 鳥雄 2 鳥母 3 鳥獸 4 鳥架 5 鳥雀 6 鳥子 7 鳥店 8 棧鳥 9 精鳥 10 鳥窩 11 養鳥 12 惡鳥 13 炭鳥 14 鳥媒 15 鳥籠 16 鳥罐 17 鳥聲 18 上蛙 19 書蛙 20 蛙蟲 21 衣裳蛙 22 蛙 23 核成就 ○

the same as, that is; ¹*cheü' këüŋ*² to come near, close at hand; ²*cheü' oi*² to be put in a place; to occupy a seat; COLL., ¹*cheü' sli*, to come at once; ¹*cheü' chiüŋ*² straight, correct, as when placed in the middle; *chiöŋ cheü*² a make-shift, a stop-gap; *cheü' i k'ó*² yield it to him, let him have it, as the house he occupies; *cheü' 'ch'iu*, "at the hand,"—as to do by the way; *cheü' siöŋ toi*, come together; *cheü' 'chiü sié*² after that fashion; ¹*cheü' ch'iong*² exactly like, just as; ¹*cheü' kiéŋ*² *hau*² instantly efficacious, as medicine.

鷲
Chiu.

A large accipitrine bird, perhaps the eagle, or white-headed condor; said to have a yellow head, red eyes and beautiful plumage: ¹*cheü' neu*, an eagle; a condor; ¹*sling cheü' sang*, Eagle mountain, in the western part of China.

(38) Chëü.

注
Chu.

Water disparting into streamlets; to lead water in channels; to pour, to soak, to saturate; to record; to comment; to collect; to strike; to fix the mind on a subject; to remember: ¹*chëü' muka* to gaze at; ¹⁰*chëü' 'ch'i ü shieng*, arrows set on the string; ¹¹*cheü' 'king*, closely attentive; COM., ¹¹*chëü' e'* to regard closely; ¹¹*'chöi chëü'* water flowing in; COLL., *lang*² *chëü'* to slough, to spread, as a diseased place.

漬
Chi.

To soak, to steep; to dye; water-soaked, damaged, by soaking: COM., ¹¹*pek, chëü'* a cup to soak pens in; COLL., ¹¹*chëü'*

*lang*² soaked, or cooked soft; ¹¹*chëü' ho*² soaked rotten; spoiled; *chëü' 'ong*, softened in hot water, as food.

駐

To stop a horse; to rest, to tarry, to sojourn; a horse at rest; a halting-place: Chu. ¹¹*chëü' chak*, or *chëü' teng* to live at a place; stationed, appointed to a post; ¹¹*chëü' chëük*, to stop; *chëü' pek*, halting place for the imperial cavalcade; COM., ¹¹*chëü' shwong*, the Manchus, because they guard the place.

足
Tsu.

To obtain one's end by flattery; to increase, excessive; usually read *chëük*, q. v.: ²⁰*chëü' kung*, to flatter by a respectful manner; ¹¹*chëü' 'ngiong*, finical, fastidious, as about language.

蛀
Chu.

An insect (Ptinus) which eats clothes, wood, books, &c.; to eat, as insects do; in the coll. read *cheü'* q. v.: *chëü' st'ung*, the Ptinus; worm-eaten.

刺
傳
Tsu.

To transfix, to stab, to thrust, to stick into the ground; to erect; to pierce with a sword; to put the plowshare into the ground; to dig up weeds; *chëü' keng*, to plow; *chëü' sung*, to dig up weeds; *chëü' eng*² to pierce, as with a knife.

廁
廁
T'sè.

A filthy place; a privy, a necessary; a place that requires cleansing; to wash, to cleanse; in order, to put in proper places, as guests; inclined, oblique;

1就 8就 5就 效 鷲 10注 11注 12注 14筆 16漬 18駐 20足
 近 來 像 7鷲 山 矢 緊 意 漬 腐 足 恭
 2就 4就 6就 鷲 9注 於 13水 15漬 17駐 19駐 21足
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a gorge through which a stream forces its way; ¹*ch'ing chēū* to cleanse a filthy place; ²*chēū* 'su, a water-closet.

截

Tzu.

To cut up meat into slices; steaks, bits of meat, slices of meat: ³*chēū keng*, to cut up meat for soup; *ta² chēū* large slices of

meat.

恣

Tzu.

Relaxation, dissipation; gay, loose, licentious; to follow one's passions, to throw off all restraint: *chēū sin*, gay, restless; ⁴*hwong² chēū* profligate, dissipated; ⁵*chēū e* a restless, licentious disposition.

眦

Tzu.

Also read *chū*: the canthus or corner of the eye; a fierce look; to look at angrily; a lappel, the place where it folds over; ⁶*ngang chēū* to look at angrily.

Chēū.

A coll. word: as in *ka chēū* or *ka chēū pau*, a straw pouch to put things in; small bags to cook rice in; also called *chéau pau*, q. v.

自

Tzu.

A preposition, from, commencing at, beginning from; a pronoun, I, my own, self, myself, personally; to use, to lead, to bring; 132d radical: ⁷*chēū² ku kik² king*, from ancient times to the present; ⁸*chēū² tiéng*, from heaven; ⁹*chēū² hong²* to rouse, to animate one's self; com., ¹⁰*chēū² chai²* at rest, peaceful, quiet; *chēū² sing*, one's self; ¹¹*chēū² sing snang²* 'pó, cannot preserve himself;

¹²*chēū² se²* opinionated, conceited; ¹³*chēū² chēuk²* self-sufficient; ¹⁴*chēū² ngwong²* to consent, willing; ¹⁵*chēū² ch'ing*, self-styled; *chēū² wong²* angry with one's self, remorseful; *chēū² k'e²* to throw one's self away; *chēū² sngiong chēū² ngü*, to soliloquize aloud; *chēū² chauk², ngiék²* self-procured retribution; *chēū² chiong*, to assume, headstrong, presumptuous; *chēū² ti²li² tswang*, conscious of fault; *chēū² cheng²* to kill one's self; *chēū² tēung²* to maintain self-respect; *chēū² syong*, of course; naturally, spontaneously; *chēū² sing*, to reform one's self; *chēū² sming chüng*, a clock; *chēū² eng²* certainly, ought, should; *chēū² ko² pok, ha²* cannot take care of self, *seil.*, how then look after others? COLL., *chēū² slai² hwi²*, lucifer-matches.

聚

Chu.

To assemble, to congregate, to gather; to meet; to tend to, to concur; to incline towards, popular; to collect, prepared, ready; to dwell together; a dwelling place, a village; a conjunction, a meeting; a place of meeting: ¹⁶*chēū² ngü*, to converse together; ¹⁷*chēū² smeu*, to meet and form plans; ¹⁸*chēū² sang²* meeting and separating; ¹⁹*sming chēū²* an assembly of the people; ²⁰*chēū² liéng²* to collect; to amass, as by official exactions; ²¹*chēung² sing* 'su *chēū²* towards whom all hearts turn; COM., *chēū² chik²*, or *chēū² hwoi²* to assemble; *chek², chēū²* to hoard, as wealth; *ek², ka tswang chēū²* all the family met again; *chēū² pó² swong²*, a vase for

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 難 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| 清 | 截 | 恣 | 自 | 自 | 自 | 難 | 自 | 自 | 聚 | 民 | 衆 |
| 廁 | 羹 | 意 | 古 | 天 | 在 | 保 | 足 | 稱 | 謀 | 聚 | 心 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 及 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 所 |
| 廁 | 放 | 畦 | 今 | 自 | 身 | 自 | 自 | 聚 | 聚 | 聚 | 聚 |
| 所 | 恣 | 皆 | 今 | 訓 | 身 | 是 | 願 | 語 | 散 | 歛 | 聚 |

precious things; a dish made of paper, carried about by beggars in the 12th month.

炷² A wick; a stiek of incense; to light: *hióng chëü*² a lighted incense-stick; COM., *sang chëü*² three incense sticks—usually burnt in worship.

住² To stop, to desist from, to cease; to detain; to dwell, to stay, to live in; to endure; to withstand; to erect; after another verb it is often merely a sign of past time, or indicates that the action has rested: *'stung chëü*² to dwell together; COM., *'kú chëü*² to dwell in; *'chang*² *chëü*² to reside temporarily at; *'chëü*² *'chi*, to dwell, to live at; *'chëü*² *'pwo*² to halt; *'k'ó pok, chëü*² unreliable; COLL., *chëü*² *'seng ssiang*, to live in the provincial city; *chëü*² *'k'a*, to stand, to wait; *chëü*² *'ch'iu*, to rest the hand—stop working.

柱² A post, a pillar, an upright support, a joist; *met.*, a main dependence, a statesman; to support, to uphold: *'sëü*² *chëü*² to place a post in position; *'chëü*² *lu*² *'sü*, emperor's historian; *täng siu 'i chëü*² a firm rock in the stream; *met.*, person of ability; *'king 'ieng chëü*² "pillar of the heavens," i. e. able statesman, Atlas of the state.

(39) Chëük.

足² The foot, the leg; sufficient, enough; full, satiated; surplus, too much; in full, entirely, wholly; to

satisfy, to please, to supply the wants of; pure, as silver; actions, conduct; the 137th radical: also read *chëü*² q. v.: ¹⁰*chëük, ping*, a full complement of troops and arms; ¹¹*chëü*² *chëük*, conceited; ¹²*pok, 'ngó chëük*, he disapproves of me; ¹³*sek, chëük*, to slip; to fall into sin, a *fauwpas*; ¹⁴*kü chëük*, to raise the foot, as in walking; COM., ¹⁵*'ho*² *chëük*, wealthy; ¹⁶*chëük, 'ëung*² enough for use; *pok, chëük*, not full, insufficient; ¹⁷*chëük, 'ó* fully satisfied; ¹⁸*'i chëük*, contentment; *pok, 'i chëük*, never satisfied; *chëük, chëük*, or *'mwang chëük*, or *'ch'ang chëük*, full, sufficient, ample; COLL., *chëük, 'ta*, full, as a string of cash; *chëük, 'chié*, to eash in full, as in redeeming bank bills; *chëük, chëük, 'chi sü*² fully this much; *chëük, chëü*² abundant, as food; *chëük, táng*² full weight, as dollars; *chëük, saik*, pure, without alloy, as metals.

粥² Congee, gruel: ¹⁹*chëük, 'ching*, thin gruel; ²⁰*chëük, lak*² grains of rice in gruel; *Chu.* ²¹*chieng chëük*, rice porridge, or congee; COM., ²²*chü chëük*, to prepare congee; *st'ong chëük*, sweetened congee; *suk 'ná chëük*, congee of the *suk*² rice; *ch'eng*² *chëük*, cold congee; *nák chëük*, meat congee; COLL., *pwong*² *chëük*, rice gruel; *chëük, sang 'wang 'pwoy*² *yü*² *sang 'wang*, three bowls gruel, and also three bowls rice; *met.*, to apply the same rule rigidly, to make no allowance for different circumstances.

¹同 ³暫 ⁵住 ⁷住 ⁹下 ¹¹柱 ¹³足 ¹⁵失 ¹⁷富 ¹⁹足 ²¹粥 ²³饑
²住 ⁴住 ⁶步 ⁸豎 ¹⁰史 ¹²足 ¹⁴不 ¹⁶足 ¹⁸意 ²⁰清 ²²粥
³居 ⁴住 ⁶靠 ⁸柱 ¹⁰擎 ¹²兵 ¹⁴舉 ¹⁶足 ¹⁸知 ²⁰粥 ²²煮
⁴住 ⁶止 ⁸不 ¹⁰柱 ¹²天 ¹⁴足 ¹⁶足 ¹⁸用 ²⁰粒 ²²粥

燭

Chu.

A candle; to illumine; to shine; in the coll. read *chiok*, q. v.: *steng chëük*, the lotus-flower candle; *'cheng chëük*, to snuff a candle; *nikz ngiokz 'su chëük*, illuminated both by the sun and moon.

叔

Chu.

Read *sëük*; coll. *chëük*; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful title applied to persons either older, or with whom you are slightly acquainted: *'pah, chëük*, or *'chëük, pah*, paternal uncles, uncles on the father's side; *chëük, 'chu*, a grandfather's younger brother; *'chëük, pah, 'hing tã* male consins on the father's side; *'chëük, pah, 'chiã micoi'* female consins on the father's side; *'chëük, 'sing*, wife of a father's younger brother; *'leng' chëük*, your junior paternal uncle; *'ka chëük*, my junior paternal uncle; *'siëng chëük*, my deceased junior paternal uncle; *'chëük, tikz* junior paternal uncles and nephews; *'sieu chëük*, a husband's younger brother; *'sò chëük*, elder brother's wife, and husband's younger brother; *'chëük, 'kung*, a grandfather's younger brother; also, husband's or wife's junior paternal uncle; *stong chëük*, the sons of grandfather's younger brothers; *spau chëük*, own junior uncles; *suiëng chëük*, father's junior fellow-graduate; my fellow-graduate's father, when junior to my father; *'ek, chëük*, first uncle! *'ne² chëük*, second uncle!—as in addressing persons younger than your father.

囑

Chu.

To order, to bid, to enjoin: *miëng² chëük*, to instruct him face to face; *'mä chëük*, to bribe; com., *chëük, 'tauuk*, to commission one to do; COLL., *chëük, ho'* to order, to charge.

矚

Chu.

To gaze, to look at earnestly; to fix the eyes on: *'wong chëük*, to look at distant objects.

祝

Chu.

A sort of tub, with a stick in the center—musical instrument in Confucian worship: *chëük, 'ngü*, instruments to direct a band of music.

祝

Chu.

To pray, to supplicate; to recite prayers; joined to, connected with, attached to; to begin, to commence; the origin, the beginning; to cut off, to sever; to repeat, to reiterate: *'sieu chëük*, an assistant at worship; *'chëük, 'sang tó*, to pray for happiness, longevity and children; *'chëük, 'süng*, the fire-god; com., *chëük, 'chang*, to praise, to laud; *'miëu² chëük*, a temple-keeper, acolyth; *'mekz chëük*, to repeat prayers silently; *'chëük, 'siã²* to return thanks; *chëük, 'seu²* birthday congratulations; to pray for long life; *chëük, 'kó* to implore; *'chëük, 'hok*, to bless, to bestow favors.

(40)

Chëüng.

衆

Chung.

Sometimes written without the top stroke: a multitude, a concourse of at least three persons; many,

¹伯 ³叔 ⁴叔 ⁵叔 ⁷家 ⁹叔 ¹¹嫂 ¹³一 ¹⁵小 多 祝 謝
 叔 伯 伯 孀 叔 侄 叔 叔 祝 ¹⁷祝 ¹⁹默 ²¹祝
²叔 兄 姐 令 ⁵先 ¹⁰小 ¹²叔 ¹⁴二 ¹⁶祝 融 祝 福
 伯 弟 妹 叔 叔 叔 公 叔 三 ¹⁵廟 ²⁰祝 ○

a quorum, a majority; sign of the plural; they, much people; all, the people as distinguished from the officers: ¹chëüng' tó, many, much; chëüng' kwa, much and little; ²chëüng' hó' loved by the many; ³chëüng' lí, many reasons; ⁴taik, chëüng' to obtain the favor of all; COM., chëüng' loi' many classes or kinds; ⁵kung chëüng' the public; the assembly; chëüng' k'eu, many mouths; many persons speaking; schäng chëüng' to go with the multitude; chëü' chëüng' to gather a crowd; ⁶hwang' chëüng' no' hated by all; ⁷sang sing ssing chëüng' three persons make a concourse; ⁸kwa pok, tik, chëüng' the few cannot resist the many; ⁹ü' chëüng' tung ti, to make known to all the people; COLL., chëüng' k'eu ngong ngong, noisy declamation of a multitude; chëüng' snëng, all, every one; chëüng' pah, sang' all the people.

種 To plant, to sow; to grow, to raise, to cultivate: chëüng' hok, to bequeath happiness, as by one's virtues; ¹⁰chëüng' ngük slang stiéng, to raise pearls in the Blue Field (of Shensi)—i. e., to bring up good children; chëüng' siéng' to cultivate virtues; COM., chái chëüng' to plant, to sow; ¹¹chëüng' ngu kok, to raise grain; chëüng' chü swong, pills for the procreative powers; ¹²chëüng' tau' or chëüng' chio, to vaccinate; chëüng' syong tau' to vaccinate in western style.

縱 Remiss, careless; extravagant, as in speech; to allow, to permit wrongfully; to indulge in; to let

go; allowing, although, perhaps; to shoot an arrow: also read chung, q. v.: ¹³chëüng' ük' to give way to one's lusts; ¹⁴chëüng' s'ü' disorderly; profligate; ¹⁵chëüng' 'sü, or chëüng' syong, although, even if, even though; chëüng' snqiong, to talk extravagantly; chëüng' song' to shoot an arrow; ¹⁶chëüng' pai' lá, the disorderly violate propriety; COM., ¹⁷süng chëüng' to indulge in, to allow, as to do wrong.

從 A clan, a family, a succession of, as posterity; inferior, a subordinate; ¹⁸Tsung. second to, to follow after; secondary in rank; attached to: also read chung, ch'üng, and chüng: q. v.; ¹⁹chëüng' 'chiü, followers, retainers; ²⁰se' chëüng' a body servant; ²¹nik chëüng' servants, menials; ²²ski chëüng' sü shung, his followers were numerous as the clouds? chëüng' stong jing tá' term for second cousins; ²³chëüng' ek, ping, the secondary-first grade of officers; COM., ²⁴ing chëüng' a female servant that escorts the bride; chëüng' ka' a female servant given to a bride.

Chëüng'. A coll. word; to add on, to increase; to leave an additional space; as in chëüng' sioh' sk'wang, "add a circle"—as of hair left to increase the size of the cue.

(41) Chi.

之 A sign of the genitive; placed between two nouns or verbs it answers to who, which, that; a pronoun,

¹衆 ³衆 ⁵公 ^怒 衆 ^衆 田 ¹¹種 ¹³縱 ¹⁵縱 ^縱 從 ^從
^多 ^理 ^衆 ^三 ^寡 ^種 ^種 ^肆 ^敗 ^從 ^從
^好 ^得 ^犯 ^人 ^不 ^玉 ^五 ^縱 ^縱 ^禮 ^者 ^從
^衆 ^衆 ^衆 ^成 ^敵 ^藍 ^穀 ^縱 ^縱 ^容 ^侍 ^一
^衆 ^衆 ^衆 ^成 ^敵 ^藍 ^穀 ^縱 ^縱 ^容 ^侍 ^一

he, she, it, they; this, that, these, those; often used in the abstract, after a noun, or as a relative particle in apposition; when doubled, the first refers to the antecedent subject, the second as a relative to the following substantive; to advance, to go to, to arrive at: 'shó *chi*, going where? 'siü *chi*, to let go, to relinquish; 'chi *chü*, this person; 'ming piéng' *chi*, discriminate it clearly; 'ü taik, *chi* *sing*, a virtuous person; 'tiéng t' *chi* tai' large as heaven and earth; 'ch'á muk' *seng chi*, where plants and trees grow; 'chi 'yá, to go to the country; 'chi 'sü 'chi 'pi 't'a, faithful till death; 'koi' *chi* kai' *chi*, forbid it! forbid it! *chi* 'chü ü *kwi*, the virgin becomes a bride; *song*' *chi* *chi* *sing*, the person who conforms to this.

Chi. A coll. word; as in *chi* 'p'á, the female secrets—used in vile expressions.

Chi. A coll. word; as in *chi* *ché* very, extremely; a superlative used at the end of phrases; *pai*' *chi*' *ché*' utterly depraved or ruined.

Chi. A coll. euphonic prefix; as in *chi* *cha*, to examine, to investigate; *chi* *chwa*, to draw out, as cards in playing.

Chi. A coll. word; as in *chi* *ch'ái*' cress, mint, or shepherd's purse—it is nailed on door-posts on 3d day of the 3d moon.

止 To stop; to lodge, to dwell, to rest; only, but, however; politeness; to alight, as a bird; to seize,

to detain, to prevent; interrupted, stopped; that which the mind rests in, an object; to cease from, to desist, to be still, to remain, to wait; the 77th radical: 'keng' *chi*, to be reverential; 'chi *se*' only thus; 'chi *liu*, to detain; 'chi *süik*, to stop for the night; 'ang 'nü' *chi*, rest satisfied with your object; *chiong* 'chi' *chi*, about to stop; 'chi ü *ché*' *siéng*' seek for the highest excellence; com., 'kü' *chi*, motion and rest; deportment, conduct; *sheng* 'chi, walking and stopping; *shó* 'chi, or *pok*, 'chi, not only; *keng*' *chi*, to restrain, to forbid, to prohibit; 'chi *pwó*' *syong* *sing*, "stop and call out"—a notice over doorways; *su* 'ti' *chi*, unlimited, boundless, no traces of; *chu* 'chi, to stop, to hinder; COLL., *chi* 'tiéng' to soothe the pain; *chi* *taung*' "we stop receiving pawns"—notice on a pawnshop.

祉 Happiness, felicity: *hok*, 'chi, happiness; *sek*, 'chi, heaven-bestowed felicity; Chih. *kek*, 'chi, good fortune; *ke*' 'shó *seü*' *chi*, having already received great happiness.

趾 The toes; the feet; to stop; the base, foundation, in which sense same as Chih. next: *ssing* 'chi, foundation of a city wall; *kau* 'chi, Cochin China; com., 'kü' *chi*, to lift the feet in walking; *met.*, to go and do.

址 A basis, a foundation: *smi* 'chi, the ruins of an old wall; com., 'ki' *chi* a foundation, that upon which any thing rests, or is built.

何⁸之⁵人⁶大⁷之⁹死¹⁰敬¹²止¹⁴安¹⁴於¹⁴步¹⁴
 之⁸子⁵有⁶天⁶草⁷之⁹矢¹⁰止¹²留¹⁴汝¹⁴至¹⁴揚¹⁴
 捨⁴明⁴德⁵地⁶木⁷野⁹靡¹¹止¹³止¹³善¹⁴善¹⁴聲¹⁴
 之⁸辨⁴之⁵之⁶生⁷之⁹他¹¹是¹³宿¹⁵止¹⁵止¹⁵止¹⁵止¹⁵○

子

Read 'chü; coll. 'chi: seeds or slips, as of plants and fruit; nuts, as of lotus; dice; the roe or spawn of fishes: 'kwí 'chí, fruit;

'ch'au' 'chí, seeds of vegetables; 'sngü 'chí, the spawn of fishes; 'kíék, 'chí, to produce seeds; 'kwá 'chí, melon-seeds; 'ch'üang' 'chí, to plant seeds; 'chí mwo' t'ing' seeds not yet hardened; 'seng' 'chí, lotus-nuts; 'ski 'chí, chess-men; 'stau 'chí, dice; 'ch'iong' ski 'chí, chess-men (32 in number); invented by Wu Wang, B. C. 1120; 'sui'ski 'chí, kind of chess-men (360 in number) half black, half white, invented by Yan, B. C. 2300.

只

Only, merely; but, however, yet; this, a final particle: used in the coll. for thus, thus much; here, in this (place); this, this

one: 'chí taik, only can or could; 'chí 'in, only have, merely; com., 'chí 'ing, only for, simply on account of; 'ch'ing'p'ong' only wish; 'chí 'hó, only ought or should; 'chí 'hü, only promised; 'chí 'p'a' only fearing lest; coll., 'chí wai' here, in this place; 'chí sioh' loi' this class or kind; 'chí 'tié, in here; 'chí 'chiéng' so mischievous, so bad; 'chí 'liú' or 'chí 'ch'wó' so fine, so showy; 'chí 'kwang, an illative, thus, then, hence; 'chí 'hü this and that, here and there; 'smó 'chí smó 'hü, neither this nor that, no trouble, nothing the matter; unprovoked, without cause; 'chí 'peng, or 'chí 'meng' this side, this way; 'chí 'sioh' shü, or 'chí 'sioh' slau, this once; 'chí 'hó, or 'chí 'm'ang' 'hó, so very good;

'chí 'pong, or 'chí 'nó' or 'chí 'seng' nó' or 'chí 'löh' now, this period of time; 'chí 'ü siéng, this person; 'chí 't'au sié' in this spot.

枳

A hedge-thorn, a spinous tree; a fruit like the pumalo with a thick rind; to injure, hurtful, like thorns: 'chí 'kek, a thorny bush; com., 'chí 'sük' the bitter medicinal see 1 of the 'chí tree; 'chí 'kauk, (coll. 'chí 'k'auk) a bitter medicinal bark (? the hovenia dulcis).

軛

The hole in the hub of a wheel, where the nave projects; the end of the nave projecting from the wheel; diverging, like the forks of a road: 'chí 'siu' sié, a two-headed snake, said to be found in the north.

咫

An ancient cubit of 8 inches, about equal to the English foot; a little, a few: 'chí 'ch'ek, 'chí 't'e' a little way, near, as one living close to me.

沛

Name of a river on the east coast of China; to strain spirits; a strainer made of plants.

泚

A small island, an islet; to dwell on an islet: 'ch'wí 'l'ung' 'chí, an islet in the water; 'ü 'cheu' 'ü 'chí, on the lake and islet.

芷

A fragrant plant (pentandria digynia), it is also called 'tek' 'hung, or 's'ong' 'h'ang: 'p'ek' 'chí, angelica, a medicinal plant

1 果子 8 魚子 6 瓜子 7 棋子 9 象棋 12 只有 14 只願 16 枳棘 18 枳實 13 枳壳 20 蛇水 21 澤芬 11 只得 15 只可 17 軛首 22 白芷

of which an ointment is made; the roots of the epidendrium are called 'chi.

‘**褓** Chih. To embroider; embroidered, braided; to put on braid or lace; the 204th radical: COLL., 'cheng 'chi, embroidery, needle-work.

‘**肺** Chih. The remnants of a meal; meat dried with the bones in it: kang 'chi, dried meat.

‘**姊** Chih. An elder sister; a school mistress: in the coll. 'chiü, q. v.: 'chi mwoi' sisters; 'paik, 'chi, the eldest sister; 'ngwoke'chi, lady in the moon, usually called ssiung ngó; 'chi 'chi, elder sister; mother of the heir apparent, when a secondary wife of the emperor; 'chi 't'iong' husband of an elder sister.

‘**旨** Chih. Meaning, intention; will, purpose, design; the subject, topic; the main drift, the sense; excellent, sweet, pleasant-tasted; delicate; a decretal, orders: 'chiü 'chi purport of the book; 'tai' 'chi, the main purport; 'stá 'chi, a topic, a text, a theme or thesis; 'kang 'chi, sweet, luscious; 'chi 'chiu, excellent wine; 'chi 'chai, how good! com., 'seng' 'chi, the imperial commands; 'chi e' intention, will; the imperial rescript; 'hong' 'chi, to receive the imperial orders; 'mcoi' 'chi, to violate the teachings of.

‘**指** Chih. A finger, a toe; to point, to refer to, to point out; to indicate, to teach, to command; a particular, a

mode: interchanged with last: in the coll. 'chai, q. v.: 'ch'iu 'chi, a finger; 'ngu 'chi, the fingers and thumb; 'k'eu' 'chi, the thumb; 'sika 'chi, the forefinger; 'ch'enk, 'tai' 'chi, the great toe; 'chi ski 'chi'ong, to point to the palm of the hand; met., very plain; 'chi hek' to write with the finger, to calculate, to plan; 'chi 'sü, to direct, to show how or what to do; 'chi ch'ek, to rebuke; com., 'chi se' to teach, to instruct; 'chi 'tieng, to teach, to reveal to; 'chi kak, finger-nails; 'tik' 'chi, to point directly to; title of an officer in the Han dynasty.

‘**秭** Chih. A stack of corn; to number; the ninth place in notation; one hundred millions; a weight of 640 piuls.

‘**Chi.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'chi 'chü, to stew, to boil, to cook.

‘**鱒** Chih. Read 'si; coll. schi: a fish which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September, probably the shad: schi 'ngü, the shad; schi 'ngwoeng 'ngü, a large fish like the 'woeng 'kwa.

‘**淬** Used in the Paik, Ing, for the coll. schi: to temper metal by dipping it while hot in water: schi 'chwi, to temper in water; schi ch'oi' to dip red-hot iron in vinegar—a restorative in fainting fits.

‘**Chi.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in schi scha, to disturb, as by loud talking; schi schi 'kieu' singing of locusts.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 針 | 8 伯 | 5 姊 | 7 書 | 9 題 | 11 旨 | 18 旨 | 15 背 | 17 五 | 19 食 | 21 指 | 23 指 |
| 褓 | 姊 | 姊 | 旨 | 旨 | 哉 | 意 | 旨 | 指 | 指 | 斥 | 點 |
| 2 姊 | 4 月 | 6 姊 | 8 大 | 10 甘 | 12 聖 | 14 奉 | 16 手 | 18 巨 | 20 指 | 22 指 | 24 直 |
| 妹 | 姊 | 丈 | 旨 | 旨 | 旨 | 旨 | 指 | 指 | 使 | 示 | 指 |

Chi. A coll. word, as in *schì ngak*, or *schì schì ngak*, the locust after shedding it's coat in autumn—so called from its song.

Chi. A coll. word, as in *schì schì juca*, kind of fireworks, emitting variegated colors.

Chi. A coll. word, as in *schì cheh*, (spoken *schì tel*, or *schì deh*), to squeeze out; *schì cheh, ch'ok, si*, squeeze it out. See also *cheh*.

(42) Chiä.

嗟 A sigh; to sigh, to lament; painful regrets, ah! alas! an interjection of admiration: ¹*chü* *chiä*, to bewail; ²*chiä shu*, or *chiä t'ang* to sigh; *hü chiä*, long-drawn sighs; *chiok, chiä*, in an instant.

遮 To cover, to screen, to veil, to conceal; to shade; to intercept, to stop; to overspread, to overshadow; a parasol: ¹*chiu chiä*, extensive, much, as talk; COM., ²*chiä kwong*, to shut off the light; ³*chiä pe* to shade, to cover; ⁴*chiä yeng* to hide, to conceal; ⁵*chiä smcang*, to deceive, to hide from one; ⁶*chiä syong*, a sunshade; ⁷*chiä 'u*, a rain-screen; ⁸*K'ang t'èuk, chiä 'sung*, to cut down the bamboo and tend its sprouts; *met.*, to discard the old for the new; COLL. ⁹*chiä 'yeng ngat tai* to hide wickedness; *chiä ang' mól, mól*, shaded till it's very dark.

罾 A net for catching hares; a net for beasts; to stop the way, as a net does: ¹*chiä*, a net for catching hares; *chiä sp'eu*, a small snare.

笊 Read *'chau*, or *'chaw*; coll. *chiä*: a strainer, a cullender, a skimmer made of bamboo or wire: ¹²*chiä slie*, a bamboo ladle, a strainer, a skimmer; *chiä slie pe* a sieve placed in a vessel for steaming rice; *chiä slie smó pung' hau' kié toka skwong*, the ladle loses it's handle and the dipper usurps it's place; *met.*, one losing a situation and another person getting it.

槎 Also read *'cha*, or *'ch'a*: drift-wood; a small raft; to fell trees; to hew wood: *Ch'u.* *ssing chiä*, to raft lumber.

姐 Read *'chi*, or *'chié*; coll. *chiä*: elder sisters; a miss: ¹³*'chiä mwoi* sisters; ¹⁴*'chiä hu*, or *'chiä t'iong* husband of an elder sister; *Tzu.* ¹⁵*'sieu chiä*, daughters of the gentry; ¹⁶*'pieu chiä*, older female cousins of different surnames; ¹⁷*'pau chiä*, own elder sister; ¹⁸*'ka chiä*, my elder sister; ¹⁹*'ngiè chiä mwoi* sworn-sisters—i.e. pledged friends; ²⁰*'ak, chiä*, a dwarfed duck; *met.*, a stupid fellow; ²¹*'chiä ná*, a father's concubine; *i chiä*, elder sister! a common mode of address; *schü chiä*, or *sü chiä*, terms applied to concubines; *chiä 'ma*, grandfather's concubine.

¹咨 ³周 ⁵遮 ⁷遮 ⁹遮 ¹¹遮 ¹³歹 ¹⁵姐 ¹⁷小 ¹⁹胞 ²¹姐
²嗟 ⁴遮 ⁶蔽 ⁸瞞 ¹⁰雨 ¹²筭 ¹⁴事 ¹⁶妹 ¹⁸姐 ²⁰姐
³嗟 ⁴遮 ⁶遮 ⁸遮 ¹⁰砍 ¹²笊 ¹⁴姐 ¹⁶表 ¹⁸家 ²⁰家
^乎光 ^掩陽 ^竹竹 ^掩掩 ^籬籬 ^夫夫 ^姐姐 ^姐姐 ^妹妹 ^家家 ^鴨鴨 ○

¹hwang ch ä' to roast; ²ch'ing chiä' to be intimate with: com., ³chen ch.ä' acupuncture and cauterizing: coll., ⁴hwi chiä' lang' yék, burning with passion.

借

Chieh.

Also read chiä': to assist; to borrow, to lend; to ask, to beg for; to make a pretext of; to pretend, to suppose; if, for example, assuming; hypothetical, to use for an illustration; to praise: in coll. read chioh, q. v.: ¹chiä' ing, to lend to one; to use another person; ²pok, chiä' straw sandals; ³ka chiä' if, supposing that, to make use of, to assume; ⁴chiä' ming, to use another's name; ⁵chiä' e' a pretext, a subterfuge; ⁶chiä' ong' I beg to ask.

鷓

Chè.

The partridge; francolins, grouse: com., ¹chiä' ku, the common partridge.

¹Chiä. A coll. word, probably a corruption of cha, as in ²chiä ³chiä kieu' clamor, confusion of sounds.

¹Chiä. A coll. word: an exclamation, there! there 'tis! there you have it!

藉

Chieh.

To present or offer, as in worship; to borrow, to assist, to help; to trust in, to rely or depend on; ab-
lative of cause, manner, or instrument, by, with, by means of; to avail of, to use, as a means; to use for a while; mild, generous, liberal; in confusion, disordered; to lead, as by a string: also read

chik, q. v.: ¹⁰oi' chiä' to comfort; ¹¹chü chiä' to help, to aid; ¹²pok, chiä' self-confident; com., ¹³chióng ch.ä' to trust wholly; ¹⁴tuk, chiä' to trust only in; ¹⁵chiä' kwa, to presume on being a widow; coll., ¹⁶ai chiä' to trust in, by, by means of; ¹⁷chiä' po' or ¹⁸chiä' o' ¹⁹chiéng, purse-prond and overbearing; ²⁰chiä' lau' ²¹néng, to presume on being old; ²²chiä' ch'oi' to trust in one's gift of speech; ²³chiä' ki-ong, or ²⁴chiä' auk, to rely on strength, arbitrary; ²⁵chiä' twai' ak, ²⁶sieu, to presume on size and browbeat a smaller person; ²⁷chiä' sié' or ²⁸chiä' la sié' or ²⁹chiä' o' sié' ³⁰t'au, to presume on one's authority or influence.

(43)

Chiäh.

跡

迹

Chi.

Read chek,; coll. chiäh,: a track, a trace, a foot-mark; a spot, a stain: ¹ka chiäh, foot-prints: ²ping ³i ⁴ka chiäh, k'ó' ⁵kiäng, walk in his footsteps; ⁶chiä', ⁷tó'i' mark faded out; ⁸hong chiäh, traces, scars, marks; ⁹mó hong mó chiäh, without mark, trackless, no trace (of him)—he never comes; ¹⁰chiäh, hiéng' ¹¹ch'ok, ¹²li, a spot appears on it; ¹³tau' chiäh, pock-marks.

雀

Ch'iao.

Read ch'iook,; coll. chiäh,: a sparrow, a wren, a small bird: ¹chiäh, ²ki-ä' g, or ³chiä' chiäh, sparrows; ⁴chiä' ch.ä' ⁵kiä' g, little sparrows; ⁶tau' chiä' ⁷seng, or ⁸tau' chiä' ⁹mang, to go to bed before the sparrows, as on the first night of the year; ¹⁰ch.ä', ¹¹mó, an

¹燔 ²針 ³不 ⁴借 ⁵借 ⁶慰 ⁷不 ⁸徧 ⁹藉 ¹⁰憑 ¹¹去 ¹²痕
¹³灸 ¹⁴灸 ¹⁵借 ¹⁶意 ¹⁷問 ¹⁸藉 ¹⁹藉 ²⁰寡 ²¹伊 ²²行 ²³跡
²⁴親 ²⁵借 ²⁶假 ²⁷鷓 ²⁸資 ²⁹全 ³⁰脚 ³¹脚 ³²跡
³³灸 ³⁴人 ³⁵借 ³⁶○ ³⁷鳩 ³⁸藉 ³⁹○ ⁴⁰跡 ⁴¹脚 ⁴²脚 ⁴³跡 ⁴⁴○

old sparrow; *met.*, a person of experience and knowledge.

隻
Chih.

One, single, not a pair or set, one of a pair; a classifier of men, animals, birds, vessels and of things in pairs or sets: *com.*, 'tang

chidh, single, only one; 'seng *chidh*, double, duplicated; *coll.*, 'chidh, so' counted one by one; *chidh*, so' *nioh, wai*' how many are there? *sioh, chidh*, one; 'chidh, *woang*' one and a half; 'chi *chidh*, this one; 'pek, *chidh*, another one; *chidh, chidh*, singly, every one; 'koi *chidh*, a few; how many? 'sá' *chidh*, or *nauny*' *chidh*, a small one; 'kó *long chidh*, entire, a whole one; 'cheu *chidh*, small birds in general; *chidh, chiénng pa*, one cash bundles of vegetables; *chidh, chiéng liong*, one cash per ounce; 'p'iénng' 'chai *chidh, ché*' a bit of paper or a single word, *scil.* you are not to smuggle anything into examination.

Chidh, A coll. word, for which the preceding is often used: just, just now; an illative particle, then; between adjectives it intensifies the meaning: *chidh, li*, or *chidh, chidh, li*, has just come; *chidh, 'si*, just dead; *chidh, chidh, 'hó*, just well; just now finished; *chióng wang' ch'ó' chidh*, 'sai tek, do it thus and it will answer; *k'á' chidh, k'á'* very quick.

(44) Chiäk.

汍

Read *chäik*,; coll. *chidh, äk*,: noise of water fall-

ing; to splash, to spill, to spill over as water: 'chidh, k'ó' spilled; *tiéng' chidh*, to splash over from being brimfull; *chidh, wong*, all spilled; *yong' chidh*, to spill by shaking; *chidh, 'chiéng*, to spill out till only a little is left; 'chidh, 'woang te' spilled all around.

Chidh, A coll. word: to smack the lips as in eating, or in a quandary: *chidh, ch'oi*' to smack the lips; *chidh, chidh, 'säng, hung tiéng*, smack! smack! it's somewhat sweet!

吃
Chih.

Read *ch'ak*,; coll. *chidh, äk*,: sound of a hog eating; to smack the lips, as above: *chidh, chidh, kieu*' sound of a hog eating; *chidh, chidh, 'siéng*, sound, as of persistent begging; *ch'oi' naing' chidh, chidh*, to continue smacking the lips as in a quandary; *sioh, nik, chidh, kav' ang'* smacking all day long till dark:

(45) Chiäng.

正
Ching. Read *ching*,; coll. *chidh, äng*,: the first month of the year: 'chidh, *äng ngwok*, or *sing, chidh, äng*, the first month; 'lai, *chidh, äng*, the next first month; 'pai' *chidh, äng*, New Year's compliments; 'k'ái, *chidh, äng*, to resume business after New Year's; 'chidh, *äng ngwok, 'chiu, kié, hwang tik*, must at once return the compliments of the New Year's feast—must make return presents; 'ch'ok, *chidh, äng*, on the opening of the first month; 'kwo', *chidh, äng*, after the first month; 'chidh, *äng ngwok, ch'è*, beginning

1單 3隻 0只 7幾 9片 10汍 地 正 正 快 正 月
隻 數 隻 隻 紙 去 12正 14拜 16正 還 18過 頭
2雙 4隻 6別 8細 隻 11汍 月 正 月 敵 正
隻 半 隻 隻 字 滿 來 15開 酒 出 19正 ○

of the first moon (of the new year.)

精
Ching.

Read *ching*; coll. *chi-ang*: transformation; an apparition, form taken by spirits: ¹*yeu chiang*, or *chiang kwai* 'elfs, monsters, prodigies; ²*pieng chiang*, to change into an elf; *met.*, to become experienced; ³*kau chiang*, monkey-sprite; ⁴*siang chiang*, to become a fairy; ⁵*ha chiang piek, kwai* 'shrimps and tortoises changing into elves; *met.*, insignificant fellows, as petty rebels, &c.

Chiang. A coll. word: to frighten, to frighten away: *chiang 'chau*, to frighten off, as pigs.

Chiang. A coll. word, as in *chiang chiang 'tiong*, to glance hurriedly about.

饜
Chan.

Read *chang*; coll. *chi-ang*: fresh, insipid, tasteless: ⁶*chiang sing*, fresh inside, as when the salt has not yet penetrated; ⁷*chiang*, insipid; *pah, 'chwi 'chi-ang*, tasteless as water; *chiang 'chiu*, weak wine; *chiang lang* insipid; *chiang niá noi* 'somewhat fresh; *keng 'chiang*, salt and fresh; *ch'oi 'chiang*, a tasteless mouth, as in sickness; *keng song 'ku, lak, 'chiang tu, siang kwai* 'have experienced all sorts of misery.

正
Ching.

Read *cheng*; coll. *chi-ang*: correct, straight, right, not awry, erect; even, not inclined, not deflected; regular, usual; proper, exactly, fitting, suitable;

the first, the principal; just, at the time of, while, during; real, genuine, as goods: ⁸*chiang' sung*, written or classic style; ⁹*chiang' ke'* upright; ¹⁰*chiang' king*, correct, virtuous; ¹¹*chiang' tung'* or *chi-ang' kai*, right, moral; *chiang' chiang'* exactly, just right; *chiang' chiang' 'ho*, just the thing! ¹²*chi-ang' sing*, the person himself; ¹³*chiang' sai* 'chief imperial commissioner; ¹⁴*chiang' se'* right, yes; ¹⁵*chiang' ke'wo*, examination for Kūjin degree; *chiang' miang*, the principals, not proxies; ¹⁶*chi-ang' ek, ping*, the chief-first grade; ¹⁷*chiang' kau ping*, the ninth or lowest rank; ¹⁸*chiang' kung*, the empress; *ma' ch'iong' chiang'* unlike, dissimilar; *chiang' lá kong*, while speaking.

Chiang. A coll. word: to splash, to spatter: *chi-ang lang* 'spattered; *chi-ang sioh, sing*, splashed all over the person.

Chiang. A coll. word: to bounce, to bound: *chi-ang mó*, to bounce away and be lost; *chiang mó noi' 'ó*, bounded off and can't be found.

淨
Ching.

Read *cheng* and *chiang*; coll. *chiang*: clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to wash clean, to cleanse, to purify, to lustrate: ¹⁹*chiang' tu*, the pure region (of Budh); *com.*, *chiang' chiang'* unmixed, pure; ²⁰*chiang' 'chwi*, lustration water; ²¹*si uk, chiang' cheng'* to purify from fleshly lusts; *COLL.*, *chiang' ch'io'* to lustrate a house and exorcise spirits, as on occupying it.

1 妖 3 猴 5 蝦 6 饜 8 正 10 正 12 正 14 正 16 正 九 19 淨 21 私
精 精 精 心 文 身 是 一 品 土 慾
2 變 4 成 7 味 9 正 11 正 13 正 15 正 18 正 20 淨 淨
精 精 怪 氣 當 使 科 正 宮 水 盡

(46)

Chié.

芝

Chih.

A sort of Boletus, or branched mushroom, said to be incorruptible, and to grow only in felicitous times: ¹chié *í*, a sort of fungus, used as a condiment in the emperor's food; ²ling chié, the precious boletus; COLL., ³chié *mwai*, sesamum; ⁴chié *mwai piéng*, wafer-like cakes, sprinkled with sesamum-seed; ⁵chié *mwai ang*, stuffing of sesamum-seed; ⁶chié *mwai pau*, loaves stuffed with sesamum-seed.

卮

Chih.

A goblet; a cup holding four gills; a syphon; a vessel for serving rations; a plant for dyeing a reddish color: ¹ngük, ²chié, the pearly cup; ³laiu, ⁴chié, a syphon; *met.*, to waste, to squander; ⁵chiu, ⁶chié, a wine-syphon.

梔

Chih.

A tree used for dyeing yellow; a species of gardenia: COM., ¹chié *chü*, the becho-nut, used in dyeing, and also as a febrifuge.

支

Chih.

Interchanged with the next two: to branch, to diverge; to hold; to give, to pay; to prop, to succor; a branch, a bough of a tree; posterity, descendants; a sept or tribe; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; diverging, parting; the 12 horary characters; to measure; in the coll. to pay; also the correlative, to receive, to draw, as wages; the 65th radical: ¹te, ²chié, the 12 horary characters; COM., ³chié *p'wai*, descendants, a tribe; ⁴chié *lié*, divergent; de-

parting from the right, as in word or action; ⁵pioung, ⁶chié, the original stock; ⁷chié, ⁸chiéng, or ⁹chié *ngäng*, to pay out money; to draw money; ¹⁰chié *äng*, to use, to expend; ¹¹chié *t'i*, to succor; to bear, to sustain; ¹²lié, ¹³chié, the lichi fruit (dimocarpus leche); ¹⁴ting, ¹⁵chié, to suspend specie payments; ¹⁶haiü, ¹⁷chié, waiting to redeem its bills, as a bank; COLL., ¹⁸má, ¹⁹chié *t'i tek*, ²⁰k'i, can't bear it, as expense; ²¹chié, ²²kéng, ²³chiéng, to pay or draw wages; ²⁴chié *niöh*, ²⁵wai, pay or draw how much? ²⁶tong, ²⁷chié, to overdraw money; ²⁸kung, ²⁹chié, a rush for payment, as on banks.

枝

Chih.

A branch, a twig; a slender post; to scatter, to branch off; a tributary of a river; sometimes used as a classifier of slender things, as pens, pencils, flowers, &c., &c.: ¹chié *yék*, boughs and leaves; ²ch'è *chüén*, joints of boughs; ³ku, ⁴chié, with ed boughs; ⁵hoa, ⁶chié, flower-twigs; COM., ⁷kié, ⁸chié, twigs of cassia; ⁹k'ai, ¹⁰chié *h'ok*, ¹¹yék, to branch and leaf out.

肢

Chih.

The limbs of the body; hands and feet: COM., ¹chié *t'á*, the whole body; ²s'ü, ³chié, the four limbs; ⁴s'ü, ⁵chié *paik*, ⁶t'á, all the members of the body.

脂

Chih.

Grease, suet, lard, fat; hard gums of trees; *met.*, honors, glory; to grease; fat animals: ¹kó, ²chié, grease and suet; COM., ³chié *mí*, a reddish grain-like substance used for dyeing red; ⁴yéng, ⁵chié,

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 芝 | 3 芝 | 5 地 | 7 支 | 9 支 | 11 支 | 13 停 | 15 枝 | 17 枯 | 19 開 | 20 四 | 21 膏 |
| 1 栢 | 3 蔴 | 5 支 | 7 離 | 9 錢 | 11 持 | 13 支 | 15 葉 | 17 枝 | 19 枝 | 20 肢 | 21 脂 |
| 2 靈 | 4 漏 | 6 支 | 8 本 | 10 支 | 12 荔 | 14 候 | 16 枝 | 18 桂 | 發 | 百 | 22 脂 |
| 芝 | 卮 | 派 | 支 | 用 | 支 | 支 | 節 | 枝 | 葉 | 體 | 米 |

the time of occurring; now, since: ¹*chié huoó* to join; ²*kau chié* friendships, associations; *ch'ok, ngiong chi chié* at the time of speaking; ³*tiéng chié* the zenith.

制 Chih. To cut out, to form; to adjust; to govern, to rule, to regulate; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to make, to invent; a rule, a regulation,

a law; to wear mourning: *lá chié* rules of politeness; *chié ch'ó* to invent; com., *h'uek, chié* a rule, statutes; *chié to'* a pattern, a regulation; *ch'uang' chié* to discover; *chié ch'auk*, to make; *ch'oi chié* to adjust; *hiék, chié* to restrict, to exact; *ang' chié* to fix the amount or time; *chié tai*, a viceroy; *king chié* a low military officer—commands less than 100 men; *siu chié* to wear mourning for parents.

製 Chih. Interchanged with the last in some senses: to invent, to make; to cut out clothes; a fashion, a mode; to compound, as medicines; a pattern; a fur cloak; *chié i sióng*, to cut out clothes; com., *k'ien chié* a fine model; an excellent compound; *sing chié* a new pattern, a recent invention; *chié yoh*, to compound medicines; *chié yoh, soong*, to prepare pills; *p'au' chié* to decoct medicines; *ch'oi chié* to cut out, to make, as clothes; *chié p'au'* to cast cannon.

稌 Chi. Another name for panicked millet, grown in Shensi; it is not glutinous and resembles wheat: *chié mi*, panicked millet.

瘵 Chh. Also read *ch'ai'*: weary, sick, diseased: *ló chié* consumption, a wasting disease.

掣 Ché. To pull, to draw; to obstruct, to hinder from entering; to take, to choose, to select, to draw out; to raise up; to catch, to grasp: *chié' t'iu*, to grasp the elbow firmly; *met*, rigid, severe; com., *k'eng chié* to clutch and compel one.

(47) Chiek.

接 Chieh. To receive in the hand; to receive, to connect, to splice, to join; to succeed; combined with, united to; to take in, as jobs; to meet, to associate with; to take, as reflected light; quick; to graft, as a tree; to inherit, to come into the possession of: com., *kau chiek*, to fraternize; *chiek, eng* or *chiek, tai'* to entertain a guest; *chiek, suk*, to connect, to join; *chiek, t'á'* to take another's place; *chiek, m'wí*, to take charge of a matter when nearly completed; *chiek, ka'* to receive an idol or a superior; *chiek, ch'in*, to inherit a profession; to receive, as an unfinished job; *chiek, chong*, to honor (a graduate) with a feast; *chiek, kauk*, to set a fractured bone; *chiek, kwang ting*, a pavilion for meeting officers; com., *chiek, n'ng k'ah*, to receive guests; *chiek, sa'eng'* to receive and dismiss, as guests; *chiek, meng'* an adopted daughter—second wife of a son-in-law; *chiek, ch'en'* to graft trees; *k'ó' chiek, k'ier'* to

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 際 | 3 天 | 5 創 | 7 扶 | 9 守 | 11 製 | 13 裁 | 15 稌 | 17 掣 | 19 交 | 21 接 | 23 接 |
| 會 | 際 | 制 | 制 | 制 | 藥 | 製 | 米 | 肘 | 接 | 續 | 駕 |
| 2 交 | 4 法 | 6 裁 | 8 制 | 10 巧 | 12 炮 | 14 製 | 16 癆 | 18 牽 | 20 接 | 22 接 | 24 接 |
| 際 | 制 | 制 | 臺 | 製 | 炮 | 炮 | 癆 | 掣 | 印 | 尾 | 手 |

瞻 To look up to, to revere, to regard with respect: Chan. ¹*chiéng 'ngiong*, to look up to; COM., ²*kwang, chiéng* to look at carefully; good-looking; ³*chiéng wong* to long for; to meditate with desire; ⁴*ming 'ing 'su, chiéng*, to whom the people look up; ⁵*sek, kwang, chiéng*, to make a faux-pas in public ceremonies.

襜 An apron; a flap, a skirt; a curtain of a car; to adjust, to put the dress in order; flapping: Chan. ⁶*chiéng, chiéng*, trim, neat; flapping, as a curtain; ⁷*pok, 'ing ek, chiéng*, not enough to fill an apron.

檐 Similar to the last; a curtain of a carriage; a curtain over an opening; an overlap that hides a seam. Chan.

占 To divine, to cast lots; divination, casting lots; to observe, to wait for a verification of; to look towards; to judge of, to form an opinion of: also read *chiéng* q. v.: ⁸*chiéng pok*, or ⁹*chiéng kwa* to divine, to prognosticate. Chan.

佔 Superficial, trifling; low, vulgar; to look at carelessly; to skim over, as in reading fast: Chan. ¹⁰*chiéng sǔ* low, trifling; ¹¹*chiéng pek*, to read over and over without trying to understand.

沾 To moisten, to tinge; moist, damp, wet; to receive benefits; to participate in, to be a recipient Chan.

of; obliged, benefited; imbued with; infected, affected: in the coll. to bestow, also the correlative idea, to receive gratuitously: ¹²*chiéng peng* taken sick; COM., ¹³*chiéng kwong*, by your favor; ¹⁴*chiéng 'ong*, to receive favor; COLL., ¹⁵*chiéng k'á*, impurity, to force one to give; ¹⁶*chiéng 'ch'a* or ¹⁷*chiéng 'ch'u*, to bestow gratuitously; to receive as a gift; ¹⁸*ch'u, chiéng 'cha sioh, 'wong*, give me a book; ¹⁹*ka'ng 'nū, chiéng 'cha*, let me get it of you as a gift; ²⁰*k'èuk, niéng ka yá* ²¹*chiéng kwong*, let me also be imbued with your favor.

湔 To sprinkle with the hand, to bespatter; to wash out spots; name of a river in Sz-chuen: Chan. ²²*sá, chiéng*, to wash clean; COM., ²³*chiéng 'i, sióng*, to wash out spots from clothes.

濺 Also read *chiéng* and *chiéng*: a swift current, a raceway; to flow swiftly; to spatter up, to dash against; to squirt out; to spurt out, as blood. Chan.

澌 To soak, to moisten, to dampen; to overflow; a spring appearing and reappearing: Chan. ²⁴*chiéng miék*, to extirpate.

霑 Similar to the last: a dripping rain; to drizzle, to drip, to patter, to rain; to moisten, to wet by degrees; to wet through; soaked, saturated: Chan. ²⁵*chiéng ch'èuk*, wet to the skin.

- ¹瞻 ³瞻 ^所瞻 ^瞻瞻 ^盈盈 ^卜卜 ^畢畢 ^光光 ^伙伙 ^光光 ^衣衣 ¹⁸霑 ^足足
- ²觀 ⁴民 ⁵失 ⁶襜 ^一襜 ⁹佔 ¹¹沾 ¹³沾 ^家家 ¹⁵洗 ^裳裳 ¹⁷澌 ^滅滅
- ^瞻仰 ^望望 ^觀觀 ^襜不 ^占占 ^佔佷 ^沾病 ^沾恩 ^乞乞 ^沾也 ^洗湔 ^湔湔 ^澌澌
- ⁸占 ¹⁰佔 ¹²沾 ¹⁴乞 ¹⁶湔 ¹⁸霑

氈 Hair or wool worked into a felt; coarse woollens, as blankets, carpets, rugs &c.: COM., *te' chiéng*, a carpet, a rug; *p'wo chiéng*, to spread a carpet; *chiéng t'eu*, a rug; *chiéng t'eu pau*, a parcel done up in a rug; *chiéng t'ang* carpets and rugs; ¹*chiéng m'ó* a felt hat or cap; ²*chiéng tá*, felt soles; COLL., ³*p'wo chiéng kaik*, 'chai, to spread rugs and tie up festoons.

鷂 A falcon, a goshawk, a yellow bird that chases pigeons; a sparrow-hawk: ¹*ing chiéng*, hawks and falcons.

羹 Congee or gruel made from rice thoroughly boiled: ⁰*chiéng ch'èuk*, thick and thin congee.

滯 Unable to advance; to wind about: ⁰*tung chiéng* to make no progress; *met.*, unlucky.

鱣 A sea-monster; a large sturgeon, or perhaps a grampus: *chiéng wí*, grampuses and sturgeons.

煎 To fry, to cook by frying in lard or oil; to stew, to decoct; to vex, to harass, to irritate: COM., ⁷*chiéng t'ong*, to boil water; ⁸*chiéng piány*, fried cakes; ⁹*chiéng ch'ü*, to fry, adding water for gravy; ¹⁰*chiéng ch'a*, to roast, to grill; COLL., *chiéng su su*, or *chiéng pa pa*, to fry crisp.

尖 Sharp, pointed, acute, peaked, conical; tapering to a point, wedge-like, pyramidal; needle-shaped; clever, ingenious: COM., ¹¹*p'e' chiéng*, sharp nose; ¹²*chiéng le'* sharp, grasping; ¹³*t'èak, chiéng*, a medicine made of the bamboo leaf; ¹⁴*ting chiéng*, extreme, very, the prime, the best; ¹⁵*chiéng t'an*, the pointed end; ¹⁶*chiéng m'ici*, the point; *ling yong chiéng*, a medicine from the points of the horns of young goats; COLL., *sang k'èk, chiéng*, triangular; ¹*chiéng ch'oi'* "protruding mouth," sticking a word in, officious; *'kang t'ung chiéng*, olive-shaped.

旂 A silken banner, a crooked flagstaff; to signalize one to come; careful, attentive.

鐫 Also read *chong'*: to engrave, to carve; to cut, to chisel; to censure, to degrade: ¹⁸*chiéng k'aiik*, to engrave; ¹⁹*sing chiéng*, new edition; ²⁰*chiéng ngek*, to degrade an officer.

覘 To peep, to spy at, to glance at; to look at stealthily; ²¹*k'ie' chiéng*, to peep; Chan. ²²*chiéng h'au'* to wait for.

Chiéng. A coll. word: a wedge, to drive a wedge; in a *met.* sense, smitten, cleaved; pressed, crowded in: *chiéng sioh, chiéng*, to drive a wedge, as in a tenon to fasten it; *chiéng sioh, oi'* to crowd into a place or seat; *chiéng sioh, hong'* (or *'ku,*) to add another share; *k'èuk, lai*

- ¹氈 ³鋪 ⁴鷹 ⁶連 ⁸煎 ¹⁰煎 ¹²尖 ¹⁴頂 ¹⁶尖 ¹⁸鐫 ²⁰鐫 ²²覘
 帽 氈 鷂 滯 餅 炒 利 尖 尾 刻 級 候
²氈 ⁵鷂 ⁷煎 ⁹煎 ¹¹鼻 ¹³竹 ¹⁵尖 ¹⁷尖 ¹⁹新 ²¹窺
 底 結 躑 湯 煮 尖 頭 嘴 鑄 覘 ○

kung chiéng si, cleaved to death by a thunder-bolt.

Chiéng. A coll. word, as in *chiéng au* perhaps a contraction of *chi seng au* this time, now, the present.

儻 To rail at; to abuse; abusive language; to manifest, to make plain.

淺 Shallow, thin, beaten out, as a piece of metal; superficial, ignorant.
Chien.

諛 To flatter; pleasant words, agreeable talk; sly insinuations: ¹*chiéng chiéng*, artful talk, shallow conversation.
Chien.

餞 To present food to one; to give a farewell dinner to; parting presents of money or food; comfits: com., ²*chiéng piék*, a parting dinner; ³*chiéng heng chiu*, farewell entertainment to one going on a journey.
Chien.

翦 Even, regular, as feathers grow; to cut off smooth, to clip even; to shear; shears, scissors; to kill, to destroy; to reduce, to clip off; light, as a dye: in the coll. read *cheng*, q. v.
Chien.

踐 To tread upon, to trample on or over; to walk, to step; to arrange in order: ⁴*chiéng tak*, to tread upon; ⁵*chiéng chek*, to tread in another's footsteps; ⁶*chiéng ngiong*, to keep one's word; ⁷*chiéng yok*, to fulfill a contract.
Chien.

戩 To destroy, to kill, to exterminate; to finish, to exhaust; to clip, to shear; entirely.
Chien.

菱 Read *ch'iénng*; coll. *chiéng*: young, young-looking, youthful, juvenescent; fresh, green, unripe: ⁸*sang tek*, *chiéng*, young-looking, boyish in appearance; *chiéng kau mó nong* *chiéng kiáng mó pok*, *tong*, unripe melons have no pulp, so children have no experience.
Chien.

蜃 Read *yéng*; coll. *chiéng*: a harmless kind of house-lizard, of a livid color.

枕 Read *ching*; coll. *chiéng*: as ⁹*chiéng t'au*, a pillow; ¹⁰*chiéng t'au sióng*, a small trunk shaped like a Chinese pillow; *chiéng t'au kiáng*, a small pillow; ¹¹*chiéng t'au p'oo* cloth wrappers for pillows.
Chien.

槧 Boards for cutting books on; tablets for memoranda, tables to be written on with a pencil.

箭 An arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out; to spring forth suddenly; swift like an arrow; a slender bamboo; bristling: ¹²*t'ënk*, *chiéng* a slender bamboo; com., ¹³*chiéng* *chi*, an arrow; ¹⁴*chiéng kang*, unfinished arrow-shafts; ¹⁵*na chiéng* mounted archers; ¹⁶*p'oo* *chiéng* foot-archers; ¹⁷*chiéng* *pa*, target for archers; ¹⁸*chiéng* *tó* target-course; ¹⁹*k'ung chiéng* bows and arrows; ²⁰*leng* *chiéng* an arrow with a flag—
Chien.

- ¹諛 ³餞 ⁴踐 ⁶踐 ⁸生的 ⁹枕 ¹²箱 ¹⁴箭 ¹⁶步 ¹⁸箭 ²⁰令
²餞 ⁵踐 ⁷踐 ¹⁰的 ¹¹枕 ¹³箭 ¹⁵馬 ¹⁷箭 ¹⁹道 ²⁰箭
 別 酒 跡 約 頭 頭 布 矢 箭 牌 箭 箭 ○

a mandate; ¹*chiéng' jiong*, or *chiéng' hong'* an archer's pay from the government; ²*kwong' jing sēi' chiéng'* time flies like an arrow; COLL., ³*sioh, chiéng'* to shoot arrows; ⁴*chiéng' tóí'* an arrow-case; ⁵*ngé' chiéng'* arrows thrust through the ears—a punishment; ⁶*paik, chiéng' paik, tēng'* one hundred arrows all into the target.

僭 To assume, to arrogate to one's self; to usurp; to overstep one's limit or rank; dubious, wrong, erroneous, false; usurped, Chien. despotic, assuming: ⁷*chiéng' ch'ing*, surreptitiously styled; ⁸*chiéng' ch'iek*, to assume, to get surreptitiously; COM., ⁹*chiéng' ch'ó'* "I usurp the seat," as in taking a high place at a feast.

占 The second character commonly, but erroneously, so used: to take precedence of; to trespass upon, to usurp, to seize, to supplant, to take by force; to assume, to arrogate, to take the liberty; to possess: also read *chiéng*, q. v.: ¹⁰*ching' chiéng'* to trespass on; COM., ¹¹*kióng' chiéng'* to take by force; ¹²*chiéng' siéng'*, to take the precedence of; ¹³*pa' chiéng'* to take possession of forcibly; ¹⁴*chiéng' té'* to inroach on the land of another; COLL., ¹⁵*chiéng' t'au teng'* to press to the front in battle; ¹⁶*chiéng' aung' ch'io'* to keep possession of a house without paying rent; ¹⁷*k'ēuk, i' chiéng' k'ó'* usurped by him.

瀉 Interchanged with the next: water flowing on; a stream bursting forth again; repeatedly, again: ¹⁸*ch'ari' chiéng' ch'ē'* water flowing towards; ¹⁹*chiéng' lík*, successively.

薦 Grass eaten by animals, pasturage; to lead animals to good pastures; to introduce, to recommend; to guarantee, to insure; to lay out food; to adore, to worship without a victim; repetition, a succession: ²⁰*chiéng' ch'ū'*, a written recommendation; ²¹*ch'ei' chiéng'* or *kū' chiéng'* to recommend, to introduce one; COM., ²²*pó' chiéng'* to recommend and be security for; ²³*chiéng' te'* *Jwong*, to recommend to a place; ²⁴*chiéng' k'wok*, to commend to a vacant place; ²⁵*chiéng' kwong' te'* to recommend to the post of teacher or secretary; ²⁶*tióng' chiéng'* to recommend one's employé to another party; COLL., *chiéng' ch'io*, the patron, one who recommends.

荐 Used for the last: to continue; some; to succeed, to recur repeatedly, as a famine; again, repeatedly: ²⁷*chiéng' k'í*, successive famines; ²⁸*chiéng' k'ū'*, to rough it in the bush.

俦 A prop; to shore up a leaning house, to support; a water-dam, made of stones and earth: COM., ²⁹*chiéng' ch'iong*, to prop a wall; ³⁰*chiéng' t'ó'*, to throw down by too much pressure on the props; COLL., ³¹*chiéng' ch'io'* to

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| ¹ 箭 | 似 | ⁴ 箭 | ⁶ 百 | ⁷ 僭 | ⁹ 僭 | ¹¹ 强 | ¹³ 霸 | ¹⁵ 薦 | ¹⁷ 保 | 方 | 館 |
| 糧 | 箭 | 袋 | 箭 | 稱 | 坐 | 占 | 占 | 書 | 薦 | ¹⁹ 薦 | 地 |
| ² 光 | ³ 射 | ⁵ 耳 | ⁸ 百 | ¹⁰ 僭 | ¹² 占 | ¹⁴ 占 | ¹⁶ 推 | ¹⁸ 薦 | ²⁰ 薦 | ²¹ 薦 | 轉 |
| 陰 | 箭 | 箭 | 中 | 竊 | 先 | 地 | 薦 | 地 | 薦 | 薦 | 薦 |

prop a house; *chiéng' chiéng'* to shore up till erect.

戰 To fight; to be alarmed, struck with dread; fearful, timid, afraid, anxious; a battle, an engagement; war, hostilities; military; Chan. pertaining to war: *'chiéng' kak*, armor; *'chiéng' lek*, afraid, terrified; *'chiéng' sian'* a soldier; *'kiu chiéng'* protracted war; a veteran warrior; cem., *'ch'ok, chiéng'* to go forth to war; *'chiéng' tauw'* to fight; *'kau chiéng'* to fight, to go to war; *'tói' chiéng'* to join battle; *'chiéng' teng'* troops in platoons; *'chiéng' ku*, drums sounding the charge; *'chiéng' 'chū*, a challenge to fight; *'chiéng' t'iong*, the field of battle; *'miéng chiéng' 'pá*, a flag of truce; coll., *chiéng' 'yáng*, a victory; *chiéng' 'sio*, or *chiéng' 'pai'* a defeat; *'p'ang, 'p'ang chiéng'* or *'teu 'teu chiéng'* to tremble, to shake; *chiéng' 'ch'iu*, fine brass-wire.

顛 The head awry; to shiver with cold; fearful, trembling, a frightened: *chung chiéng'* shivering. Read *chiéng*, to smell.

前 Before, in front of, in presence of; in advance; to advance, to go forward; Ch'ien. to lead, to lead on; formerly, previously, anciently; the former, the past, the preceding: in the coll. read *sen*, q. v.: com., *'chiéng haiw'* before and after, front and rear; *'chiéng ngrook*, the preceding month; *chiéng nik*, a former day; *'chiéng*

前 Before, in front of, in presence of; in advance; to advance, to go forward; Ch'ien. to lead, to lead on; formerly, previously, anciently; the former, the past, the preceding: in the coll. read *sen*, q. v.: com., *'chiéng haiw'* before and after, front and rear; *'chiéng ngrook*, the preceding month; *chiéng nik*, a former day; *'chiéng*

ing the ancients; *'chiéng t'ieu*, former dynasties; *'chiéng ngi-ong*, old sayings, formerly said; *'chiéng p'ao'* to walk first; *'ngang chiéng*, visible, the present; *'chiéng 'ch'iu*, or *chiéng chiéng*, formerly, previously; *chiéng 'ju*, husband in a former life; *'chiéng p'oo'* seniors; venerable sir! *chiéng haiw' 'ch'iu*, before and after—in advance, beforehand, as in borrowing; *'chiéng liék*, selected students at Hien or 'Fu examinations—from the 2d to the 10th names; *chiéng 'hwang*, or *chiéng 'ch'ü'* a former occasion or time; *pok, chiéng pok, haiw'* just at the time; coll., *'á' kong chiéng 'Tong haiw' 'Hang' 'lá k'ó'* you'll be talking of Tong and Han! i. e., wide of the mark; *chiéng 'tó' 'kong 'kong 'ki*, the one of whom I spoke.

潛 To ford, to cross water, to wade through; to dive, to walk on the bottom; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; deep, Ch'ien. still, calm, placid, as deep water; ancient name of the river Han; carefully, cautiously, stealthily: *ting chiéng*, placid, still; reserved; *chiéng 'chong*, or *chiéng huk*, to secrete one's self; *chiéng p'oo'* careful steps, a stealthy tread.

鼯 Read *'yéng*; coll. *chiéng*, as in *chiéng 'ch'ü*, a mole; *chiéng 'ch'ü siéng*, the rank smell of a mole; *chiéng 'ch'ü chiák, chiák, k'ieu'* the squeak of a mole—is a bad omen.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 戰 | 3 戰 | 5 出 | 7 交 | 9 戰 | 11 戰 | 13 免 | 14 前 | 16 前 | 18 前 | 20 眼 | 22 前 |
| 甲 | 士 | 戰 | 戰 | 陣 | 書 | 戰 | 後 | 人 | 言 | 前 | 輩 |
| 2 戰 | 4 久 | 6 戰 | 8 對 | 10 戰 | 12 戰 | 牌 | 15 前 | 17 前 | 19 前 | 21 前 | 23 前 |
| 慄 | 戰 | 鬪 | 戰 | 鼓 | 場 | ○ | 月 | 朝 | 步 | 手 | 列 |

錢 Also read *chiéng*: a person named *Chiéng K'eng*, who lived in the Shang and Chow dynasties to the age of 767, and then vanished.

錢 A copper coin, cash, copper; coin, money, currency, a piece of money; wealth, property; a tenth of a tael, a mace, which the cash once weighed: com., ¹*t'eng chiéng*, copper cash; ²*chiéng t'aing* a bank; ³*chiéng yong* cash-signs (in front of a bank); ⁴*chiéng p'ieu* bank-notes; ⁵*hwang chiéng*, foreign dollars; ⁶*chiéng p'wang*, a grooved wooden plate for holding unstrung cash; ⁷*chiéng cheng*, a needle used in stringing cash; ⁸*chiéng 'múi*, a balance of money; ⁹*chiéng kiéng* a charm made of cash strung in the form of a sword; ¹⁰*chiéng pá*, cash or silver medals (hung round the necks of children as charms); ¹¹*chiéng t'eng*, a bamboo for holding cash; ¹²*sü chiéng*, to receive money; ¹³*chiéng ek*, a mace and one tenth; ¹⁴*chiéng le* interest; ¹⁵*chiéng loi* immersed in gain; ¹⁶*puong chiéng*, capital, stock in trade; ¹⁷*chiéng lioh*, history of coins; COLL., *chiéng 'chui 'ch'ung ch'èuk*, mounded; *chiéng 'chui*, premium on money; *si chiéng*, ordinary currency; *tong pah chiéng*, good currency, all the cash good; *chiéng 'kiäng*, or *ngai chiéng*, bad cash; *chiéng 'ch'iong* or *chiéng kwong 'söh*, cord for stringing cash; *chiéng taik*, a savings' box; *chiéng tak*, a cash-bag; *chiéng 'tau*, a high

wooden box for cash—used in shops; *chiéng piéng* "cash braid"—i. e., the cue; *chiéng taung' miäng* money esteemed as life—excessively parsimonious; *chiéng 'ch'iong pek, má' kwo'* "can't pull it through the cash-hole;" *met.*, he's so stingy I can get no money out of him!

賤 Worthless, mean, base, vile, low, ignoble, vulgar; cheap, low-priced; to depreciate, to lower; used for what is one's own: ¹*chiéng' ing*, a mean fellow; com., ²*koi' chiéng* noble and base; ³*u' chiéng* low, base; ⁴*mi chiéng* insignificant; ⁵*chiéng' hoo'* "miserable baggage!"—as a bad woman; ⁶*chiéng' nöi* my wife; ⁷*chiéng' yong* my sickness; ⁸*chiéng' p'ek*, my mean disposition—language of affectation; COLL., *chiéng' miäng* life of drudgery; *chiéng' chá'* "mean dough"—a butt for ridicule; *chiéng' p'wí*, "low crude mass"—applied to depraved persons; *chiéng' ch'auk*, mischievous, as a child; *cheng' chiéng'* very depraved; very mischievous.

漸 Name of an affluent of the Yang-tsz-kiäng, near Ngan-king-fu; to find its way in, as water does; to increase by degrees, slowly, by little and little; stealthily, as decay; to flow, to imbibe; to tinge, to soak, to penetrate: *chiéng' ch'ü'* to soak gradually; *chiéng' k'äng'* to approach by degrees; com., *chek, chiéng'* by little and little; *chiéng' chiéng'* slowly, gradually.

1銅 3錢 5番 7錢 9錢 11收 13錢 15本 17賤 19下 21賤 23賤
 錢 樣 錢 尾 牌 錢 利 錢 人 賤 貨 恙
 2錢 4錢 6錢 8錢 10錢 12錢 14錢 16錢 18貴 20微 22賤 24賤
 店 票 盤 劍 筒 一 累 錄 賤 賤 內 癖

塹¹
塹²

The moat around a wall, a fosse, a ditch; a sluice to lead water upon trees; to deepen, to dig out.

(49)

Chieu.

招

Chiao.

To beckon, to motion to with the hand, to hail; to invite, to let people know; to induce, to lead in, to bring in, as converts; to raise, as troops; to confess; self-ermination; to excite; a hand-bill, a sign, a sign-board; a wave of the hand, a signal; to tie by the foot, to entangle: com., ¹*chieu ang*, to invite to peace—as rebels by offer of pardon; ²*chieu ing*, to introduce; ³*chieu hu*, to beckon and call; ⁴*chieu ping*, to recruit soldiers; ⁵*chieu hung*, or ⁶*chieu hong* (as spoken in Chang-loh), to bring back the soul—as of one who has died abroad; ⁷*chieu ch'ing* (coll. *chieu nié sai*), to invite one to be a son-in-law; ⁸*chieu ho' ma*, to invite one to be the emperor's son-in-law; ⁹*chieu ngié ming*, or ¹⁰*chieu hong 'ang*, to raise volunteers; ¹¹*chieu pá*, a sign, a sign-board; ¹²*chieu chik*, to call together; ¹³*chieu chat*, to prosper in business; ¹⁴*chieu neng* to confess one's guilt; ¹⁵*k'ok ta sing chieu*, extorted confession.

招

Also read *ch'ieu*: to fly back, as a bow; to spring back; a bow unbent.

昭

Chiao.

Brightness of the sun; bright, splendid, manifest; luminous, refulgent: ¹⁶*chieu ming*, refulgent;

¹⁰*chieu muk*, order of precedence in the ancestral hall; ¹¹*chieu kung t'ó* an embroidered fillet, also called ¹²*hwa mó*.

臑

The parts of the body between the heart and the groin, three imaginary organs which regulate the secretions.

焦

Chiao.

Used for the last: burned, scorched; blackened, charred; smell of burning; vexed, harassed, anxious: com., ¹⁹*chieu só* parched, hot, feverish; ²⁰*chieu mong* distressed; ²¹*chieu mong* harassed, anxious.

焦

Chiao.

Interchanged with last: to burn moxa; to scorch, to sear, to char wood: coll., ²²*chieu t'ioh*, burnt, scorched; ²³*chieu ta*, scorched, as in being fried; ²⁴*chieu pa*, burnt crust adhering to pans.

縹

Chiao.

Raw hemp, hemp not yet cleansed: ²⁵*chieu i*, yellow hempen clothes, worn in mourning for grand-parents; ²⁶*chieu mó* mourning caps.

蕉

Chiao.

The banana or plantain: com., ²⁷*pa chieu*, the plantain tree; ²⁸*pa chieu k'roo*, plantains; ²⁹*pa chieu nioh*, the plantain leaf; ³⁰*chieu kak*, cloth made from the fibres of a kind of plantain.

鑊

A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, about the size of a peck measure; a brass pan.

¹招 ³招 ⁵招 ⁷招 義 勇 集 認 招 穆 ¹⁸花 ²⁰焦
安 呼 魂 駙 民 ¹⁰招 ¹²招 ¹⁴屈 ¹⁵昭 ¹⁷昭 帽 悶
²招 ⁴招 ⁶招 馬 ⁹招 牌 財 打 明 君 焦 ²¹燧
⁸招 鄉 ¹¹招 ¹³招 成 ¹⁶昭 套 燥 疤

鷓鴣 A wren, the tarin, the tody or some such small bird: ¹*chieu dieu*, a little bird with an awl-shaped beak.
Chao.

譙 Read *chieu*; coll. *chieu*: a look-out loft or tower: ²*chieu dieu*, a look-out tower.
Ch'iao.

椒 Pepper, peppery, hot: *chieu ping*, the peppery room—term applied to the queen's apartment; com., ³*hu chieu*, common pepper; *hua chieu*, chillies; ⁴*huang chieu*, red-pepper; *kwa chieu*, melon-shaped peppers; ⁵*k'ain chieu*, the button-pepper; *pah chieu*, white pepper.
Chiao.

少 Read *sieu*; coll. *chien*: little, not much, few, not many; briefly, a little while; seldom, rarely; in a slight degree; limited; to owe, wanting, deficient, insufficient, destitute: *sa² chieu*, much or little; how much? ⁶*chieu k'ien^g* or *wang chieu*, to owe; *k'ak chieu*, too few, too little; ⁷*k'wook chieu*, deficient, destitute; *chieu chieu*, very few; *ting chieu*, or *cheng chieu*, or *ya chieu*, very scarce, very little; ⁸*chieu ch'ü tö dai*, small profits secure large gains; *chieu t'eng* to make small gains; *chieu n'eng ch'eng*, to owe money; ⁹*chieu sang* to reckon less, to cheapen; *chieu nioh wai²* how much deficient? ¹⁰*chieu siäh, tö ch'ü²* eat sparingly and it has fine flavor, *scil.*, eating much cloy.

照 Light, brightness; to illuminate, to enlighten, to shine on; to patronize, to regard, to care for, to oversee, to assist; conformably to, according to; as, like, same as; to follow, as copy; to imitate, as a model: com., ¹¹*chieu tung*, by turns, rotation; *chieu yen²* very bright; ¹²*chieu meng²* or *chieu k'ing²* to look in a mirror; *chieu ko²* or *chieu k'ang²* to oversee, to take care of; ¹³*huang chieu²* or *tö² chieu²* reflected light; *sa chieu²* shines in from the west; ¹⁴*chieu eng²* to patronize; *chieu ch'iong*, a curtain-wall—in front of a yanun; ¹⁵*chieu hwoi²* an official communication; *chieu² siung*, as usual, customary; *chieu² saung²* according to the calculation; ¹⁶*chieu lié²* according to the law or regulation; ¹⁷*chung chieu²* fac-similes clipped from the ends of bank-notes when issued, and kept to detect counterfeits; ¹⁸*chieu t'iang*, sub-officers, as at the treasurer's; ¹⁹*kó chieu²* a large high lantern (in processions); *chieu² li*, according to reason; ²⁰*chieu² si ka²* according to current prices; COLL., *chieu² sing k'iang²* "mirrors to illuminate hearts"—held before the breast by bride and groom; *chiäng² chieu²* direct light; *chieu yong²* one by one, articles reckoned singly; *chieu² nik, p'woh²* dried in the sun.

詔 To promulgate, to announce, to proclaim; to teach, to exhort, to instruct the empire; to encourage; a proclamation,
Chao.

¹ 鷓鴣	⁸ 胡椒	⁵ 鈞椒	⁷ 缺少	¹⁰ 多來	¹¹ 少食	¹² 照面	¹⁴ 照應	¹⁶ 照例	¹⁸ 照廳	²⁰ 照時
² 譙樓	⁴ 番椒	⁶ 少欠	⁹ 少取	¹⁰ 多食	¹¹ 照食	¹³ 返照	¹⁵ 照會	¹⁷ 存照	¹⁹ 高照	²⁰ 時價

imperial rescript, decree, royal mandate: COM., *chieu' chü*, or *'ngü' chieu'* a royal mandate; *'pang chieu'* to promulge the royal commands; *kaung' chieu'* to issue a royal decree; *'pro' chieu'* decree from one of the imperial boards; *'chieu' t'ing*, a pavilion-sedan in which imperial decrees are borne—as those ennobling one's ancestors; COLL., *'eng chieu'* royal proclamation when an emperor ascends the throne; *'pah' chieu'* proclamation announcing the death of the emperor.

譙 The second read *sieu'* but often used for the first: to scold, to blame, to reprehend; to bawl at: *'chieu' ch'auk*, to rebuke; *'chieu' yong'* to scold. The first read *chieu*, a look-out tower, as in *chieu leu*, the city-loft where the "watches" are beat.

醮 To sacrifice to ancestors and to spirits; a sacrifice, a mass, a requiem; to give a cup of wine to a son at his wedding; finished, exhausted; to complete; to burn moxa: *'ho' chieu' chü*, the father gives the cup to his son; *chai' chieu'* to re-marry, as a widow; COM., *'ching chieu'* a sacrifice; a religious festival; *'chieu' 'ngü*, prayers used at a sacrifice; COLL., *chó' chieu'* to offer sacrifices or requiems; *tsai' chieu'* all-souls' festival; *'chó' 'hué, chieu'* a sacrifice to avert conflagrations.

呪 Read *cheu'*; coll. *chiu'*: to curse, to imprecate, to rail at, to swear; to recite spells; a curse, an imprecation: *'chieu' cho'* to curse; *'ju chieu'* charms and spells; *chieu' 'ngü*, spells; *'naing' chieu'* to repeat incantations.

樵 Firewood, fuel, scattered wood; to cut wood; a wood-cutter; a look-out terrace, a watch-tower: *'ch'ai chieu*, to cut wood; *chieu tang'* pole and ropes for carrying wood; *naik, chieu*, or *'chieu leu*, a watch-tower; *'chieu kó*, a wood-chopper's song; *chieu hu*, a wood-cutter.

憔悴 Lean, poor, anxious and starving: COM., *'chieu choi'* a lean, sallow look; distressed from want of food; *'chieu ch'ó'* anxious, perplexed.

噪 Also read *chieu*: to chirp, as birds: harsh, dissonant; a husky, suppressed voice; to chatter; noise of voices: *'chiu chieu*, to chirp, as birds; a harsh, dissonant cry; COLL., *chieu laè'* to disturb by clatter of voices; *'nge' chieu u*, chattering till my ears buzz! *chieu n'eng k'au'g' má' t'ioh*, to keep folks awake by incessant talking. Read *chieu'* to chew, to gnaw.

瞧 To look at, to see; to look at furtively; to glance at: *'chieu ek, chieu*, or (as spoken in mandarin); *ch'ieu ek, ch'ieu*, I had a look at it.

- 1 御 3 部 5 白 7 譙 子 語 12 咒 14 念 16 樵 18 樵 20 啁 呼
 詔 詔 詔 讓 清 做 詛 咒 樓 悴 瞧 瞧
 2 頒 4 詔 6 譙 8 父 11 火 13 符 15 探 17 樵 19 樵 21 耳 22 瞧
 詔 亭 責 醮 醮 咒 樵 歌 慄 瞧 一 瞧

¹king *chik*, sacred books, classics; *chai* ²*chik*, to record; recorded; ³*nik* *chik*, naturalized citizens; *mó* ⁴*chik*, to assume falsely; *long* *chik*, notorious, infamous; in disorder, as a table after a feast.

Chik, A coll. enphonic prefix, as in *chik*, *chiok*, cut off, extirpated, as posterity;

chik, *chek*, cut off, as a road; *chik*, *chak*, to cut up, to mince; *chik*, *chiäk*, to smack the lips, as in eating; also sound of falling rain, or of treading in slush.

(52) Ching.

眞 True, sincere, unfeigned, genuine, pure; in fact, truly, indeed, no mistake; a likeness; actual, not secondary; spiritual, pure, subtle, unmixed; used in coll. in sense of very, extremely: COM., ¹*ching* 'ka, true and false, genuine and spurious; *ching* *sik*, true, really; ²*ching* *meng* or *ching* 'ch'io, one destined to be emperor; *ching* *wak*, lively, true to life, as a likeness; *ching* *hoo* genuine goods; ³*ching* 'puong, one's actual capital; ⁴*sên* ⁵*pok*, *nuwang* *ching*, the truth cannot be hidden; *ching* *ching*, truly, really; ⁶*ching* *pok*, *ne* 'ka' positively not two prices—as on shop-signs; COLL., *ching* 'hó, very good; ⁷*ching* *pok*, *k'ang*, utterly unworthy; *ching* *chiäh*, *ching*, positively true; ⁸*ka* *paik*, *ching*, to pretend to know the truth of; *ching* *chiäng* exactly right, just so; *ching* *hwang* *ching* 'ka *hwang* 'ka, if true then true, if false then false.

睛 The ball of the eye, the pupil: *'ngang* *ching*, or *muk*, *ching*, the pupil of the eye, the eye; *ching* *ching*, a displeased look; COM., ¹⁰*lo* *ching*, the eyeball prominent.

瞋 To stare at angrily, to glare at.
Ching.

嗔 To get angry, passionate; to rail; angry: ¹¹*no* ¹²*seng* *ching*, angry, passionate. Read *tieng*, to bully, to puff and bluster.
Chên.

精 Cleaned rice; selected, ripe, mature; fine, subtle, delicate; the best, the finest; unmixed; devoted to; accustomed to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; the pure parts of anything, ethereal; essence of things; it is prefixed to other adjectives to indicate a high degree of; the animal spirits; the semen, germinating principle in nature; an apparition, form taken by spirits: in the coll. read *chiäng*, q. v.: *ching* *lik*, earnest, energetic; ¹³*ching* *mik*, fine, polished; ¹⁴*yong* *ching*, the sun; *ing* *ching*, the moon; ¹⁵*ching* *ling*, intelligence; ¹⁶*ching* *k'e* ether, pure essence, first principle of; COM., ¹⁷*ching* *ping*, picked soldiers; *ching* *trung*, highly intelligent, well-read; ¹⁸*ching* *sung*, unmixed, uniform, as color; *ching* *sing*, energy, animal spirits; ¹⁹*siék*, *ching*, involuntary emissions; ²⁰*ching* *ik*, the vital secretions; COLL., ²¹*ching* *kwong*, completely stripped, all gone, as property;

¹經籍 ⁸眞假 ⁵眞本 ⁶眞事 ⁷眞不 ²眞價 ⁹眞假 ¹⁰眞堪 ¹¹眞怒 ¹²眞精 ¹³眞密 ¹⁴眞精 ¹⁵眞精 ¹⁶眞精 ¹⁷眞精 ¹⁸眞精 ¹⁹眞精 ²⁰眞精 ²¹眞精

ching wu very fine, tender; *cuó ching sing*, spiritless; *ching sing kiá*: "has gross spirits"—can see imps; *ching cheng*, fitting, done just right.

帳 Also read *ching*: a bag to tie on a horse's head, in which his fodder is kept.

鈺 Cymbals set in a frame, used to signalize a halt in armies; a cymbal used by priests; a brass tamborine; center of a bell or drum; *tung ching*, a brass cymbal; *ying ching*, the spiritual drum—it is of stone and said to give out a sound before rain.

征 To go, to take; to collect taxes; to go out to chastise, to reduce refractory states, to subjugate, to conquer: *heng ching*, to go on a journey; *ching huak*, to chastise a rebellious state; *ching swó*, to collect customs; *ching tū*, to exterminate; com., *ching pi*, a private secretary who keeps account of taxes; *ching sá*, "expedition to the west"—in book of the Tang dynasty; *ch'ok ching*, to go out to war; *ching siu*, or *ching diang*, to levy taxes.

正 The first: *ching ngwok*, (coll. *ching ngwok*) the first month of the year.

丞 A vapor made by heat, steam; vapor, mist; to steam, to cook by steaming; to distil; a multitude, all; to enter, to advance; clouds of dust; liberal, princely;

a winter sacrifice; to commit incest with superiors in rank; to lay down; *ching ching*, to rise up, as steam; *ying ching*, vapors caused by heat; *ching li*, stewed pears; com., *ching wák*, meat cooked moist; *ching tá*, a stewed quarter of pork; coll., *ching lang* to boil soft; *ching su kó*, short-cakes, huch; *ching nong*, *pidng*, a kind of large biscuit; *ching ch'oi* to kiss; *ching sioh, ch'oi* to imprint a kiss.

蒸 Used for last: twigs of hemp for burning; small firewood; hemp torches; vapor, steam; all, numerous; to rise, as vapor or steam: *ching ching nik, siang*, rising higher and higher, constantly improving, as a country.

菁 Scallion blossoms; a kind of three-ribbed rush: *ching mau*, a three-ribbed rush; com., *ching wang ching*, a vegetable like a turnip. Read *ching*, flowery, elegant, flourishing.

斟 To pour from or into, to lade out; to lighten; to deliberate, to adjust; a laddle, a spoon; to drink: *ching chin*, to pour out wine to drink; com., *ching chioh*, to deliberate, to plan.

旌 A banner, a standard having plumes, which are waved to encourage the troops; to make signals; ensignia, signals; to discriminate, to make manifest, to prove, to show forth: *ching ki*,

1 神	2 征	3 征	4 征	5 出	6 正	7 丞	8 丞	9 糕	10 蒸	11 菁	12 斟	13 旌
鈺	伐	比	征	月	梨	蹄	嘴	日	茅	酒	旗	
	3 征	5 征	7 征	9 薰	11 丞	13 丞	15 蒸	上	17 菁	19 斟		
○	稅	西	收	丞	肉	酥	蒸	○	菁	酌	○	

flags; ¹*ching chiék*, a passport; ²*ching piéu*, testimonials of merit granted by the emperor, and often hung up in the hall; ³*ching'chióng chiék*, *hau'* monuments to virtuous widows over fifty years of age.

津 A ford, a ferry; a landing-place; a ghaut; to ford, to cross a stream; to imbue, to moisten, to soften by soaking: ⁴*kwang ching*, an excise station, guard-houses at fords; COM., ⁵*tiéng, ching*, Tientsin, port of Peking; the constellation Cygnus; *ching ik*, the secretions, as saliva, &c.

箴 A probe, a surgeon's needle; to probe; a caution, a check; pointed, urgent; to exhort, to rebuke; to urge to reform: ⁶*ching kié*, admonitions, cautionary maxims; ⁷*ching ngióng*, exhortations, good advice; *ching kai'* to caution, to warn.

晶 Luster, brightness; pure, clear, light; crystal, crystalline; COM., ⁸*chói ching*, a crystal, a quartz crystal; *ta ching*, the tea-stone, cairngorm stone; ⁹*haik, ching*, smoky quartz; *chói ching kung*, "crystal palace"—Neptune's abode; COLL., *sioh, ching*, an inferior crystal; *t'au huok, ching*, "the hair crystal"—moss-agate.

升 Read *sing*; coll. *ching*: a Chinese pint containing ten *hak*, and once made to hold a catty of rice; a pint measure: ¹⁰*ching 'tau*, a pint and a peck; ¹¹*mi ching*, a

pint measure for rice; ¹²*tau' ching*, a pint measure for beans; ¹³*mi sioh, ching*, one pint of rice; ¹⁴*ching'pwang'* a ching and a half.

侵 To usurp, to encroach upon, to enter gradually; to appropriate, to plunder; to invade; possessed, as by a spirit; bad, calamitous, as a year; dwarfed, deformed, in which sense it is also read *ching*: ¹⁵*ching chiéng'* to encroach upon; ¹⁶*ching t'ong*, to plunder, to devour; ¹⁷*ching twak*, to take by force; ¹⁸*tai' ching*, poor harvests.

駿 Used for the preceding: properly a swift horse: ¹⁹*ching ching*, a fast running courser.

祲 To influence, to act upon; a malign halo; abundant, great, full.

禛 *Ching*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ching chiéng*, to stare at, to look about; ²⁰*ching chong*, to perform the toilet; *ching chong*, to pack, as in a trunk; *ching chióng*, to peer at slyly; *ching chüng*, to pound, as in a mortar; *ching chiéng*, to wedge; ²¹*ching chiéng' chiéng'* to tremble; *ching chang, chang*, to quarrel.

枕 A pillow; to gather, to pick; a cross-bar at the back of a carriage; a bone in the midst of a fish's

¹旌 ³旌 ⁴關 ⁶箴 ⁸水 ¹⁰升 ¹²豆 ¹⁴升 ¹⁶侵 ¹⁸奪 ²⁰駿 ^戰戰
²旌 ⁵獎 ⁷津 ⁹規 ¹¹晶 ¹³斗 ¹⁵升 ¹⁷侵 ¹⁹大 ²¹侵 ^戰戰
^表 ^孝 ^言 ^晶 ^升 ^一 ^侵 ^侵 ^駿 ^禛 ^禛 ○

brains; a stake for tethering a cow; to lie near to, contiguous, adjacent: ¹*ching pieng*, by the pillow; sleeping together; ²*ching t'eu*, (coll. ³*chieng t'au*) a pillow; COM., ⁴*seu* ⁵*ching*, an ornamented pillow; ⁶*t'ëuk*, ⁷*ching*, a bamboo pillow; ⁸*k'ó* ⁹*ching*, large pillows for couches; ¹⁰*k'aung* ¹¹*ch'ong* ¹²*ching*, a square ottoman on a divan.

振 To shake, to move, to stir up, to agitate; to excite, to stimulate; to repair, to restore, to put in order; to rescue, to save; to joggle; to flap, as wings; to terrify; to uphold; to stop; to receive; to contain; used in the coll. in the sense of to move up; to reckon, as integers: ¹³*ching ki*, to resume; ¹⁴*ching tong* to shake, to rouse up; ¹⁵*ching hing*, to rise, to flourish; ¹⁶*ching só hai*, (the earth) contains the rivers and seas; COLL., ¹⁷*ching siang* to add on, as counting fractions for whole numbers; ¹⁸*ching keng*, to move higher up, as on a seat.

拯 To rescue, to pull out, as from a well; to deliver, to save; to raise up: CHENG, ¹⁹*ching kew* to save; ²⁰*ching wong* to draw out, to rescue.

佺 A boy of ten or twelve years: ²¹*ching tung*, boys who play at funerals. Chang.

賑 A largess, a bounty; to give, to relieve, to supply; rich, affluent, abundant: CHANG, ²²*ching chá* to give

alms to the poor; COLL., ²³*ching nü sek*, ²⁴*ching*, aid you so as to "make you complete."

衫 Single thin garments, black silk worn in summer; embroidered garments: ²⁵*tong sü* ²⁶*ching hi k'ek*, in summer (wear) single grass-cloth. Chang.

軫 The boards of a carriage; the cross-board; to move; a carriage; cramped, disturbed, distressed; the last of the 28 constellations, *b. d. e. g.* in Corvus; the pegs of a lute; ²⁷*hü* ²⁸*ching*, crooked, winding; distressed; ²⁹*ching nieng* grieved in spirit. Chên.

殄 To terminate, to finish, to make an end of; to exterminate: ³⁰*ching chiok*, to destroy utterly. Chên.

殄 To divide fields; to come before the idols; to announce the emperor's coming; to die; a motive. Chên.

診 To examine, to look at; to try, to verify: ³¹*ching mek*, to feel the pulse. Chên.

盃 A nuptial vase, the bride and groom pledge each other after exchanging them; they are often made of half a cocoa-nut, anciently were made of half a gourd or of metal; ³²*hak*, ³³*ching*, to exchange and pledge the nuptial cup. Chên.

井 A well; a deep pit; a field laid out regularly; to draw water; arranged, laid out in order: in the coll. Ching.

¹枕 ³繡 ⁵靠 ^枕 動 ^河 ¹²拯 ¹⁴佺 ¹⁶當 ^紿 念 ^豚
^邊 ^枕 ^枕 ⁷振 ⁹振 ^海 ^救 ^童 ^暑 ^紿 ¹⁹殄 ²¹合
²枕 ⁴竹 ⁶匠 ^起 ^興 ¹¹振 ¹⁸拯 ¹⁵賑 ^紿 ^軫 ^絕 ²⁰診 ^盃
^頭 ^枕 ^床 ⁸振 ¹⁰振 ^上 ^接 ^濟 ^紿 ^軫 ^診 ○

read 'chang, q. v.: 'ching 'ch'oi, well-water; 'ch'e' 'ching, a market-place; 'chó' 'ching, kwang, t'íeng, to look at the sky from a well—inexperienced, narrow-minded.

整 Ch'eng. To make even, to place evenly; to repair, to mend, to put in order; to make; to arrange, to adjust; to adorn, to make new, to trim up: "ching sok, to arrange, to bind in order; com., "ching chá, in order, trim; pretty, as a face or dress; "ching s'auk, i kwang, "dress neatly and decorously," as for worship; "ching tong' to repair, to put in order.

鱖 The roe or eggs of fish; the name of a fish.

鬚 Bushy, black hair; a fine head of black hair.

震 Ts'eng. To shake, to quiver; to shiver; the 51st diagram, belongs to thunder; to shake, as by thunder; to quicken, as a fetus; to awe, to impress; thundering, terrible, as a sound; dire, awful; to intimidate; to raise; to alarm: "ching loi, rattling sound of thunder; "ching no' incensed; "ching tong' to quiver, agitated; "te' 'ching, an earthquake.

纈 Ch'en. Filaments from a cocoon; a thread; to tie; black: "ching mik, close, compact, as texture of cloth.

紵 To bind with cords; to turn, to twist; to revolve;

a revolution; perverse, crabbed.

疹 Ch'en. Pustules of any kind; eruptions, pimples; a cutaneous disease; sore lips: com., "hung 'ching, pustules from cold in the system.

'Ching. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ching 'chiong, to slap with the palm of the hand; "ching 'chang, to cut off; 'ching 'cheng, to clip off with shears.

'Ching. A coll. word, as in "t'ó 'ching, the back of a knife-blade; "t'ü 't'au 'ching, the part of a hoe above the handle; 't'au 's'è 'ching, the back of a comb.

秦 Ch'in. A kind of grain; a feudal state which occupied the region of the rivers Wai and King; a range of mountains in the south of Shensi: com., "sá 'ching, ancient feudal state (Shensi); "ching 't'ieu, the Tsin dynasty, B. C. 186-120; "ching 'sü 'huong, "First Emperor" of the Tsin dynasty, who consolidated the Chinese empire B. C. 240.

螻 Ch'in. A small species of cicada; eggs of the mantis; a breeze or large blue-bottle fly: "ching 'siu, "breeze-head"—a handsome head.

情 Ch'ing. The passions, reckoned to be seven; the feelings, the desires; temper, passion, affection; lust, concupiscence; the circumstances, the facts of a case; an

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|---|------|
| 1 井 | 3 坐 | 4 整 | 6 整 | 7 整 | 9 震 | 11 地 | 13 風 | 15 振 | 17 鋤 | 秦 | 始 |
| 水 | 井 | 束 | 肅 | 頓 | 怒 | 震 | 疹 | 斬 | 頭 | 秦 | 皇 |
| 2 市 | 觀 | 整 | 衣 | 震 | 震 | 12 縝 | 14 振 | 16 刀 | 18 煩 | 朝 | 21 螻 |
| 井 | 天 | 齊 | 冠 | 雷 | 動 | 密 | 掌 | 煩 | 西 | 秦 | 首 |

affair, a matter: COM., ¹*ching* *ching*, genuine feeling; *ching* 'li, or *ching* 'li siong' according to facts, reasonable; *sung ching*, to act from mere feeling; ²*sik*, *ching*, the real facts; ³*ch'ek*, *ching*, the seven passions; ⁴*kong* *ching*, to act as a peace-maker; ⁵*kang* *ching*, a licentious disposition; *ching ai*, the facts or circumstances of a case; ⁶*ching* *hing*, appearance, state of affairs; ⁷*ching hong*, fondness, as from mutual fitness; *ching ing*, intimates; ⁸*ching haiu*, close intimacy; ⁹*pok*, *k'ing*, *ing ching*, unnatural, outlandish; ¹⁰*ing* *ching sie*, *s'eu*, "politeness and custom," as in making presents; *ching mieng*, to regard tenderly the wishes of another; ¹¹*t'ó* *ching*, to excite one's compassion.

晴 The sky clearing up after a rain; the clear blue sky; the stars coming out; in the coll. *sang*, q. v.: ¹¹*tieng ching*, the clear sky; *wang ching*, clear sky at evening; *ch'io*, *hu ching*, the magpie's call promises clear weather.

Ching. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ching cheng*, to dash water on or against; *ching chiang*, to spatter about, to rebound, as rain falling.

(53) Chio.

[The next six are interchangeably read *chwo*.]

朱 A conifera with red heart-wood; vermilion; a cin-

nabar red; a surname: used for next in sense of dwarf: ¹²*ch'io i*, "red clothes," one of the attendants on the god of learning; COM., ¹³*ch'io tang*, vermilion; ¹⁴*ch'io hi*, or *ch'io 'chü*, or *ch'io hu 'chü*, the celebrated commentator Chuhi, of the 12th century; ¹⁵*yong ch'io*, a philosopher who opposed the teachings of Mencius.

侏 Also read *t'ü*: a pigmy, a dwarf; a short pillar in the roof like the king-post: *Chu*. ¹⁷*ch'io ü*, a dwarf; the king-post.

茱 A warm peppery medicine: COM., ¹⁸*ch'io ü*, hel-lebore.

硃 Cinnabar: COM., ¹⁹*ch'io sa*, cinnabar ore; ²⁰*ch'io kwong*, essays of successful K'üjin and Chinsz; *ch'io pié*, critiques in red; an imperial answer or rescript; *suäng ch'io*, vermilion; *ch'io tang*, light red vermilion; *ch'ek ch'io*, finest vermilion; COLL., *ch'io tiäng*, or ²¹*ch'io m'ek*, red block-ink.

珠 A pearl; a bead; a necklace; bead-like; pearly; fine, excellent; in the coll. pox-pustules; round, plump, round and firm: COM., ²²*ching ch'io*, genuine pearls; *ch'io kwang*, a frontlet of pearls worn by females; *wang ch'io*, to barter in pearls; *yü*, *ching ch'io*, night-shining pearl; *ch'io leng*, "the beaded lily"—a female ornament; *hak*, *p'ek*, *tieng ch'io*, "united gems and strung pearls,"

1 眞 3 七 5 姦 7 情 9 不 10 人 11 討 13 朱 15 朱 17 侏 19 硃 21 硃
 情 情 情 分 近 情 情 衣 熹 儒 砂 墨
 2 實 1 講 6 情 8 情 12 天 14 朱 16 楊 18 茱 20 硃 22 眞
 情 情 形 厚 情 事 晴 丹 朱 茱 卷 珠

pense, to reward; blessings, happiness; to bless; a seat, a place: *'chio' nük*, sacrificial flesh; *'chio' keng'* sacrificial flesh presented to condoling friends after funeral rites; *'chio' 'tu*, to bestow land, as the emperor on a good officer; *'tiéng chio'* bestowed by Heaven; COLL., *'proung chio'* gifts of meats distributed among the friends at the conclusion of the third or seventh week of mourning.

祚² Happiness derived from wealth or office; dignities, felicity; a year: *'hok, chio'* good fortune; *'tiéng chio'* *'ming taik*, Heaven blesses the virtuous; *'ngwong chio'* the first year, as of a reign; *'chiéng chio'* to succeed to the throne.

阼² The steps on the east leading to the hall; landing at the head of the stairs where the host receives his guests: *'chio'* *'kai*, eastern steps where the master enters; *'chiéng chio'* to ascend the steps.

(54) Chioh.

燭¹ **烛**² Read *chëük*; coll. *chioh*; also interchangeably read *chwoh*; the second is the vulgar form: a candle: *'lak, chioh*, wax-candles; *'ngu iu chioh*, tallow-candles; *'ch'ai' iu chioh*, vegetable-oil candles; *'ngaing' iu chioh*, hard candles of the *k'ëung'* or tallow-tree; *'pong (or paung)' sing chioh*, candles with stalk and pith wick-

ing; *'tiéng sing chioh*, candles with cotton-wrapped wicks; *chioh*, *'proung* a wooden salver to lay candles on; *'iu chioh, taing'* oil and candle shop; *chioh, iu*, or *chioh, nü iu* candle-grease; *'chioh, sing*, candle-wick; *chioh, 'kó*, or *chioh, mëng*, the stalk wick of candles; *chioh, te'* stumps of candles; *'tiéng chioh*, to light candles; *chioh, law'* swaling or guttering of candles; *'hióng chioh*, incense and candles; *chioh, sioh, teu*, one candle; *'kang 'ma chioh*, torches carried in processions; *'chioh, 'tau*, a candlestick.

借¹ Read *chiã*; coll. *chioh*; to borrow; to lend; to ask for, to beg of: *'chioh, tai'* or *'nó chioh*, to borrow; *chioh, 'chiéng chó' 'chai'* to get into debt; *'chioh, 'chiéng*, to borrow money; *chioh, haung'* a borrowed sum; *chioh, 'tó 't'ai nëng*, to hire an assassin; *chioh, 'li*, to borrow; *'chioh, 'k'ó'* to lend; *nóh, chioh, 'i*, lend him things; *chioh, má' 'li*, can't borrow of him; *chioh, muong'* I beg to inquire; *'chioh, 'miéng*, to borrow a name; *'siã' chioh*, thanks for the loan; *kaëng' 'nü chioh*, to borrow from you; *'chioh, 'sëuk*, to beg a night's lodging; *chioh, 'ka ne' le'* to borrow at 20 per cent per month; *chioh, 'pwo nak*, borrow to repay in nightly installments.

Chioh. A coll. word, as in *chioh, 'huí lëng*, to put a hand-stove under the clothes.

Chioh. A coll. word, as in

¹ 胙 ³ 天 ⁵ 福 ^明 阼 ¹⁰ 牛 ^油 燭 ¹⁴ 燭 ¹⁶ 燭 ¹⁸ 借 ²⁰ 借
^肉 胙 ^祚 德 ^階 油 ^燭 ¹³ 油 ^心 斗 ^錢 名
² 胙 ⁴ 分 ⁷ 天 ⁷ 踐 ⁹ 蠟 ^燭 ¹² 硬 ^燭 ¹⁵ 香 ¹⁷ 借 ¹⁹ 借 ²¹ 借
^土 胙 ^祚 天 ^祚 燭 ¹¹ 菜 ^油 店 ^燭 貸 ^去 宿

*ch'ioh, ch'ioh, ch'iong wang*² all alike, all just so.

嚼
Chio.

Read *ch'ioh*,; coll. *ch'ioh*,; to eat, to chew, to masticate, to ruminate: ¹*ch'ioh*, *ping, long*, to chew beetle-nut; ²*ch'ioh*, *'la e'* to chew and get the taste of; ³*ch'ioh, lang'* to masticate; ⁴*'kong wa' ch'ioh*, *ch'ioh*, to speak cautiously.

(55) ChioK.

爵
Chiao.

A cyanthus with three legs; a cup for libations; a metallic wine-cup; a bamboo wine-bottle; a degree of nobility, rank or station: used for *ch'ioh*, small birds: ¹*tiék, ch'ioh*, to discriminate ranks; com., ²*'kwang ch'ioh*, a degree of rank or nobility; ³*ch'ioh, lük*, rank and income; ⁴*'sëu' ch'ioh*, to bestow a title; ⁵*ch'ioh, 'ch'io*, titled lord, my noble lord! also applied to the *s'ing Jwong* idol; ⁶*'ping ch'ioh*, decanter and goblets.

嚼
Chio.

To eat, to chew, to bite, to craunch, to ruminate, to mumble, to masticate; a mouthful, a bite: ¹*'chu ch'ioh*, to chew.

酌
Chao.

To pour out wine, to fill a cup; a glass, *met.* wine, liquor; a dinner, a feast; to avail of, to choose the good and act upon it; to consult, to deliberate; to imitate, to adopt: ¹*'sieu ch'ioh*, to drink wine moderately; com., ²*'t'oi' ch'ioh*, to drink together; ³*'ching ch'ioh*, to consider, to weigh; ⁴*'ch'ioh, liong'* or *ch'ioh, 'choi*, to

consider and decide; coll., ⁴*'ch'ioh, tiäng'* to consider and settle; ⁵*'ch'ia tai' kié'* *'mwong chai'* *'ching ch'ioh, s'ioh*, a² consider the matter once more.

燭
Cho.

A flambeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match burned at night; an arrangement for keeping a light during the night.

嚼
Chio.

A white color, pure, unsullied, clean; nice, clean-looking.

柂

A joist to support a plate or girder; a sort of king post.

著
Cho.

To put on, as clothes; to cover over; to cause, to order, to commission one; after verbs it indicates effect or completion of the action; to stick to; to be, to be at, on, or in: in the coll. read *t'ioh*, q. v.:

¹*'ho' ch'ioh*, joined to; ²*'na ch'ioh*, seized; ³*'iu ch'ioh*, true, real; attained; *ü ch'ioh*, unreal, unattainable; *ch'ioh, miäng'* sticks to the face; com., ⁴*'ch'ioh, kek*, urgent, hurried; ⁵*'ch'ioh, 'mong*, distracted; *ch'ioh, sik*, truly, really; *ch'ioh, lok*, clear, certain, as a clue or trace of; ⁶*'ch'ioh, e'* a fixed purpose or desire; *ch'ioh, lik*, to exert one's self; coll. *ch'ioh, i, s'ing s'iong'* to entrust to one; *ch'ioh, 'nà k'ó' paing'* I give you entire control of it.

絕
Chüeh.

Interchangeably read *chwok*,: to interrupt a connection with, to cut off a thread; to interrupt, to

1 嚼	4 講	5 列	7 爵	9 爵	11 咀	15 酌	17 附	19 有	21 着
2 嚼	3 味	6 話	8 爵	10 主	12 嚼	14 酌	18 著	20 著	22 着
3 嚼	4 擗	5 擗	6 擗	7 擗	8 擗	9 擗	10 擗	11 擗	12 擗
13 嚼	14 擗	15 擗	16 擗	17 擗	18 擗	19 擗	20 擗	21 擗	22 擗
23 嚼	24 擗	25 擗	26 擗	27 擗	28 擗	29 擗	30 擗	31 擗	32 擗

sunder, to break off, to terminate; to exterminate, to destroy utterly; to renounce, to abjure; to cross water, to overpass; shooting athwart, as meteors; a superlative, very, extremely, entirely, most; a stanza of four lines: com., ¹chiok, ²sü² posterity cut off; ³chiok, ⁴chüng, no seeds or germs—leaves no heirs; ⁵chiok, ⁶ting, the very top—as of a peak; ⁷chiok, ⁸kwo² an inimitable sentence or stanza; ⁹ch'ek, ¹⁰chiok, a stanza in sevens—heptameter verse; ¹¹chiok, ¹²saik, very beautiful; ¹³pai² ¹⁴chiok, utterly ruined; ¹⁵chiok, ¹⁶wong² hopeless; ¹⁷chiok, ¹⁸kan, to break off friendship; ¹⁹chiok, ²⁰mieu² surpassingly excellent; ²¹chiok, ²²ching, no feeling, ungrateful: coll., ²³chiok, ²⁴tio² no road—resources all cut off; ²⁵chiok, ²⁶saung² very exacting; ²⁷chiok, ²⁸chio a close-fisted fellow.

(56) Chiong.

章 A chapter, a section; a composition, an essay; a statement; rules, laws, regulations; a piece of music; clear, distinct, beautiful, manifest; a display; a grove; a metonic cycle: com., ¹chiong 'chi, the purport of a chapter or section; ²yok, ³huak, ⁴sang ⁵chiong, "three contracts" of the emperor ⁶Kó 'Chu of the Han dynasty;—in the coll. a bargain, an agreement; ⁷chiong ⁸t'ing, regulations; a settled plan or mode; ⁹tu ¹⁰chiong, a seal, a stamp; ¹¹chiong ¹²chiék, chapter and verse; ¹³ang ¹⁴chiong, a literary composition, an essay; ¹⁵chiong ¹⁶kwo² the

sentences of a chapter or paragraph.

璋 An ornament or plaything, made of jade stone: ¹⁷kié ¹⁸chiong, two kinds of stone ornaments borne at levees and sacrifices; ¹⁹lióng² ²⁰chiong, to bear a son.

彰 Luminous, beautiful, elegant; variegated; manifest; handsome plumage: Chang. ²¹chiong ²²ning, or ²³chieu ²⁴chiong, illustrious; clearly stated; ²⁵chiong ²⁶siéng² to render illustrious the good—as by promotion; com., ²⁷chiong ²⁸huc² a district in the Taiwan prefecture, Formosa.

漳 Name of a river; a prefecture in Fookien, near Amoy: com., ²⁹chiong ³⁰chiu hu, the Changehau prefecture; ³¹chiong ³²p'wo

³³kaing² a district in above prefecture; ³⁴chiong ³⁵ping, rockeandy; also called in coll. ³⁶t'ong ³⁷t'ong; ³⁸chiong ³⁹süng, a kind of velvet from Changchau.

將 To take, to hold in the hand; sign of the future, shall, will, about to do; sign of the ablative, by, with; then, soon, presently; to help, to support, to nourish, to take care of, to accommodate; to use, to avail of; to go with, to escort, to accompany; to imitate; strong, stout; long, large; to receive and act upon, as orders; imbued with; to act, to advance, to increase, to make progress, to approach, to go towards a mark; to follow;

1 絕 8 七 5 絕 7 絕 9 絕 11 章 13 圖 15 文 17 弄 19 彰 21 漳 溥
 嗣 絕 望 妙 路 旨 章 章 璋 善 州 縣
 2 絕 4 敗 6 絕 8 絕 10 絕 12 章 14 章 16 圭 18 彰 20 彰 府 23 漳
 句 絕 交 情 奠 程 節 漳 明 化 漳 絨

going, passing, as time; to conceal one's purpose: used in the coll. as *k'ek*, to mark the accusative or object of a succeeding verb; also in sense of near, nearly, about, like; how, in what way? why? wherefore? Also read *chiong'* q. v.: com., ¹*chiong lai*, hereafter; *chiong hó* ²*'ch'á*, how shall we manage it? ³*chiong kung sák, chí* ⁴to atone for sin by merit; ⁵*chiong kung*, a general—applied to Tartar General of the city; coll., *chiong p'oh, 'hó*, near ⁶well, almost finished: *'m'ong chiong chen* ⁷*ch'á k'ó* just let it go at that! ⁸*chiong ch'á* ⁹about, nearly; ¹⁰*chiong wang* ¹¹thus, so; ¹²*chiong yong* ¹³how? in what manner? ¹⁴*chiong ki*, or *chiong yong ki*, why? wherefore? ¹⁵*tang chiong hó* ¹⁶*á*, now how shall we manage it? ¹⁷*chiong k'ang* ¹⁸near, close at hand; *chiong 'ch'á nóh, 'ó k'ó* take away this thing; ¹⁹*chiong sing pi sing*, to judge others by yourself; *chiong kung pok, há* ²⁰*ma*, "the general don't dismount"—a lock of which the key remains fast till the lock is shut; ²¹*chiong ch'ek, chiong paik*, "about 7 or 8"—nearly, as nearly spoiled, almost dead, &c.; ²²*chiong ch'auk, chen ch'auk*, it's wrong and let it go on so! *chiong i, 'u so, i huk*, "made his Budh with his clay"—equivalent of presents returned; bride dressed at expense of bridegroom, etc.

漿 Pasty, half-fluid, thick; syrup, juice; pus or matter; broth boiled down thick; sometimes used for

the next: com., ¹*chiong chaik*, the thin part of rice-starch; ²*ch'iu chiong*, wine, liquor; *tau ho* ³*chiong*, bean-curd whey; coll., ⁴*'u chiong*, mud, mire, slosh; *'au nó chiong*, the brains.

粿 An unauthorized character: starch, to starch; paste; coll., ¹*'au chiong*, flour-paste; *'ai chiong*, rice ground wet, rice-starch; *'sú chiong*, to wash and starch; *chiong i siang*, to starch clothes; *chiong chu*, the refuse of rice-starch; *mó* ²*chiong*, to grind rice for starch; ³*'chang chiong*, common starch; *chiong tó* ⁴a starch-bag.

樟 Alarmed; apprehensive; *chiong 'huong*, terrified, a frightened look.

樟 The camphor (*laurel camphora*): *chiong muk*, camphor-wood; com., *chiong 'nó*, gum-camphor; *chiong ch'a*, camphor-wood.

鄣 A feudal state, now part of Tai-ngan-fu in Shantung; an ancient city in Kú, also in the modern Shantung.

蟹 A species of small cicada, or grasshopper, whose elytra are green.

麀 A kind of chevrotain or gazelle, hornless and of elegant shape, and is said to appear when there is a good emperor on the throne: *chiong luk*, ga-

¹將 ²來 ³贖 ⁴罪 ⁵將 ⁶次 ⁷將 ⁸樣 ⁹將 ¹⁰近 ¹¹比 ¹²心 ¹³將 ¹⁴八 ¹⁵就 ¹⁶錯 ¹⁷酒 ¹⁸漿 ¹⁹糊 ²⁰漿 ²¹生 ²²漿

²將 ³將 ⁴將 ⁵將 ⁶將 ⁷將 ⁸將 ⁹將 ¹⁰將 ¹¹將 ¹²將 ¹³將 ¹⁴將 ¹⁵將 ¹⁶將 ¹⁷將 ¹⁸將 ¹⁹將 ²⁰將

功 軍 換 其 呢 心 七 錯 汁 漿 ○ ○

障 A cataract growing over the eye: 'chiong' i2- a cataract.
Chang.

(The next two characters interchangeably read *chiong*.)

全 Complete, entire, unbroken, perfect; all, the whole; entirely; to complete, to finish, to perfect; to do all that is required: com., ²chiong pe' fully prepared; complete, as in virtues or graces; ²chiong 'sü chiong chäng, complete from beginning to end; ²chiong sing, the whole heart; ²chiong neng, almighty, plenipotentary; ²sung chiong, pure and entire; uniform, as a color; ⁷chiong ka, all the family; ⁵sek chiong, perfect, faultless; ⁹pó chiong, to insure, to guarantee; ¹⁰liang chiong, both complete; ¹⁰chiong chiá' to trust wholly; ¹¹sëü' chiong si, "grants him an unutilized corpse," scil. by suicide, to avoid being beheaded; ¹²chiong pwo' a complete set, as of books; whole coffin-boards; ¹³chiong 'tau' extending the entire length; through and through, as water-soaked; ¹³chiong 'toik, a large folded card; com., ¹³chiong paik, ¹³chiong kiäng, he that knows all fears all; ¹³chiong toi' of a whole piece.

泉 A fountain, a spring; the headwaters of streams; a department in Fookien: ¹chiong chiong, a deep fountain; ¹⁴ka' chiong, source of a stream; ¹⁶chiong pwo' money—because it circulates; ¹⁶kin

chiong, Hades; com., ¹chiong 'chwi, spring-water; ¹⁷chiong chiu 'hu, the Chinchew prefecture.

(57) Chiu.

周 Universal, complete, entire; to supply, to provide, to assist; plenty, enough, sufficient; to make a circuit, to surround, to environ; a famous dynasty of China, B. C. 1122-255; secret, subtle, fine; close together; a curve, a bend; to extend everywhere; honest, trustworthy; to the end, entirely: ¹chiu piäng' all around, everywhere; com., ¹⁶chiu chiong, entire, complete; ¹chiu nik, well done, as work; faultless, as politeness; ¹chiu chak, all around, environing; ¹¹chiu siang, very minute, as in planning details; ¹chiu sui, to surround; ²⁰chiu 'tieu, the Chow dynasty; ¹chiu chá' to give alms; ¹tau' 'ing pok, ¹chiu, to treat a person indifferently; ²¹chiu 'lá, Rites of the Chow; ¹chiu 'kung, the Duke of Chow, a son of Wan-wang, and brother of Wu-wang, who founded the Chow dynasty.

週 Interchanged with the last: to revolve, to circulate; to inform people; a year: ²²chiu piäng' everywhere; ¹chiu swoo' a year, a birth-day anniversary; com., ¹chiu chiong, all complete; ¹chiu niäng, the revolving year; anniversary of a death; ¹sieu chiu niäng, to enact sacrificial rites.

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| ¹ 障 | ³ 全 | ⁴ 全 | ⁶ 純 | ⁸ 十 | ¹⁰ 全 | 屍 | ¹² 全 | ¹⁴ 透 | ¹⁶ 布 | 州 | ¹⁹ 周 | ²¹ 周 |
| ² 翳 | ³ 始 | ⁴ 心 | ⁶ 全 | ⁸ 全 | ¹⁰ 籍 | ¹² 全 | ¹⁴ 溪 | ¹⁶ 九 | 府 | 詳 | 禮 | |
| ² 全 | ³ 全 | ⁴ 全 | ⁶ 全 | ⁸ 保 | ¹⁰ 賜 | ¹² 全 | ¹⁴ 泉 | ¹⁶ 泉 | ¹⁸ 周 | ²⁰ 周 | ²² 週 | 遍 |
| 備 | 終 | 能 | 家 | 全 | 全 | 全 | 泉 | 泉 | 全 | 朝 | | |

州 A district or department, less than a prefecture; a continent, a great division of the earth: ¹*chiu kong* the chin district and the prefecture; com., ²*chiu p'oung* the magistrate of a chin; ³*hok, chiu*, Foochow—the capital of Fookien; ⁴*ling ngang chiu*, department of Lungau in S. W. part of Fookien; ⁵*ing ch'ung chiu*, department of Yungchun in southern part of Fookien; ⁶*kiu chiu wang kwok*, the nine continents, the world.

洲 A spot encircled by streams, as an island; alluvial tracts along margins of rivers; a place where men collect, a village: ⁷*ing chiu*, the island of the Genii; com., ⁸*chiu pieng*, “the side of the island”—the “five points” of Foochow; coll., ⁹*tong chiu*, island of Chungchan between the bridges at Foochow; ¹⁰*chiu tau*, head of the island; ¹¹*chiu ch'eng*, alluvial fields, made land.

舟 A boat, a junk, a ship, a vessel, a craft of any kind; to go in a boat; to transport, to carry in a vessel; a stand or holder for a cup; the 137th radical: ¹²*chiu chiék*, the propelling implements of a boat; com., ¹³*lung chiu*, a dragon-boat, in coll. usually called *liang sung*.

侑 To cover over; to conceal, to hide, to shade; something stretched for a shade; to deceive.

稠 Grain growing thickly; thickly set, close together; crowded, dense: ¹⁴*ing kü chiu mik*, dwellings crowded together; ¹⁵*s'ü muk*, *chiu mik*, a dense forest.

啁 Chirping or bickering of birds; to chirp, to bicker: ¹⁶*chiu chieu*, the chirping of birds.

輈 A frame in front of a carriage, near which the driver sits; a kind of dashboard: ¹⁷*liang chiu*, the beam or dashboard in front of a carriage.

輜 A heavily laden cart which is low in front; a heavy load; heavy.

賙 To bestow charity: ¹⁸*siong chiu*, to give alms; com., *chiu ch'ü* to relieve the indigent.

酒 Spirits, liquor; distilled liquor, made from rice, samshoo; *met.* a feast, an entertainment; also used to designate beer, wine, and other liquors; to develop, as wine does the disposition: ¹⁹*ch'auk, chiu, or yong' chiu*, to distil liquor; ²⁰*tieng chiu*, dew; com., *kau p'oi chiu*, wine drunk by the bride and groom at the marriage ceremony; *chiu liang* capacity for drinking liquor; *chiu p'ek*, one's disposition shown in his cups; *chiu ing*, or *chiu aeng* earthen wine-jars; ²¹*tang chiu*, or *sié' chiu*, fond of liquor;

- ¹州 ³福州 ⁶九州 ⁷瀛洲 ⁹中洲 ¹¹州田 ¹⁸龍舟 ^稠稠密 ^稠稠密 ¹⁷樑 ¹⁹作酒
²州郡 ⁴龍巖 ⁵永春州 ⁸萬國 ¹⁰洲邊 ¹²洲頭 ¹⁴舟楫 ¹⁵人居 ¹⁶樹木 ¹⁸啁相 ²⁰餽酒
²州判 ⁴龍巖 ⁵永春州 ⁸萬國 ¹⁰洲邊 ¹²洲頭 ¹⁴舟楫 ¹⁵人居 ¹⁶樹木 ¹⁸啁相 ²⁰餽酒

¹lò 'chín, old wine; ²chín sik, a feast; ³chín 'ín, a boon companion; ⁴sién 'chín, saunshoo, whisky; ⁵chín ping, or 'chín 'hu, a wine-bottle; ⁶chín 'chung, a small wine-cup; ⁷ung 'chín, to brew liquor; ⁸chín k'ó' a distillery; ⁹chín 'chiéng, or 'chín 'chü, a fee, a douceur; ¹⁰chín 'tu, or 'chín 'kwéi, winebibbers, tipplers; COLL., ¹¹sok, 'chín 'hung, ravings of a drunkard; ¹²tioh, 'chín 'sa, to have a fit from intoxication; 'chín 'ing 'k'i, "commence drinking"—as at feasts; ¹³siáh, 'chín 'cho' drunk; 'chín 'wong' a wine-stain; 'chín k'èk, a liquor-syphon; 'chín 'liáng' a forfeit to drink; ¹⁴paing' 'chín, to make a feast; 'chín 'ting, a large jar for carrying liquor; 'chín 't'eng, tubes in wine-heaters.

'Chiu. A coll. word, used for 'siu, to keep, to maintain: 'chín 'kwa, or 'chín 'kwa 'chü 'nióng 'n'eng, one who maintains widowhood, a widow-woman: 'chín 'sang 'kwa, one whose husband is absent.

(58) Cho.

詛 To curse, to imprecate; bad language, curses, imprecations: ¹'cho' 'cheu' to imprecate; com., ²'cho' 'ma' to curse, to rail at; TSU., COLL., ³'cho' 'ch'oi' to swear, to take oath; ⁴laung' 'cho' to swear recklessly, to rave; ⁵'cho' 'cheng' 'ch'oi' to take a deep oath; ⁶'cho' 'ch'oi' 'mó 'miáng' to swear away life—"may (I) die if it's not so"; ⁷'cho' 'n'eng 'mó 'k'i 'k'ó, to swear at people without rule—i. e., recklessly; ⁸'cho' 'i 'ch'a 't'au má' 'prok, 'yong,

curse him as a block that can never sprout!

助 To assist, to help, to aid, to strengthen; beneficial; to succor, to support: in the coll. read ¹ch'è' q. v.: ²'pong 'cho' to aid; com., ³'ho' 'cho' to succor; ⁴'cho' 'taug, to encourage, to embolden; ⁵'lok, 'cho' to help cheerfully; ⁶'cho' 'ch, pié' 'chi 'lik, to lend a helping hand.

(59) Chó.

遭 To encounter, to meet, to fall in with; to suffer, to endure; to occur, to happen; to cruise, to go about; to make a revolution; a season, a time, an occasion: ¹'chó 'ng'è' or 'chó 'hung, to meet, to happen; ²'chó 'piéng, to downgrade; com., ³'chó 'nang' to meet trials; ⁴'chó 'chai, or 'chó 'yong, to fall into calamity; COLL., 'chó 'i 'ch'iu, fell into his hand—was injured by him; 'chó 'hua' a mere chance, fortunately.

'Chó. A coll. word, as in 'chó 'ng'eng, senior wrangler at the Hanlin examinations; 'chó 'ng'woing 'tié, a large pond outside the west gate of Foochow.

左 The left, the left hand; second, an assistant; to witness to, to prove, as a coadjutor; deflected, bad, depraved; to degrade, to reduce in rank; a surname: com., ¹'chó 'ch'iu, the left hand; 'chai' ²'chó, on the left side; 'chó 'piéng (coll. 'chó 'peng), the left side; 'sióng 'chó, a mutual mistake; a

¹ 老	³ 酒	⁵ 酒	⁷ 酒	⁹ 酒	醉	罵	盡	¹⁶ 護	¹⁵ 樂	²⁰ 遭	²² 遭
酒	友	瓶	庫	徒	¹¹ 詛	¹⁸ 詛	嘴	助	助	貶	災
² 酒	⁴ 燒	⁶ 燭	⁸ 酒	¹⁰ 儉	咒	¹⁶ 幫	¹⁷ 助	¹⁹ 遭	²¹ 遭	²³ 左	
席	酒	酒	錢	酒	¹² 詛	¹⁴ 詛	助	胆	遇	難	手

disagreement; to miss each other; ¹'chó tó' a wrong road; false principles; ²'chó tong, the chief of the two óh, *k'wang* of a district; ³'chó ex' p'ing, chambers on the left and right of the hall; COLL., ⁴'chó chak, petty officers.

早 The morning; early, soon; betimes, beforehand, previously; just commenced; then, presently: in the coll. read *cha*, q. v.: ¹'chó sing, the morning; ²'chó wang, or ³'chó mwo' morning and evening; ⁴'chó h'wang' breakfast; ⁵'kik, 'chó, early, forthwith; ⁶'chó swoi' youth, the period of adolescence.

蚤 Used for the preceding: a flea; a sand-flea, or those produced in the sand; spokes entering the tire; in the coll. read *chau*, q. v.

棗 The fruit of the *Canarium*, or jujube tree; dates; the second character is the abbreviated form: com., ¹'kong' 'chó, pressed dates without kernels; ²'mik, 'chó, sweet dates; ³'song 'chó, a kind of acid jujube plum; ⁴'chó kó, sugared date-cakes; ⁵'pah, 'chó, the white date; COLL., ⁶'chó t'au, large dried dates; ⁷'chó ná' piang, cakes with date-stuffing.

'Chó. A coll. word, as in ¹'chó sioh, 'chó, to rap with the knuckles; ²'t'au k'á' i' 'chó sioh, a' give him a rap on the head with your knuckles.

做 To do, to act, to perform the duties of; to build, to construct, to make, to create; to begin, to commence; to be, to become; used as the coll. of *chauk*, and *ai*: COLL., ¹'chó' che' to write an agreement; ²'chó' a'eng' to make a bustle; ³'chó' tai' or ⁴'chó' tai' k'ie' or ⁵'chó' s'eu' to work, to do business; ⁶'chó' ch'woi' bold, bragging; ⁷'chó' hung, a wind rising; fits, spasms; ⁸'chó' k'wang, to be an officer; ⁹'chó' k'wang, or ¹⁰'chó' k'wang k'wang, to "take on" —to scream and resist, as an unruly child; ¹¹'chó' má' made for sale, as slop-goods; ¹²'chó' ch'a, "to be a stick"—i. e., inflexible; ¹³'chó' sang, to cultivate mountain-land; ¹⁴'chó' ngang, "to be eyes"—i. e., to oversee; ¹⁵'chó' y'eng' tired of doing; ¹⁶'chó' t'ru, a mason; ¹⁷'chó' tói' to make couplets; to contend with; ¹⁸'chó' pa h'ie' to play at theatricals, as children do; to trifle, to pretend; ¹⁹'chó' k'woh, to trick, to bait for; ²⁰'chó' ch'á' "to be dough"—a butt for imposition; ²¹'chiáh, 'chó' or ²²'chiáh, 'chiáh, 'chó' have just done it; ²³'chó' sek, "celebrate the tens"—i. e., every tenth anniversary of one's birth; ²⁴'chó' ch'ui, to soak in water, as rice to increase the quantity; to play in water, as a child; ²⁵'chó' tau' s'eng hung, the cold preceding the small-pox; ²⁶met., a fierce attitude; ²⁷'chó' h'woi' to keep New Year's eve; ²⁸'tiang' 'chó' to contract for; ²⁹'pauk, miang' 'chó' to mail, to slave; ³⁰ng' ch'iong' 'chó' not act like doing it; unwilling to do;

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| ¹ 左 | ³ 左 | ⁵ 早 | ⁷ 極 | ⁹ 貢 | ¹¹ 酸 | ¹³ 棗 | ¹⁵ 做 | ¹⁷ 做 | ¹⁹ 做 | ²¹ 隻 | ²³ 做 |
| 道 | 雜 | 晚 | 早 | 棗 | 棗 | 頭 | 代 | 賣 | 對 | 做 | 歲 |
| ² 左 | ⁴ 早 | ⁶ 早 | ⁸ 早 | ¹⁰ 蜜 | ¹² 白 | ¹⁴ 做 | ¹⁶ 做 | ¹⁸ 做 | ²⁰ 做 | ²² 做 | ²⁴ 定 |
| 堂 | 晨 | 飯 | 歲 | 棗 | 棗 | 字 | 風 | 土 | 局 | 木 | 做 |

other; to monopolize in trade; 'chó' *wang tien p'ák*, back towards the south and front towards the north, as a house; 'chó' *teng'* to continue in a place on guard, or at work; 'chó' *chóí'* involved in crime; COLL., 'chó' *'peng*, itch on the buttocks; 'chó' *chew'* to aid one in completing; 'chó' *k'ó'* to make up a loss—take it off your hands; 'chó' *hro'* to lay in a stock of goods; 'chó' *chui'* burdened with debt; 'chó' *síh, sang, pung*, to sit idly and eat up your inheritance.

座¹ A seat, a throne; a shrine, a pedestal; a classifier for temples, churches, towers, pagodas, hills, cities, moveable pavilions, &c.: 'tá' *chó'* the imperial star; 'sëu' *chó'* four seats, as for a social party; COM., 'chó' *oi'* a seat, a throne; 'paik, *chó'* eight chair-bearers; 'kung *chó'* 'ie, an arm-chair; 'wang *chó'* the bottom of a bowl; 'hióng *lu chó'* the pedestal of an incense-vase; COLL., *se' chó' kieu'* a sedan with four bearers; 'sioh, *chó'* *síang*, a walled city; 'siong' *chó'* rites to the *oi' kai'* in which the priests occupy high seats; 'chío *chó'* the head priest in the ceremony.

皂¹ A black color; underlings, lictors; low officers who execute commands; a stud of twelve horses; a manger or pen for horses; Tsoo. a tree whose seeds dye a dark color; grain not yet hardened: used for 'chó, early: 'chó' *pek*, black and white; COM., 'chó' *lá'* or 'chó' *pwang*,

lictors, policemen; 'chó' *swang*, copperas; COLL., 'i *chó'* soap.

造¹ To build, to erect; to make, to construct; to create, to begin, to commence; to act, to do; to record; also read 'chó' q. v.: 'sü *chó'* to begin; 'kiéng *chó'* a horoscope for a male; 'kong *chó'* horoscope for a female; COM., 'chó' *ch'ah*, to record officially; 'ch'ang' *chó'* to create; 'chó' *ch'auk*, to fabricate; to repair, to patch up, as for sale; 'chó' *hua'* to form, to create.

(60) Chóh.

倅¹ Read *chok*; coll. *chóh*, persons employed to bury the neglected dead, and to act as coroners: 'ngu *chóh*, name commonly given to this class of persons; *á' chóh*, grasping, mean; 'wong *chóh*, to bear false testimony.

Chóh, A coll. word: to fill up, as holes and leaks; to stop, as an accuser by bribery; *chóh, kak*, to plug up tightly.

Chóh, A coll. word, as in *chóh, ch'eng*, to farm on shares; *chóh, 'kwí 'chí ch'ew'* to rent fruit trees—to bargain beforehand for the fruit.

Chóh, A coll. word: to throw down or away; to cast off; to throw aside as worthless: *chóh, lóh*, or *chóh, á'* to cast down; *chóh, tai'* to throw away; *chóh, te' tau*, to dash on the ground; *k'í' í chóh, piéng*, throw it aside, as grief, business, etc.

¹ 坐	² 坐	⁴ 帝	⁶ 座	⁸ 公	爐	城	白	皂	造	造	化
南	鎮	座	位	座	座	¹¹ 上	¹⁸ 皂	¹⁵ 始	¹⁷ 造	¹⁹ 造	²¹ 倅
朝	³ 坐	⁵ 四	⁷ 八	椅	¹⁰ 一	座	隸	造	册	作	倅
北	罪	座	座	⁹ 香	座	¹² 皂	¹⁴ 腴	¹⁶ 乾	¹⁶ 創	²⁰ 造	○

(61) Chai.

Choi. A coll. word; to gather, to crowd together: *choi* 'tó, to push over by crowding against; *choi* 'múang, to fill with a crowd, to crowd a place.

醉 Exhilarated with drink, intoxicated, fuddled, drunk; a debauch; fascinated, enchanted, devoted to, stupefied with; absorbed in, engrossed with: com., 'chiú *choi* 'intoxicated with liquor; 'choi' e' tipsy; *choi* 'pau (coll. *choi* 'pa), drunk and full—a debauch; 'sing *choi* 'fascinated with; *choi* 'ha, salted prawns; 'choi' 'ngang *mung dung*, eyes dim from intoxication, muddled; 'choi' *haiu* after intoxication, scil. people act in different ways; coll., 'hong *choi* 'intoxicated with smoking.

裁 To cut out garments; to make clothes; to trim, to cut off; to moderate, to reduce, to diminish; to guess, to plan; to regulate, to adjust: com., 'choi *chü*, to trim off books, as in binding; 'choi *i*, to cut out clothes; *choi* 'cheng, to cut out; to adjust; to diminish, as the price; 'choi 'p'ung, to cut out and sew; 'choi 'tó, a paper-knife; 'chung *choi*, the examiner for the Chinsz degree; 'choi *tok*, or *chiok*, *choi*, to plan; 'choi 'keng, to diminish; 'choi *k'wok*, to reduce the number of men; coll., *choi* *ch'ioh*, a tailor's foot-measure; 'chio *choi*, to decide for yourself; *twai* 'choi, cut out of whole cloth.

悴 Sad, chagrined; downcast, sorry-looking, in which sense same as next: 'k'au'ng' *choi* 'sad, sorrowful.

頹 Sick, lean and sallow, cadaverous: com., 'ngang *sai*k, *chieu choi* 'the visage wan and haggard.

萃 Thick, tufted, like tussocks of grass; a sort of honeysuckle; to collect, to assemble, to flock together, to be with; a collection, a selection; rustling, as of bushes or apparel: 'koi' *choi* 'tufts of grass; clumps of trees; 'kung *choi* 'a friendly gathering; 'choi' *chuk*, clansmen.

瘁 Diseased, infirm, suffering; doleful, dumpish, indisposed; worn out, destroyed, ruined: 'ló *choi* 'or 'huong *choi* 'tired, fatigued.

啐 Also read *chok*; to call out, to cry out in alarm; to hist, to call to; to taste, to eat, to craunch; to suck, noise of sucking.

淬 A thing to put out fire with, an extinguisher; to temper metals in water; to bring into contact with, as fire with water; the first also means to dip, to dye, to color; the second also means to burn.

睽 The angles or canthi of the eye; a clear bright eye; clear, pure; to look directly at: 'choi' *t'ie'ng*, the fifth heaven.

1 酒 3 心 5 朦 6 烟 8 裁 10 裁 12 裁 14 裁 16 困 18 憔 19 羣 21 勞
 醉 醉 臃 醉 衣 刀 度 缺 悴 頹 萃 萃 粹 天
 2 醉 4 醉 5 醉 7 裁 9 裁 11 總 13 裁 15 主 17 顏 18 蒼 20 萃 22 粹 天
 意 眼 後 書 縫 裁 減 裁 色 萃 族 天

諄^{T'sui.} To rail at, to scold, to vilify, to abuse; to impeach, to accuse; petulant, angry: *kai' choi'* to brawl, to rail at; *'ling choi'* to disgrace one.

(62) Chói.

最^{T'sui.} To come together, to assemble; an adjective indicating the most important, the highest degree of; very, extremely, exceedingly; altogether; ability, as of an officer: com., *'chói' hó*, very good; *'chói' yeu'* highly important; *'chói' pok, k'ang*, utterly worthless; coll., *chói' hua ch'ia'*, very wasteful; *chói' t'ek, ho' ing sing*, the malicious female heart; *'chói' seng*, a long time ago, anciently; *chói' ki'ang*, very timid.

碎^{T'sui.} Read *choi'*; coll. *chói'*: a full year of age: *ma chói'* "clutch when a year old"—custom of placing implements before a child to see which it will first take; *'siang chói'* a full year old; *'chói' 'pa, or chói' siong'* over a year old; *'sioh, chói' sioh, sang nik*, one year and one birth-day anniversary—i. e. three years of age, as the Chinese reckon; *chói' ne'* one year and two months old; *'chói' k'wi*, a year and how many months old?

罪^{T'sui.} A bamboo net for fish; to become entangled in the meshes of the law; a trespass, crime, sin, fault; offence; a violation of the laws of the land, or of decorum; to criminate, to

regard as criminal; guilt, punishment, retribution; *"chói' huang'* or *chói' ch'iu*, a culprit; com., *"chói' k'ui*, the chief culprit; *"kwang' chói'* or *taik, chói'* to transgress, to sin; *"sieu chói'* a trifling offence; *"neng' chói'* to confess a fault; *"tong chói'* to bear the penalty of sin; *"huk, chói'* to confess and submit to punishment; *"sük, chói'* to atone for sin; *te' chói'* to punish offences; *chói' auk*, wickedness; *"chói' kwó'* or *chói' k'ien'*, transgressions, sins; *chói' siong' ka chói'* accumulated guilt; coll., *chói' ta'eng'* or *chói' wai'* a grievous sin; *mwong' chói'* or *ch'ok*, *chói'* banished for crime; *'si chói'* a capital crime; *paing' chói'* to inflict punishment.

(63) Chok.

卒^{T'sui.} One who executes orders; a lictor, a soldier; underlings, menials; to conclude, to end, to finish; to die; to the last, the very end; hastily, abruptly, urgently, in which sense also read *choi'*: *chok, yong*, abruptly; com., *ping chok*, a soldier; *"sieu chok*, camp-followers; coll., *"ngwoh, chok*, a turnkey, an under-jailer; *"chok, ki'ang*, the "soldier" chess-pieces; a servant, one sent forward to do.

猝^{T'sub.} A dog rushing from a cover; abrupt; fierce, impetuous, precipitate; suddenly, hastily, hurriedly: *"ch'ong chok*, impetuous; perplexed, harassed.

1 凌 3 最 5 堪 7 碎 9 碎 11 罪 13 小 15 當 17 贖 19 小 21 卒
 2 諄 4 要 6 最 8 碎 10 幾 12 魁 14 罪 16 罪 18 罪 20 卒 22 仔
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捫
Tso.

To grasp, to clutch, to seize, as by the nape; to butt, to push; to pluck out: 'chok, *ki huak*, to clutch his hair.

昨
Tso.

Yesterday; time past; recently: 'chok, *nik*, yesterday; 'chok, *'ngu*, yesterday-noon; 'chok, *yä* last night.

忤
Tso.

Ashamed, disconcerted, out of countenance; to blush, to redden; blushing, shame-faced: 'k'oi' chok, ashamed.

酌
Tso.

To pledge a host, to return health; to recompense, to return a compliment; a vessel for steaming food: 'siu chok, host

and guest pledging.

柞
Tso.

A spinous tree of firm wood, whose new leaves appear as soon as the old ones fall; to root up trees, to fell trees; narrow, confined; a trap for catching beasts.

擢
Tso.

To take out, to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office; to reject, to extinguish, as good resolutions; to pull up, to extirpate: 'pak, chok, to promote good men to office.

濯
Cho.

To wash, to rinse; to drink; large; fat, sleek, bright: 'chok, chok, sleek and fat; bare, as a mountain-top; bright; 'sä chok, to sprinkle; to cleanse, as the heart.

濁
Cho.

Muddy, turbid, thick, foul, impure; vicious, profligate: 'hong' chok, mixed, ill-assorted; *met.*, bad company; *com.*, 'ch'ing chok, clear and muddy; *COLL.*, 'yeng' chok, confused, excessive, as ornament.

鑿
Tso.

A chisel, a punch; to cut, to chisel, to bore into; to grind or pound to powder; to dig, as a well; to open out, as a road; to puncture; to brand, to mark, as a thief; to act contrary to right principles; in the coll. read *ch'ek*, *q. v.*:

'tauk, chok, to chisel out; 'chok, *pek*, to dig through a partition; 'ch'iong chok, to bore through; *met.*, to pervert right principles.

(64)

Chong.

尊
Tsun.

Honorable, eminent; high, exalted, great; respected, noble; a term of respect, your; to respect, to revere, to dignify, to venerate; a vessel used for libations: *com.*, 'chong

hó' (what is) your honorable name? 'chong 't'iong, honored elders; 'chong *keug'* or 'chong *t'üeng'* to revere; 'chong *koi'* exalted, eminent; 'chong *ka'* Sir! your honor! 'leng' chong, or *chong kung*, your father; 't'üeng chong, celestial, honorable ones—applied to Taoist idols.

遵
Tsun.

To obey, to follow a superior; to comply with, to conform to; to act as required, to yield; to induce one to obey; obedience, acquiescence: 'chong *tsung*, to

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 捫 | 2 昨 | 4 昨 | 6 酬 | 8 濯 | 10 混 | 12 艷 | 14 鑿 | 16 尊 | 18 尊 | 20 尊 | 22 天 |
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| ○ | 午 | 忤 | 擢 | 濯 | 濁 | 鑿 | 鑿 | 長 | 貴 | 尊 | 循 |

obey; 'kank, *yü ling chong*, "let all tremblingly obey"—phrase at the end of edicts; COM., 'chong meng' to obey commands.

蹲

Tsun.

To sit cross-legged or cuddled up, to sit on the heels; to make antics; to sit haughtily; to walk with measured steps; placed together, as scales of armor: 'chong i, to sit haughtily.

樽

樽

Tsun.

A vase for libations; a bottle, a decanter, a jar, a vase; the first also means luxuriant foliage: COM., 'chü chong, a wine vase; 'k'ci chong, a feast given by a successful literary candidate; 'chik, chong, a feast given to a graduate by his friends.

臧

Tsun.

Good, generous; virtuous, faithful; to scold slaves: 'chong hek, to berate slaves; 'hó üng' pok, 'chong, in what respect is it not good?

粧

粧

Chuang.

To adorn the head; ornamented, dressed, adorned; to dress, to rouge, to adorn, to beautify; to feign, to appear in a false guise: COM., 'chong sok, to make the toilet—as ladies do; 'sè chong, to dress the hair; tang' chong, moderately adorned; 'chong tai, or 'chong tai tóh, a toilet-table; 'chong lièng, a bride's dowry, trousseau; COLL., 'chong liá' liá' or 'chong ch'rói' ch'rói' finely dressed; 'chong ch'ó' to assume to be, to feign; 'chong 'ta, to

dress up, adorned; 'hióng a' chong, country-fashion.

牂

Ch'iang.

A ram, a ewe; full, plenty; exuberant, as foliage.

贓

贓

Tsang.

Booty, plunder, loot; stolen goods; pawned articles; to receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to hide, to conceal: COM., 'chong cheng' marks or proofs by which stolen property is recognized; 'nak, chong, to give a bribe; 'chek, chong, or 'chong uk, booty, plunder; 'chong tang, an inventory of stolen articles; 'kung chong pok, ming, an unequal division of the spoils; 'taik, chong, to receive bribes; 'kwong chong, to lay away pawned garments; 'm'wang chong, expiration of time on a pawned article.

裝

Chuang.

To put into, as a bag; to store; to load, to stow in, to pack; to catch in, as rain; to receive, to contain; to send to, as a present; to bind, to tie on; to dress; style, dress, fashion: 'chong sok, to tie up, as a bundle: COM., 'chong h'wo' to pack away goods; 'chong 'n'wang, stowed full; 'ming t'ieu chong, dress of the Ming dynasty; 'heng chong, traveling clothes; 'sióng' chong, the upper parts of a garment; 'nü 'ka nang chong, a female dressed in man's clothes; 'chong 'sióng, to pack in a box; to pack (paper) trunks (for the spirits at

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- 3 遵
- 4 命
- 5 遵
- 6 酒
- 7 樽
- 8 遵
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- 11 束
- 12 臺
- 13 粧
- 14 做
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- 100 贓

a funeral); COLL., *chong hong*, to put tobacco (in the pipe).

莊 Plants growing rank or luxuriantly; sedate, serious, grave, stern; correct in conduct; adorned; a farmhouse; a barn, a grange; a cottage; a road; a surname: *'hiang chong*, (coll. *hiang ch'ong*), a farmhouse, a village; *'chong ngi'ong*, stern; *'saiik, chong*, a false appearance.

庄 A vulgar character sometimes used for the preceding: read *p'ang*; coll. *chong*; a large shop, a store: *'poo' chong*, a cotton-cloth store; *'chieng chong*, a bank; *'chong ku*, a customer; one of whom to borrow.

椿 Read *chung*; used in the Paik Ing for the coll. *chong*: a sort, a kind; a classifier of affairs or incidents: *'chong chong*, sorts, kinds; *'chi' chong*, or *'chi' chong' au*, this kind; *'chi' sioh, chong; ki tai'* this particular affair.

鱒 A fish with red eyes and small scales like the roach. In Japan this character denotes the salmon: COLL., *'chong meucang*, the lamp-eel.

噂 Many persons conversing amicably; to talk pleasantly to one; unitedly, as a chorus: *'chong tak*, to flatter and then traduce.

搏 To restrain, to bring within limits; to hold the bridle-rein; to adjust, to regulate: *'chong chiek*, to regard order, to economize.

鑽 Read *chueang*; coll. *'chong*, as in *'chong pek*, or *king kong 'chong*, a small diamond used for cutting glass.

吮 To suck, to draw the breast; to lick, as a sore: *'chong' ang*, or *chong' chū*, to suck out an ulcer.

俊儁 Superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; to win, to overcome; to excel in wisdom, eminent, exalted; unusual, strange; in the coll., fine, splendid; attractive, agreeable; palatable: *'chong' sēū'* an eminent scholar; *'chong' 'ni*, good, excellent; COM., *'chong' 'seu'* the purchased degree of *kang seng*; COLL., *'chiong chong'* excelling in goodness; *'yā chong'* or *cheng' chong'* or *chong' chūdh, chong'* fine, most splendid! *'hó chong'* excellent!

竣 To stop work, to finish, to complete a task; completed, done; to stand still; to wait aside, to retire; proud: *'kó' chong'* to report the completion of; COM., *'seong chong'* completed; *'pó' chong'* "reported done," finished, as a temple.

1 鄉莊 3 色莊 5 錢庄 7 椿椿 9 頭只 11 其代 13 噂脊 15 鑽筆 17 俊士 19 野俊 21 完竣
2 莊莊 4 布庄 6 庄家 8 者椿 10 鱒鱒 12 搏搏 14 吮吮 16 俊俊 18 獎俊 20 告竣 22 報竣

駿 To see, to look at; the name of a hero in the Han dynasty.
Chün.

峻 High, lofty, steep, as mountains; impetuous, hasty; stern, severe, as one's temper; long, extended, large: 'chong' 'hiéng, high and precipitous; 'ngiéng chong' stern, exacting; chong' 'iáng, a lofty slope; 'chong' kik, ü, 'tiéng, towering to the skies; met., exalted, as doctrine.

駿 A husbandman, a peasant, a rustic; an officer who superintended the fields; the god of husbandry; a district: 'tiéng chong' a superintendent of fields.
Chün.

濬 Deep, profound, as water; to dig a channel, to deepen a water course; deep, serious, as reverence; abstruse, well-read; a district in Honan: 'chong' tiék, having deep wisdom.
Chün.

浚 Interchanged with the preceding: deep, abstruse; reverential; to dig deep; necessary, should; to take out, to appropriate, as another's property: 'chong' 'ngó 'i seng, takes our property to nourish himself.
Chün.

雋 Fat, fleshy, as a bird in season; an excellent scholar; racy, pleasant discourse: 'chong' 'nga, elegant in style and sentiment, as an essay; 'ing chong' clever, excelling in intelligence.
Chün.

駿 A stately horse; dignified, majestic; excelling; rapid; high, elevated: com., paik, chong' or 'paik, chong' 'nu, the eight fine horses—in ornamental work.
Chün.

餽 Hot food; the fragments of a meal, or of an offering in worship: to eat the leavings: "chong' ü, the leavings; "chong' hié' the fragments distributed to the worshippers.
Chün.

糝 Dumplings of glutinous rice, wrapped in leaves and eaten on the 5th day of the 5th moon: in the coll. read chaéng' q. v.

藏 To store up, to lay by; to hoard, to treasure up; to contain; to conceal, to hide, to secrete; to gather, to accumulate: "ch'ing chong, to hide closely; "chong k'e' ü, sing, to equip with armor; met., to have talent in reserve; com., "chong chek, to hoard large quantities; "chong lióng, or chong ngrook, lióng, to lay up provisions for the month; "ang chong, concealed, secret; coll., "chong k'ang' to lay by; to hide one's self; "chong te' ang' to secrete in an underground vault; "chong sing hwa' 'tau, "hides the stars and transforms the Dipper"—tricky, scheming.
T'sang.

存 To preserve, to defend from injury; alive, to exist; to lay by; to take care of, as of one's life; to inquire
T'sun.

¹峻 ²峻 ³田 ⁴浚 ⁵雋 ⁶八 ⁷餘 ⁸藏 ⁹身 ¹⁰糧 ¹¹困 ¹²藏
 險 極 峻 我 雅 駿 藏 積 隱 藏 星
 嚴 於 以 英 馬 器 積 藏 地 化
 峻 天 哲 雋 餽 於 藏 藏 暗 斗
¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹

after, as one's health; to attend carefully to; COM., ¹*chong chiew* or *chong kong*, to keep fac-similes of bank-bills for proof; ²*chong ung* to reserve law-cases; COLL., *chong sing 'tié*, to lay up in the mind; *chong 'chiá ngai sing*, cherishes the wicked purpose; ³*chong e* or *chong chong e* to intend; *chong chó' ng' chong chó'* will you do it or not? *ng' chong e'* unexpected; *chong au'* have thought of the future; *chong sídh, 'chiá p'cong'* intend to do this for a living.

(65) Chu.

租 Rent in kind, rental, rent; to lease, to rent, to let; to hire; tribute, taxes: TSU. COM., ¹*te' chu*, land-rent; ²*chu 'pong*, a rent-contract, a lease; ³*chu yok*, an agreement to rent; ⁴*ié chu*, seat-hire, as at theatres; ⁵*pó chu*, security for rent; ⁶*nak, chu, or tói' chu*, to pay rent; ⁷*k'íng' chu*, arrears of rent; ⁸*chiéu chu, or ch'ok, chu*, to offer to let—as in posted notices; ⁹*ing wong chu yok*, a perpetual lease; ¹⁰*t'iu chu*, a tax on rents; COLL., *chu ch'io'* or *chu ch'io' teu'* to rent a dwelling; *chu p'woi'* to hire bedding; ¹¹*tó chu*, to collect rent.

Chu. A coll. word, as in *chu wai'* or *chu wai' 'nē*, here, in this place.

祖 A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder of a family; ancestral temple; origin, beginning; the first, as of a family; to do like, to imitate a

founder; accustomed to; to worship the wayside gods: COM., ¹²*chu ho'* grandfather and father, ancestry; ¹³*chu chung*, or *chu siéng*, ancestors; ¹⁴*cheng 'chu*, a great-grandfather; *cheng 'chu 'pi*, a great-grandmother; ¹⁵*kó 'chu*, a great great-grandfather; *ngwoi' 'chu, and ngwoi' 'chu 'mú*, maternal grandfather and grandmother; ¹⁶*sü 'chu*, the first, as of a family—used for Adam and Eve; ¹⁷*'ai' 'chu*, the first emperor of the dynasty; ¹⁸*chu ngiék*, the ancestral estate; ¹⁹*chu sü*, an originator, an inventor; *siéng 'chu*, a deceased grandfather; *lié' chu pok, lié' k'íng*, leaves the old home but does not forget his native tongue; COLL., ²⁰*chu ch'io'* the old homestead; *chu tói' sídh, 'chiá p'cong'* an employment perpetuated in a family.

阻 To hinder, to impede, to obstruct; to stop, to cause delay; to oppose, to prevent; grieved; dangerous; an impediment; a defile; to suspect, to doubt: ²¹*hiéng 'chu*, obstructions by land and water; ²²*chu liú*, to detain; ²³*k'wong 'chu*, to coax and hinder; COM., ²⁴*jang 'chu*, to oppose, to stop; ²⁵*chu chek*, to prevent, to block the way; *chu 'chi*, to hinder; COLL., *chu 'ú mó tek, k'i' síng*, prevented by rain from starting; *chu tek, teu'* stopped him; *chu má' teu'* could not prevent him.

沮 Interchanged with the above; to stop, to prohibit; to pass over; to divulge; to destroy, to dis-

¹存 ²存 ³租 ⁴保 ⁵招 ⁶祖 ⁷會 ⁸始 ⁹祖 ¹⁰祖 ¹¹阻 ¹²攔
¹³照 ¹⁴意 ¹⁵榜 ¹⁶租 ¹⁷租 ¹⁸父 ¹⁹祖 ²⁰祖 ²¹業 ²²曆 ²³留 ²⁴阻
²⁵存 ²⁶地 ²⁷租 ²⁸納 ²⁹抽 ³⁰祖 ³¹高 ³²太 ³³祖 ³⁴險 ³⁵勸 ³⁶阻
³⁷案 ³⁸租 ³⁹約 ⁴⁰租 ⁴¹租 ⁴²宗 ⁴³祖 ⁴⁴祖 ⁴⁵師 ⁴⁶阻 ⁴⁷阻 ⁴⁸截

comfit, to scare; 'chu 'chi, to quash, to intrigue against; 'chu te' obstructed. Read 'chü: an affluent of the river Yang-Tsz, west of K'ing-chau-fu in Hupeh; an ancient district, now the extreme southwest of Shensi.

俎 A basin or bowl like a tripod, used in sacrifices: 'chu taiu' a basin used in worship.

俎

Tsu.

組 A band, a fillet, a string, a tape for tying the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk; to tie, to sew to: 'chu seu' cap strings; 'kai 'chu kwi tieng, to untie the cord and go home—to resign office.

咀

Tsu.

Also read 'chu: to taste, to bite; to chew in order to taste: 'chu chiok, to chew.

齒

Tsu.

Irregular teeth, which do not interlock easily; discordant, as opinions, incongruous; to bite, to eat: 'chu ngu, teeth like saw-teeth; met., uncongenial.

雛

Tsu.

A chick, a fledgeling; the callow young of birds: 'sieu 'chu, a fledgeling; 'yéng' 'chu, young swallows.

阻

阻

Rocks covered with earth; cliffs. Read 'chu, to obstruct, to hinder; an impediment; a defile.

蛆 Maggots in putrid flesh; fly-blows, eggs of flies: Chu. 'siok, 'chu, snow-worms, found in Sz-chuen. Read 'chü, a centipede or millipede called 'chek, 'chü, that eats the brains of snakes.

殂

Tsu.

To die; dead; a path to the grave: in the coll. dying, as fowls; gone! dead! —used to avoid the common term 'si: 'chu lok, to die like falling leaves: COLL., 'chu kié 'kiäng, a dying chick; 'i 'chu k'ó' 'lò, he's dead!

徂

Tsu.

Interchanged with last: to go up; to proceed, to travel; to preserve, to lay up: 'chu 'wong, to proceed; 'chu 'ching, to go forth to war.

(66)

Chü.

書

Shu.

A book, a volume; a record, a letter, a writing; documents, dispatches; to write; style of writing: 'tek, 'chü, the six styles of writing; COM., 'chü 'ping, an officer's correspondence; 'chü 'king, the Shooking—Book of Records; 'süu' 'chü, the Four Books; 'chü seng' or 'chü chak, an epistle; 'chü ka' book-shelves; 'chü paing' a writer in a government office; 'chü seng, a scholar—now applied to the character of "teacher" in plays; 'chü 'ngü, the language of books; mek, 'chü, to re-write a book from memory; 'kong 'chü, to discourse from a book, to preach; 'chü tung, boy waiters in schools; 'chü 'pau, a satchel for books; 'chü 'p'ü,

1 沮 2 滯 3 組 4 綴 5 歸 6 田 7 組 8 田 9 小 10 燕 11 雛 12 伊 13 去 14 徂 15 往 16 書 17 書 18 經 19 四 20 書 21 書 22 信 23 講 24 書 25 語 26 書 27 書 28 書 29 書 30 書 31 書 32 書 33 書 34 書 35 書 36 書 37 書 38 書 39 書 40 書 41 書 42 書 43 書 44 書 45 書 46 書 47 書 48 書 49 書 50 書 51 書 52 書 53 書 54 書 55 書 56 書 57 書 58 書 59 書 60 書 61 書 62 書 63 書 64 書 65 書 66 書

book-covers; 'ho' *chū*, a portfolio; 'ch'ó' *chū*, or *sheng chū*, a running-hand; 'k'au' *chū*, an agreement in dividing an estate; 't'ung' *chū*, an almanac; COLL., *chū t'ák*, 't'au' *lá k'ó'* learning reached only his head—a dull scholar; *chū ták*, a pedant, a mere book-worm; *chū ták*, a pressing-block for books; *i-pók*, 'w'ó' *chū kwong* he is well read.

貲

Tzu.

Used for the next: a fine paid to redeem one's self; riches, wealth, property; to slander, to bear false witness: 'chū' *chái*,

property; 'ka' *chū*, family possessions.

資

Tzu.

Property, riches, goods, things of value; necessaries, articles wanted; a fee, a douceur; a treat, a present; to take; to trust, to rely on; what belongs to one, what is natural, as disposition: 'chū' *hio'* property, riches; com., *kwang chū*, a teacher's salary; 'ng'ook' *chū*, the monthly pay (of employés); 'chiu' *chū*, a douceur; *pék, chū*, the pay of a writer or physician; 'chū' *puong*, capital; *chū chek*, ability, intelligence; COLL., 'k'eng' *chū*, wages.

咨

Tzu.

To deliberate, to plan, to consult; to state or ask in writing; a dispatch between equals in rank; to sigh, an interjection, ah!

oh! 'wong' *chū*, to lament; 'chū' *cheu*, to consult, as on official matters.

諮

Tzu.

Used for the last: to deliberate, to consult, to devise a way; to inquire about: 'chū' *meu*, to plan.

姿

Tzu.

Manner, gait, form, carriage, air; beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts; natural endowments: 'hung' *chū* a fine figure; 'tiéng' *chū*, natural endowments; 'chū' *chek*, a beauty; natural ability.

儲

Tzu.

Also read *sū*: to collect; to provide for need; furnished; to assist, to act as second to: 'tung' *chū*, or *chū'kung*, the heir-

apparent.

諸

Chu.

To discriminate, to discuss; not one alone, all, several, many, every; in, respecting; a pronoun at the end of a sentence, or a word implying doubt; a sign of the dative, on, upon, to, from, at; it is often introduced to make rhythm; used in the coll. in the terms for woman and daughter: com., 'chū' *tiéng, pu sak*, all the celestial Budhs—24 in number; 'chū' *hwang*, all, every; 'chū' *heu*, a feudal prince or viceroy; 'chū' *oi'* all the persons, guests, or places; COLL., *chū wa' tu' hieu*, understands all that is said; 'chū' *nióng*, or *chū nióng n'eng*, a woman; *chū niéng'kiáng*, a daughter, a miss; 'chū' *n'eng*, all those present.

瘡

Tzu.

A deep-seated ulcer; a carbuncle or anthrax; in the coll. a kind of itch or rash: 'tung' *chū*, an ul-

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 護書 | 2 通書 | 3 家貲 | 4 月資 | 5 資本 | 6 咨諏 | 7 風姿 | 8 姿質 | 9 諸天 | 10 諸凡 | 11 諸位 | 12 諸伙 |
| 13 草書 | 14 貲財 | 15 資貨 | 16 酒資 | 17 怨咨 | 18 諮謀 | 19 天姿 | 20 東儲 | 21 菩薩 | 22 諸侯 | 23 諸娘 | 24 瘡疽 |

cerated wound; 'chong' chü, to suck a sore; COLL., 'ch'ü chü, a rash on the hands; 'sang mah, chü, to have "the wheat-rush" —during the harvest of the 3d moon.

鬚 Tzu. The mustaches, which the Chinese wear long; beautiful, good-looking.

疵 Tzu. Malady, disease, infirmity; an imperfection, as a mole; a failing, a fault; an eccentricity: 'sieu chü, a trifling blemish, as in one's character; 'ch'üi mö k'iu chü, to magnify another's foibles.

趑 Tzu. To walk slowly, impeded in going: 'ch'ü chü, hobbling, walking step by step.

粢 Tzu. A common name for grains and pulse; rice used in sacrifices, which must be of the best; a cake of glutinous rice: 'ming chü, clean cooked-rice; 'chü sing, rice in vessels for sacrifice.

緇 Tzu. Dark colored silk or satin; the dark color of sediment; black: 'chü i, dark clothes.

鎰 Tzu. A weight equal to eight t'ü, or the third part of a tael—not now in use: 'chü t'ü, small weights; a mite.

餠 Tzu. Unleavened cakes; pancakes, or dumplings made of rice-flour, called 'hung chü.

菑 Tzu. Waste, untilled land: overgrown, jungly; to clear new or waste land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a road; to cut, to rend; a dead tree still standing; the end of the axle, in which sense used for next: 'chü 'meu, to extirpate grass and weeds; cleared land.

輜 Tzu. End of the axle within the nave; treasure wagons, or such as carry arms and spoil; large wagons with places for sleeping and carrying stores; manure carts: 'chü k'ü, baggage wagons; 'chü t'üing, traveling equipage, impedimenta.

茨 Tzu. To thatch; grass on a wall; a spinous trailing plant with a triangular seed; to collect: 'chü k'ü, the Caladium Sagittifolium, a species of Arum.

菹 Tzu. Pickled vegetables; melons, etc., salted; grass growing in marshes—sedge, rushes.

孳 Tzu. To bear, to produce; to suckle, to nourish, as animals; to grow; loving, affectionate, as mothers; unwearied, repeated, diligent, in which sense the same as the next: also read che' q. v.

孜 Tzu. Unwearied effort; diligent, persevering, untiring; self-denying, disinterested: 'chü chü üi sieng, to labor unweariedly in doing good.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 吮 | 3 生 | 4 小 | 求 | 6 趑 | 8 粢 | 9 緇 | 11 粉 | 12 菑 | 14 輜 | 15 茨 | 爲 |
| 疽 | 麥 | 疵 | 疵 | 趑 | 盛 | 衣 | 塗 | 畝 | 重 | 菹 | 善 |
| 2 手 | 疽 | 5 吹 | 明 | 7 明 | 鎰 | 10 鎰 | 13 輜 | 16 孜 | | 孜 | ○ |
| 疽 | ○ | 毛 | ○ | 塗 | ○ | 銖 | ○ | 車 | ○ | ○ | ○ |

且 A phonetic particle used in the Shi King at the end of sentences, as an affirmative; this, that; many, as sacrificial vessels set in order; an ancient name of the 6th month: also read 'ch'ü. q. v.: ¹'p'i ngó sū chü, not what I think of; ²'piéng taiw 'iu chü, many sacrificial vessels.

齊 The lower parts of one's garments: also read 'chá and 'chai, q. v.: ³'niék, 'chü sing tong, to hold up the robes and ascend to the audience-room.

訾 Also read 'chié: to speak hastily or unadvisedly, to speak without thinking; to slander, to vilify; to think, to consult: to limit, to restrict; faulty, impertinent, disorderly: ⁴'chü ngié' to slander, to plot against.

苴 The female hemp plant; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge, used for sandals; coarse, unpolished: ⁵'pwo chü, to repair defects; to correct, as bad essays.

淄 A river in the northeast of Shantung, flowing into the sea; a district in Shantung; a dark color.

睢 Also read 'wei: to raise the eyes, to stare at; to scowl, to look angrily; self-satisfied. Read 'ch'wi, a river flowing into lake Hung-tseh in Kiangsu; a district of Kwei-teh in Honan.

鶩 Also read 'ch'ü: birds or beasts deficient in some member; monsters; abominable; old putrid bones having some flesh on: Tzu. ⁶'mai chü, to bury putrid flesh.

觜 The 21st. zodiacal constellation in Orion's head; a large tortoise called 'chü hié. Read 'ch'wi, the horns of an owl; the crest, egret; to raise the crest on the head; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout the lips in anger.

滋 Read 'chü; coll., 'chü: as in ⁷'chü e' a fine flavor, as of crabs.

子 A son, anciently it meant a child; a boy, a lad, a person; an heir, posterity, issue; interest on money; seeds of plants; a sage, a philosopher, a venerable and worthy man; Confucius; you! sir! a term of address somewhat like comrades; a degree of nobility, a viscount; the first of the 12 stems, denoted by the rat; the third watch—from 11 o'clock, P. M., to 1 o'clock, A. M.; the people in distinction from their prince; a spot, as of dirt, or on dice; added to nouns it often has a diminutive sense; the 39th radical: com., ⁸'chü sek, a son; offspring; ⁹'nang 'chü, a son, a boy; ¹⁰'nü 'chü, a daughter, a girl; ¹¹'chü song si, guardian of posterity—a god of the municipal temple; ¹²'chü song ting, "posterity nails"—stuck in rice offered at graves, or on changing one's place of resi-

¹匪 ²籩 ³攝 ⁴訾 ⁵補 ⁶埋 ⁷觜 ⁸滋 ⁹子 ¹⁰男 ¹¹女 ¹²司
我 豆 齊 議 苴 鶩 味 息 子 子 子
思 有 升 堂 子 孫 子
且 且 堂 子 孫 釘

denice; ¹tióng 'chū, the eldest son; ²tek, 'chū, children by the principal wife; ³sēn' 'chū, an adopted son of the same surname; ⁴chū 'nū, sons and daughters; ⁵chū tá' younger sons and brothers; ⁶chū 'ngu song ch'üng, the hours 'chū and 'ngu (water and fire) conflict; *met.*, opposition in the destinies of two persons; ⁷chū sá' or p'wang' 'chū, a son-in-law; ⁸t'ai' 'chū, the heir apparent; ⁹kung 'chū, sons of the nobility; ¹⁰ing 'chū, the sons of men—used for the Son of man, the Savior; ¹¹k'ung 'chū, or ¹²k'ung hu 'chū, Confucius; ¹³ni hok, 'chū, a child born after the death of the father; ¹⁴ngiék, 'chū, a disobedient son; ¹⁵sié' 'chū, anciently children of nobles, now of the gods; ¹⁶ngu 'chū teng k'ico, five sons all Kūjins; ¹⁷chū song t'iong, the two middle rafters of a roof; ¹⁸ek, 'chū 'k'i kó deu, one son raises the high tower, i. e. has talent.

仔 To bear, to carry; to undertake, as an officer: ¹⁹chū kiéng t'üng' eng' able to sustain important offices; *com.*, ²⁰chū sá' careful, discriminating.

𤄎 Also read *chū*: to weed and hoe earth around the roots of plants, to hill.

煮 To boil in water, to stew, to steep, to decoct; to cook, to dress food; boiled, cooked: *com.*, ²¹chū sük, to cook thoroughly; ²²chū tiéng, to boil with sweetening in; ²³chiéng 'chū, to fry and then stew; *coll.*, ²⁴chū p'ong' to boil rice;

²⁵chū lang' to boil soft; ²⁶chū m'oi' sük, not boiled through; ²⁷chū siäh, to cook food; ²⁸ch'ang 'chū pah, k'ong, cooked without condiments; ²⁹chū hong, to prepare opium for the pipe; ³⁰chū 'chui kak, t'iang, boil water and it sticks to the pan; *met.*, unsettled, vexations.

主 A ruler, a lord, a master; the chief, the head; a host; to govern, to rule; to make one the head; certainly, undoubtedly, as a lord's behests: in the *coll.* read ³¹ch'io, q. v.: ³²chū kung, or ³³chū sióng' your highness! my lord! the emperor; ³⁴chū té' to rule (the empire); ³⁵kung 'chū, the daughters of the emperor; ³⁶ping 'chū, guest and host; *com.*, ³⁷sing 'chū, or ³⁸sing 'chū pá, the ancestral tablet; ³⁹cheng' 'chū, to place the tablet in the ancestral temple; *coll.*, ⁴⁰teng 'chū, to mark or dot the tablet—as done by an invited person of distinction.

拄 A prop, a post, to shore up; to pierce; to stick; to point at.

翥 To fly upwards, to fly high; to soar like the phenix: ⁴¹hong' 'chū, the phenix flies high.

梓 A sort of tree considered the best of all trees, is classed with the yew, cypress and cedar; to cut blocks for books; one's village: ⁴²song 'chū, mulberries and yews (planted by ancestors), hence one's birthplace; ⁴³chū ch'iong' a cabinet-maker; ⁴⁴chū

¹長 ³嗣 ⁵子 ⁸相 ¹⁰太 ¹²子 ¹³世 ¹⁶重 ¹⁸煮 ²⁰主 ²¹神
²子 ⁴子 ⁶弟 ⁷冲 ⁹子 ¹¹人 ¹⁴遺 ¹⁵子 ¹⁷任 ¹⁹熟 ²²治 ²³主
²⁴嫡 ²⁵子 ²⁶女 ²⁷子 ²⁸子 ²⁹公 ³⁰孔 ³¹腹 ³²仔 ³³仔 ³⁴主 ³⁵公 ³⁶桑
³⁷子 ³⁸女 ³⁹午 ⁴⁰婿 ⁴¹子 ⁴²夫 ⁴³子 ⁴⁴肩 ⁴⁵細 ⁴⁶君 ⁴⁷主 ⁴⁸梓

stung tá' kung, a title of the god of literature.

渚 Tzu. An affluent of the river Hwai, near Hoochow, in Honan; an islet; alluvion in a river: 'chiu 'chü, an island.

楮 Chu. A mulberry (*broussonetia papyfera*) from the bark of which paper and cloth can be made: 'piéng 'chü, a leaf of paper; 'chü siéng, seng, a fine quality of paper.

麈 Chu. Sometimes read 'chü: a large ruminant with a bushy tail (a yak?).
A coll. word: a brogue for 'chaei, water.

慈 Tzu. Maternal affection; love, kindness, mercy, compassion; gentle, soft, tender to; a mother: 'chü ngiéng, mother and father; 'ing 'chü, benevolent and merciful; com., 'ka 'chü, my mother; 'chü 'pi 'ui 'prong, compassionate; 'chü 'pi 'ui 'prong, compassion is the chief thing—a Buddhist saying; 'chü 'sing, kind-hearted; 'seng 'chü, of a kind disposition.

鷺鷥 Tzu. The fishing cormorant, the Phalacrocorax; a wader, a kind of heron: 'lu 'chü, the fishing cormorant; 'lo' 'chü, a white egret with pendent crest.

茲 Tzu. Herbs and shrubs growing in great abundance; a mat; an adjective, this, that; an adverb, now, the present; a conjunction, but, still: 'king 'chü, the present.

滋 Tzu. Used for the last: sweet, pleasant, rich; humid, soft; to increase, to grow; to enrich; to moisten, to fertilize; to rise, to overflow; moisture, juices, sap; numerous, many: 'chü 'é (coll. 'chü 'é) a fine flavor; 'chü 'sèa' to get up a row; 'chü 'pico, to strengthen, as by tonics; com., 'chü 'ing kaung' 'huo, to nourish the vital secretions and depress the igneous principle, as by cooling food.

磁 Tzu. The loadstone; porcelain, chinaware: 'chü 'sik, 'ing 'cheng, the loadstone attracts the needle; com., 'chü 'k'e' crockery, fine pottery; 'yong 'chü, foreign chinaware; coll., 'chü 'k'e' 'huo, pulverized porcelain.

鉞 Tzu. Also read 'chü: a hoe, called 'chü 'ki, having a long, narrow blade.

孖 Tzu. Also read 'chü: twins; to bear twins; to grow luxuriantly: read *ma* in Canton.

高 Tzu. Also read 'chü: a small round tripod; a round lid or cover of a tripod.

(67) Chui.

Chui. A coll. word: an independent demonstrative pronoun, this: 'chiü 'chui, this, this thing; 'chui 'tó 'k'èak, 'i, give this to him; 'chui 'hó 'ch'üü' 'kong 'k'ü, how can this be told or explained!

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 洲 | 3 慈 | 5 家 | 7 慈 | 9 慈 | 10 鷺 | 12 今 | 14 滋 | 16 滋 | 17 磁 | 18 磁 | 灰 |
| 渚 | 嚴 | 慈 | 悲 | 心 | 鷥 | 茲 | 事 | 陰 | 石 | 器 | 鏹 |
| 片 | 仁 | 慈 | 為 | 性 | 鷺 | 滋 | 滋 | 降 | 引 | 磁 | 鏹 |
| 楮 | 慈 | 悲 | 本 | 慈 | 鷺 | 味 | 補 | 火 | 針 | 器 | 鏹 |

(68) Chuk.

族 A barb of a dart; to collect, to draw together, as a banner does; a clan, a tribe; a family, or kindred of the same surname; degrees of kin; a class, a kind: ¹'*chui chuk*, aquatic animals; COM., ²'*chung chuk*, of the same clan; ³'*chuk*, ⁴'*tiung*, the chief of a clan; ⁵'*chuk*, ⁶'*p'oo*, genealogical register of the clan; ⁷'*koi chuk*, a clan that produces officers; ⁸'*chuk*, ⁹'*wong*, a flourishing clan; ¹⁰'*chuk*, ¹¹'*kang hing tá*, fellow-clansmen.

鏃 The barb of a dart or arrow, iron head of a dart; sharp-pointed: ¹'*ch'i chuk*, or ²'*chieng chuk*, the barb of an arrow.

簇 Used for the last and the next: tufts of small bamboo; thick, luxuriant growth, as of trees or flowers; a mold for cakes.

蔟 To collect, to crowd together; a crowd of people; a framework, or whisk, on which the silkworms spin their cocoons, called ¹'*chang chuk*. Read *ch'ai* one of the notes in music.

簇 A phenix of a carnation color; a species of large duck near river banks.

(69) Chung.

宗 An ancestral temple; an ancestral tablet; what is honored; to honor, to reverence; that to which men

recur or resort; to revert to; the natural center; the origin or source of; a clan, those of the same surname: ¹'*tieng chung*, the celestial bodies; ²'*chung ying hu*, Board of the imperial kindred; ³'*te chung*, seas, rivers, mountains; ⁴'*hok chid chung chi*, students revere him (Confucius); ⁵'*pai chu uk chung*, to disgrace one's ancestry; COM., ⁶'*chung chu*, or ⁷'*chu chung*, ancestors; ⁸'*chung mien* an ancestral temple; ⁹'*chung chuk*, fellow-clansmen; ¹⁰'*chung hing*, senior kinsman!—a compellation; ¹¹'*chung tá*, L. your young kinsman.

棕 To rejoice; pleasure, delight; to think over, to consider.

淙 The noise of water; murmuring, flowing water; bubbling, as a fountain.

琮 An ancient badge of princely dignity, eight or nine inches wide, octagonal, with a hole in it: ¹'*p'ek chung*, round and square gems, anciently worn by officers.

蹤 A vestige, a trace; a track, a footprint; to follow in the track of another: ¹'*p'eu chung*, straggling footsteps; *met.*, unsettled, vagrant; COM., ²'*chung chek*, a footprint; a trace, a clue to; ³'*ai chung ai chek*, no clue whatever.

逡 To recede, to retire; to act as if returning; to go back; to follow; a revolution of the moon; self-

- ¹水 ²族 ³長 ⁴族 ⁵宗 ⁶族 ⁷譜 ⁸貴 ⁹族 ¹⁰族 ¹¹旺 ¹²族 ¹³間 ¹⁴兄 ¹⁵弟 ¹⁶矢 ¹⁷鏃 ¹⁸天 ¹⁹宗 ²⁰宗 ²¹人 ²²府 ²³地 ²⁴宗 ²⁵學 ²⁶者 ²⁷宗 ²⁸之 ²⁹宗 ³⁰祖 ³¹宗 ³²廟 ³³宗 ³⁴兄 ³⁵宗 ³⁶弟 ³⁷璧 ³⁸琮 ³⁹浮 ⁴⁰蹤 ⁴¹無 ⁴²踪 ⁴³無 ⁴⁴跡

abashed, self-humiliated: ¹*chung* ²*chung*, unable to advance; to shrink from, to desist.

鬲

A kind of boiler; a rim, a hank, as of hempen threads; to count; name of a place.

鬃

Tsung.

A mane; ridge of bristles on a hog's neck; in the coll. read *chêng*, q. v.

縱

Tsung.

Perpendicularly, downward; a meridian line; a vestige, a step; the first also read *chëng* and the second *ch'ang*, *ch'ang*, and *chëng* q. v.

縱

Tsung.

A pig six months or a year old; a pig, a shote; the last of a litter; a litter; *met.*, many, numerous: ²*chung* ³*kiêng*, small and large pigs.

樅

Tsung.

A sort of tall thuja or yew, which furnishes timber; to beat, as a drum.

椶

Tsung.

A kind of gomati palm, the chamcerops, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, &c.; the coir from the *borassus gomatus*; a dark brown color, unber: in the coll. read *chêng*, q. v.

Chung.

A coll. word: cold, shivering: *kiák*, *kiák*, *chung*, or *k'auk*, *k'auk*, *chung*, or *k'ong* *k'ong chung*, in a great shiver and teeth chattering; *k'i chung*, begin to shiver, *seil.* when cold weather commences.

總

Tsung.

To collect and tie up; to mite the whole; to combine or comprehend in one; all, altogether, the whole; still, nevertheless; a supervisor, one who controls all; a generic term; generally; in the coll. certainly, positively: *com.*, ²*ek*, ³*chung*, all in one; ⁴*chung kong*, a summary, an outline; ⁵*chung këng* or *këng* ⁶*chung*, or ⁷*chung kiék*, the sum total; ⁸*chung so* or ⁹*chung p'wo* a general account book, a ledger; ¹⁰*chung k'ang*, or ¹¹*chung li*, to have entire control of; ¹²*chung tok*, a viceroy; ¹³*ch'êng chung*, a chiliarch, a colonel; ¹⁴*chung choi*, examiners for the Chinsz degree; *coll.*, ¹⁵*lung chung*, all, the whole; ¹⁶*chung chung*, wholly, certainly; ¹⁷*chung mó*, a model, a synopsis of; ¹⁸*chung tioh*, certainly, must; ¹⁹*chung p'roh*, *chó* bent on doing; ²⁰*chung li*, he'll surely come; ²¹*chung t'au*, the boss of a job; ²²*chung niäng*, a general name or term.

準

准

Chan.

To equalize, to fix, to adjust; to level, to measure; a rule, a gauge, a plumb, a line; even, exact, just; to run true, as a rule; a model; ¹*pieu chung*, fixed, settled; *com.*, ²*chung t'i*, the "many-handed" Budh; *coll.*, ³*chung t'au*, the exact aim, as in archery; ⁴*chung kiäng á* ⁵*chung má* ⁶*chung*, does the clock run right or not?

- ¹逡巡 ²總共 ³總數 ⁴總理 ⁵千總 ⁶籠總 ⁷總督 ⁸總則 ⁹準提 ¹⁰總網 ¹¹總結 ¹²總管 ¹³總督 ¹⁴總裁 ¹⁵籠總 ¹⁶總總 ¹⁷總着 ¹⁸準則 ¹⁹準頭 ²⁰鐘行 ²¹準準 ²²賈準

准 To permit, to approve; to hear or answer, as a prayer; to allow, to decide; to receive, as imperial orders on a certain day: com., 'pok, 'chung (coll. ng' 'chung), not granted; 'pié 'chung, to approve officially; 'chung pe' to make ready; 'chung ki 'tó, to answer prayer, as God does; COLL. 'chung sioh, siäng' ka' granted on one throw of the divining blocks—one block with the obverse, the other with the reverse, side up.

'Chung. A coll. word: to guess: 'chung 'chi, to guess dice, cash, or seeds, held in the hand; 'chung me' to guess riddles; 'chung tloh, to guess correctly; 'chung ting me' to guess enigmas on lanterns—in the first month; k'üük, 'nü 'chung nioh, wai' how many do you guess?

推 Read 'sung in the dictionaries; to point a piece of wood and fit it into a hole; **榫** a tenon, a wooden spike.

德 Poor and distressed; harassed, pressed: 'kung 'chung pok, ha' worn out, harassed incessantly, distracted with cares.

崇 Lofty, eminent; in the highest degree estimable and honorable; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to adore, to praise, to extol; to revere; to collect, to fill: 'chung kó, very lofty; great, honorable; 'ying chung 'bieng tó' to revere heavenly principles;

'chung dieu, the whole morning; 'chong chung, or chung téung' to respect profoundly; com., 'chung pai' to worship; chung hong' to obey reverently; 'chung ang, Chungan, a district in Kienning prefecture, celebrated for tea.

叢 A thicket, a bushy place; crowded, as trees; bushy; **叢** collected, assembled in numbers: 'ch'ó muk, **林** chung, grass and trees **取** Ts'ung. crowded together; com., 'chung ling, a thicket; 'twai' chung ling, a large monastery.

派 Smaller streams flowing into the main river—tributaries; the meeting of waters.

(70) Chüng.

鐘 A bell, a clock: com., 'chung 'ku, bells and drums; 'chung sang 'Chung. kang' a temple of the 'ngu tá' at the 'Yong bridge, Foochow; 'ch'ü' ming chung, a clock; 'chung 'pieu taing' a clock and watch shop; taung' chung, to ring or strike a bell; chung 'hiong, the bell sounds; 'chung lau, a belfry; COLL., 'kwí 'teng chung, what o'clock is it?

鍾 A measure equal to 64 or 100 'tau; a cup or goblet; to collect; to bestow, to confer; to repeat; heavy; gifted with, endowed; again, repeated: 'chung ai' very dear, beloved; com., sang' chung, the surname 'Chüng; 'chung ki, a god who

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 不准 | 8 准備 | 5 禱 | 6 暇 | 7 欽 | 8 尊 | 10 崇 | 12 大 | 15 鼓 | 15 自 | 18 鑲 | 18 鍾 |
| 2 批准 | 4 准祈 | 5 控 | 6 崇 | 7 崇 | 8 崇 | 10 安 | 12 叢 | 14 鐘 | 15 鳴 | 17 店 | 18 愛 |
| | | 5 不 | 6 高 | 7 天 | 8 拜 | 10 叢 | 12 林 | 14 山 | 15 鐘 | 17 鐘 | 18 樓 |
| | | | 6 高 | 7 道 | 8 拜 | 10 林 | 12 鐘 | 14 澗 | 15 鐘 | 17 樓 | 18 廬 |

is said to extirpate evil spirits.

螞 A long-headed grasshopper; a species of locust: ¹*chüung sü*, a green locust (truxalis).
Tsung.

春 To beat with a pestle; to pound, to pulverize, to grind to powder: COM., ²*chüung mi*, to pound or hull rice in a mortar; COLL., ³*chüung k'o'* a stone mortar; ⁴*chüung k'o' t'ui*, a pestle; ⁵*chüung ch'á'* to pound rice into flour; ⁶*chüung pieng*, to flatten by beating; ⁷*kung t'au chüung*, to beat with the fists.

終 The end, termination, a finish; death; to end, to terminate; to end one's days; to the last; at length, finally: ⁸*sen' chüung*, to perform obsequies carefully; COM., ⁹*sieng' chüung*, a peaceful death; ¹⁰*chüung sing*, a lifetime; ¹¹*u sü u chüung*, without beginning or end; ¹²*chüung sü chüung chüung*, complete from first to last; ¹³*ling chüung*, near death; ¹⁴*chüung kiu*, at last, finally; ¹⁵*chüung sing kiék*, *kuoh*, to reap life's results—at death; ¹⁶*chüung sing t'oi' s'ü* the great matter of life—i. e. marriage.

種 A seed, a germ, a kernel; a sort, a kind, a class; that which sprouts: COM., ¹⁷*tiung' chüung*, to transmit, to propagate; ¹⁸*ong chüung*, sprouts of grain; ¹⁹*ngü chüung*, little fishes; ²⁰*chüung chüung*, sorts, kinds; ²¹*chak' chüung*, mixed; illegitimate, a

bastard; COLL., ²²*chüung' chi*, seed; ²³*ié' chüung*, to sow, to plant; ²⁴*ch'ioh, chüung*, seed-rice; ²⁵*sioh, chüung lo'* of the same kind or species.

踵 The heel; to follow one, to imitate, to go after one; to visit; to tread hard; to connect: ²⁶*chiék, chüung*, uninterruptedly.

煙 Fire burning up; to kindle, to burn: COM., ²⁷*hui' chüung*, an ember or coal to kindle with.

瘰 To swell up, to tumefy; a swelling; inflated, swollen: COM., ²⁸*p'eu' chüung*, swollen, inflated; ²⁹*wong chüung*, jaundiced and puffed; ³⁰*chüung tiung'* dropsical; ³¹*u ming' chüung tuk*, a sudden swelling or sore; COLL., ³²*mék, cheng' chüung*, the eyes much swollen; ³³*chüung k'i lí*, to swell up, to bloat.

從 To listen to, to follow, to comply with, to agree; to believe in; commencing from, place of origin; a preposition, through, by, from, in; since, whence; a way, a manner; compliance; a follower: also read ³⁴*ch'üung* and ³⁵*ch'üung'* q. v.: ³⁶*chüung mieng'* to assent to one's face: COM., ³⁷*chüung meng'* to obey orders; ³⁸*chüung ch'üung'* to follow the many; ³⁹*chüung pieng'* at convenience; ⁴⁰*chüung kwong*, compulsory; ⁴¹*chüung chüeng*, formerly; ⁴²*chüung ku' i dai*, from former times to the present; ⁴³*chüung ch'ü hai'* from this time on, henceforth; ⁴⁴*chüung liung*, to reform, as a prostitute; ⁴⁵*song'*

1 螞 3 搗 5 善 7 無 9 臨 11 結 13 大 15 魚 17 種 19 火 21 腫 23 從
斯 白 終 始 終 局 事 種 子 煙 脹 權
2 搗 4 慎 6 終 8 無 10 終 12 傳 14 雜 16 接 18 浮 20 從
米 終 身 終 身 終 身 種 種 踵 腫 命 前

chüng, to obey, to follow; 'chai'
ka chüng ho' ch'ok, *ka' chüng*
hu, before marriage she obeys her
 father, after marriage her hus-
 band; COLL., 'chüng t'au ek, ne'
 item by item from the first; 'chüng
sing chai' ch'ó' k'í, to make over
 new again.

(71) Chwa.

抓 Read *chau*; coll. *chwa*:
 to scratch, to titillate; to
 tear with claws; to grasp,
 to snatch, to clutch: 'chwa
pa liäng, to grasp by the
 collar; 'chwa *la hong*, to mark
 or scratch in clutching; 'chwa
má' t'ioh, fails to clutch it.

揸 Read *cha*; used in the
 Paik Ing for the coll.
chwa: to take; to pull,
 to draw, to drag; to pull
 out, to draw, as lots: the
 preceding character is commonly
 used instead of this: 'chwa *ch'ok*,
 to pull out; 'chwa *ch'íeng*, to
 draw lots; 'chwa *pá*, to draw
 cards; 'chwa *k'íeng*, to draw a
 bad card.

爪 Claws, talons, nails; to
 scratch, to claw; to take
 up with the fingers; an
 agent, a minion; the 87th
 radical: also read *chau*,
 q. v.: 'chwa *nyu*, claws and
 teeth; *met.*, emissaries, assistants.

(72) Chwah.

Chwah. A coll. word: to vary
 from a model or stand-
 ard; to err, to miss, to
 mistake: *yong' chau chwah*, *k'ó'*
 varies from the pattern; *kauk*,
chwah, a bone displaced, sprained.

(73) Chwai.

Chwai. A coll. word: to eat:
chwai kaing' accustomed
 to eat it; *chwai 'pa*, or
chwai 'pa 'pa, to eat heartily;
chwai má' k'ó' can't eat it all.

(74) Chwak.

攔 To grasp, to lay hold of;
 to take up with the hand.

緝 To bind, to tie; the lap-
 ping of a selvage, as in
 sewing.

(75) Chwang.

攢 Also read *chwang'*: to
 collect, to assemble, to
 come together; to place
 a coffin in a dead house;
 poles and thatch to cover a coffin.

鑽 An awl, a gimlet, an
 anger, a drill; to bore, to
 drill, to pierce, to perfo-
 rate; *met.*, to worm your-
 self into, to investigate se-
 crets; to pry into, as abstruse
 doctrines: 'chwang *chi mi*
kiéng, the farther you bore the
 harder it is; *met.*, deep, abstruse;
com., 'chwang *le'* to toil for
 wealth, avaricious.

躐 Also read *chang'*: to
 walk, to advance; to flee,
 to run away; to scatter,
 to put to flight; to hasten,
 to urge, to quicken, to
 press: 'chwang *pwo'* to hasten
 one's steps.

績 To connect things to-
 gether, to continue, to car-
 ry on, to take up where
 another left off; to imi-
 tate, as virtues: 'chwang *séu'*

¹在 出 ²從 ³從 起 ⁴抓 ⁵抓 ⁶抓 ⁷揸 ⁸揸 ⁹揸 ¹⁰揸 ¹¹爪 ¹²鑽 ¹³鑽 ¹⁴躐 ¹⁵躐
 家 嫁 頭 新 抓 喇 賣 出 牌 牙 彌 堅 躐
 從 從 一 再 巴 痕 着 揸 揸 之 利 步
 父 夫 二 做 額 〇 〇 籤 空 之 緒

or ¹⁴*chwang* *sing*, to carry on the work of a predecessor.

纂 Interchanged with the last: a kind of carnation band or cord, a red tassel or tape; to connect; to collate; to compile a work: ²¹*chwang* *siu*, to collate, to examine and revise.

瓚 Also read *chang*: a sort of stone scepter made with a cup, used in pouring out libations; a kind of bottle used in worship.

⁶*Chwang*. A coll. word: full-fleshed, hearty, hale, stout.

聰 Read ⁶*kwang*; coll. *chwang* in imitation of Foochow Mandarin: to profit, to make gain in trade: ²*chwang* *le* to make gains; ⁴*tó chwang* ⁶*kwi* ⁶*a* *chiéng*, gain a few cash more.

饌 To eat, to drink; to feed persons, to provide for; dressed food; delicacies, condiments, relishes: *seng* ²*chwang* a rich banquet; com., ⁶*ngau chwang* meats, delicacies.

撰 To regulate, to correct, to dispose in order; to grasp; to compose, to record; a statute, a rule; a received maxim; a business, an act; to edit, to revise books, to publish: ⁶*siu chwang* to record; a title of the first Hanlin academician; ^{7e} *chwang* strange, marvelous; ⁸*chwang* ²*chié* to compose works. Read

saung to reckon. Read ⁶*song*, to select, to commission.

譔 Used for the last: to admonish, to exhort by precepts; to communicate instruction: ⁶*chwang* ²*ung*, to write essays; ¹⁴*chwang* ²*suk*, to narrate.

(76) Chwi.

槁 To beat anything with a piece of wood; a kind of hard wood.

頤 Read *twi*; coll. *chwi*: full, jutting out, prominent, as a forehead; full and rising in the middle, as the contents of a vessel: ¹¹*chwi* *keng*, or *chwi* ⁶*k'i* *li*, rising, as leavened bread.

水 Water, liquids, fluids; fluid, running; clear, watery, limpid; aquatic; a stream, a river; a tide, the tide; a passage, the time of going by water from one place to another; danger by flood, inundation; the first of the five elements; a discount on coin or bullion; trivial, common, as water; easy, gentle, unstable; the 85th radical: com., ^{12c}*u* ⁶*chwi*, rain water; ¹³*chwi* ⁶*k'au*, a town at the foot of the Min rapids; ¹⁴*chwi* ⁶*hwo* ⁶*hu*, water-carriers and fire-kindlers; ⁶*chwi* ²*twai* spring tides; ¹⁶*chwi* ⁶*sieu*, neap tides; ¹⁶*chwi* ⁶*kieu*, half-moon dumplings, stuffed and boiled; ¹⁷*chwi* ⁶*seng* the nature of water; *met.*, yielding, as said of bad women; ¹⁸*chwi* ⁶*ung*, ripples; ¹⁸*song* ²*chwi*, to go with the tide; ²⁰*chwi* ⁶*k'auk*, a puddle; ²¹*chwi*

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|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 續 | 8 聰 | 幾 | 5 穀 | 7 異 | 9 譔 | 11 頤 | 13 水 | 夫 | 16 水 | 15 水 | 20 水 |
| 承 | 利 | 個 | 饌 | 撰 | 文 | 高 | 口 | 15 水 | 水 | 餃 | 紋 |
| 2 纂 | 4 多 | 錢 | 6 修 | 8 撰 | 10 譔 | 12 雨 | 14 水 | 小 | 17 水 | 19 順 | 21 水 |
| 修 | 聰 | ○ | 撰 | 制 | 述 | 水 | 火 | ○ | 性 | 水 | 銀 |

'*ch'ook, teng*' to engrave and publish.

緝 To join, to connect, to sew or tie together; to oversee royal robes; mixed, variegated; to stop, put an end to; fences or pasture-makers in ancient courts.

輟 To stop, to desist from; a repaired carriage: '*hok, pok, ch'ook*, to study incessantly.

(81) Chwong.

This syllable in its various tones is interchangeably read *Chiong*, q. v.

(82) Ch'a.

差 A mistake, an error; mistaken, erroneous; to err, to differ, to miss the mark; difference, discrepancy; fault, excess; differing, unlike, unassorted; also read '*ch'á* and '*ch'i*', q. v.: com., '*ch'a ch'auk*, error, mistake; used for death in coll. books; '*ch'a pok, tó*, nearly, almost; '*ch'a pok, teng*, unlike, of different sorts; '*hung hó pok, ch'a*, not the least error; coll., '*ch'a tek, hwong*' a great difference; '*ch'a sioh, pwo*' differs by one step—to vary slightly, a little too late; '*ch'a sioh, hiéng*, a narrow escape from danger; '*mó ch'a ié*, unchangeable, fixed.

叉 A fork in a road; a prong, a crotch; to cross or interlace the fingers: com., '*ch'a ch'iu*, to interlace the fingers; '*t'iek, ch'a*, an iron fork; '*yá*' *ch'a*, evil spirits; coll., '*sang ch'a t'io*'

three diverging roads; '*sioh, kong sioh, ch'a*, a straight mark and a cross—error-marks in compositions; '*ch'a má' t'ioh*, can't fork it.

杈 To fork out, to nip; to drive out, to pitch out, to strike.

杈 Used for the last: diverging branches of a tree; an instrument for catching fish; a prong for sticking mud-fish: '*ch'a ngü*, to fork fish; com., '*ch'a t'iong*' a pronged stick; a long wooden fork; coll., '*aung ch'a*, a long-handled prong, used in shops.

The first also read *ch'a*: streams or roads diverging: '*sang ch'a lo' k'eu*, a trivium; '*sang ch'a ó*, a river in Liautung.

瘥 Read '*ch'ó*'; coll. '*ch'a*: to recover from sickness; convalescent, recovered; a slight ailment, a slight epidemic like the influenza: com., '*sau ch'a*, slightly better; coll., '*pang' á' ch'a*, the sickness has abated somewhat; '*wai ch'a*, much better; '*chek, chiéng' m'wong ch'a*, steadily improving; '*cheng má' kiéng' ch'a*, no improvement in the disease.

炒 To roast in a pan or boiler; to fry in fat or oil: com., '*ch'a ch'ai*' to fry vegetables in oil; '*ch'a ch'au*, to fry with a seasoning of distiller's grains; coll., '*chiéng ch'a*, to fry and roast; '*ch'a mi*, or '*ch'a mi t'ong*, sug-

¹ 剗 ² 定 ³ 學 ⁴ 輟 ⁵ 差 ⁶ 錯 ⁷ 差 ⁸ 不 ⁹ 差 ¹⁰ 不 ¹¹ 遠 ¹² 叉 ¹³ 叉 ¹⁴ 叉 ¹⁵ 叉 ¹⁶ 杈 ¹⁷ 杈 ¹⁸ 杈 ¹⁹ 魚 ²⁰ 岔 ²¹ 岔 ²² 岔 ²³ 路 ²⁴ 口 ²⁵ 稍 ²⁶ 瘥 ²⁷ 炒 ²⁸ 菜 ²⁹ 炒 ³⁰ 糟

ared rice roasted and formed into cakes; 'ch'a p'woi' to heat and dry over a fire; 'ch'a chieu, to roast and scorch, to toast thoroughly; 'ch'a kó pi, to roast coffee; 'ch'a má' sák, kóng má' lang' fry it and it does not get done through, boil it and it does not become tender; met., a block-head.

吵 Read 'ch'au; coll. 'ch'a: to disturb, to annoy, to tease: 'ch'a t'iong, to disturb a place of recreation; 'ch'a 'ngu hiá, to throw everything into confusion; 'p'ah, 'ch'a, to cause trouble; 'k'ok, chu wai' 'ch'a 'ngwai, you stay here and annoy me!

'Ch'a. A coll. word, as in 'ch'a seng, or 'ch'a jeng, a short time since, a little while ago.

鈔 Interchanged with 'ch'au (to copy): a document, a government paper; a bank-note, a receipt; paper money: com., 'chiéng ch'a' (or 'chiéng p'ieu') government paper; 'pwang' 'ngung pwang' ch'a' half in silver, half in paper; COLL., ch'ek, siáng 'ngung sang siáng ch'a' seven parts silver, three parts paper.

詫 To talk extravagantly, to vaunt; to deceive: 'k'wa ch'a' to boast; 'ch'a' nga' startled; 'ch'a' e' strange, in doubt.

吒 Used for the last: to foam and sputter in anger; to talk angrily; to grumble: in the coll., to trouble, to interfere with: 'ch'ek,

ch'a' to rail at; COLL., 'p'ah, ch'a' to disturb, to cause failures.

姪 A handsome girl, a beautiful unmarried young lady.
Ch'a.

蜡 To bind up, to seal up; sealed up, as in winter; a sacrifice at the end of the year, when all things are sealed up by the cold.
Ch'a.

柴 Firewood, fuel, faggots; wood, brushwood; to stop up; to guard, to defend: com., 't'ó, ch'a, to gather firewood; 'ch'a tó, a wood cleaver; 'ch'a tang' a picul of wood; 'ch'a nga, a wood broker; 'ch'a hu, a sudorific medicine; COLL., p'wai' ch'a, to split wood; ch'a kaik, a sickle for cutting grass; ch'a t'au kioh, blockheads, stupid workmen; 'ch'a k'ah, or ch'a' chio k'ah, wood dealers; ch'a h'oi, fuel; ch'a pa, bundles of wood; ch'a tong, a block to cut or pound on; ch'a p'woi' chips, shavings; ch'a mi hu ch'a' "wood-and-rice husband and wife," scil. living together only while their stores last; ch'a k'ook, billets of wood; 'ch'a ngu, a wooden fish; met., a blockhead.

瘵 Thin, lean, emaciated, sick; met., vicious, depraved; bad, spoiled, ruined: COLL., ch'a ngaing' a kind of paralysis; 'ch'a pe' utterly vicious; ruined, as business; cheng' yá ch'a, a wasting disease; 'ch'ó, ch'a, to degenerate; to go on and spoil it; m'ek, tu ch'a k'ó' eyes fixed in death.

1 炒 2 焙 3 吵 4 五 5 屈 6 我 7 半 8 誇 9 詫 10 詫 11 異 12 拍 13 吒 14 柴 15 刀 16 柴 17 牙 18 柴 19 客 20 瘵 21 坐 22 痺 23 吵 24 場 25 罇 26 拍 27 只 28 塊 29 錢 30 鈔 31 半 32 銀 33 半 34 詫 35 詫 36 詫 37 詫 38 詫 39 詫 40 詫 41 詫 42 詫 43 詫 44 詫 45 詫 46 詫 47 詫 48 詫 49 詫 50 詫 51 詫 52 詫 53 詫 54 詫 55 詫 56 詫 57 詫 58 詫 59 詫 60 詫 61 詫 62 詫 63 詫 64 詫 65 詫 66 詫 67 詫 68 詫 69 詫 70 詫 71 詫 72 詫 73 詫 74 詫 75 詫 76 詫 77 詫 78 詫 79 詫 80 詫 81 詫 82 詫 83 詫 84 詫 85 詫 86 詫 87 詫 88 詫 89 詫 90 詫 91 詫 92 詫 93 詫 94 詫 95 詫 96 詫 97 詫 98 詫 99 詫 100 詫

Ch'a. A coll. prefix, as in *ch'a ch'a*, forks; forked, transverse, crossed.

(83) Ch'á.

妻 A wife, a partner, a spouse, a consort taken with legal ceremonies: *ch'ëü ch'á*, to marry a wife; com., *ju ch'á*, husband and wife; *ch'á chü*, wife and children; *k'aik, ch'á*, "destroys the wife"—as fortune-tellers say of a husband's adverse horoscope; *ch'á chü hák*, a happy and united family; *p'au ch'a piék, chü*, to leave wife and children, as when going on a journey; *t'auk, ch'á kié' chü*, to entrust wife and children to another's care. Read *ch'á*; to give a daughter in marriage to one.

萋 Luxuriant foliage: *ch'á ch'á*, thick foliage; moving clouds; to exert one's self, as an officer does; *ch'á chü*, cautious, reverential.

悽 Similar to the next: *grieved, afflicted, sorrowful; suffering from hunger: ch'á ch'á*, famishing; com., *ch'á ch'ang*, or *ch'á ch'ang ch'á*, pitiable, distressing.

淒 Intense cold; bleak, cloudy, wintry, stormy, a cold wind; shivering, freezing; calamitous; afflicted, grieved: *ku ch'á*, solitary, lonely; *hung 'a ch'á ch'á*, sleety wind and rain; com., *ch'á liang*, or *ch'á liang ch'á ch'ang*, pitiable, grievous; afflicted.

縷 The stripes, colored or plain, in silken fabrics; ornamented, blended colors and stripes.

棲 To roost, to perch, to nestle; to sojourn, to stay at; to reside, to settle down; to rest, to repose, at peace; a perch, a sleeping place, lodgings: *ch'á seng*, a place to live, a home; *chang ch'á*, temporary lodgings; com., *ch'á sing*, or *ch'á chi*, or *ch'á p'oh*, a stopping place; coll., *mó tóí' ch'á p'oh*, no place to stay, no home.

差 Read *ch'ai* in the dictionaries; coll. *ch'á*: a messenger, a commissioner, an ambassador, one sent to manage affairs; to send, to commission: also read *ch'a* and *ch'i*, q. v.: com., *k'ing ch'á*, an imperial commissioner; *meu ch'á*, to look out for business; *tong ch'á*, to be a policeman; *chiék, ch'á*, the bearer of a memorial to the emperor; *ch'á k'iang*, or *ch'á sai*, to send, to commission; *ch'á sung*, revenue cutters; *ch'á lá*, a policeman's fees; *ngwong ch'á* (coll. *ch'á yáh*, or *ch'á n'eng*), messengers, bailiffs; *paing ch'á*, to provide for officers while traveling; *ch'á cha*, a police search.

糶 A vulgar character, used in the *Paik, Ing* for coll. *ch'á*: flour made from rice: *kwí ch'á* rice flour for steamed dumplings; *t'ai ch'á* to sift rice flour; *ch'á chio*, coarse particles in pounded

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|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 娶妻 | 3 妻子 | 5 妻子 | 6 抛妻 | 7 萋苴 | 9 悽慘 | 11 風雨 | 12 淒涼 | 14 暫棲 | 16 欽差 | 13 當差 | 20 差船 |
| 2 夫妻 | 4 尅妻 | 好合 | 別子 | 8 悽悽 | 10 孤淒 | 13 棲生 | 15 棲身 | 17 謀差 | 19 差使 | 21 差查 | |

rice; *ch'á' ch'á' pah*, as white as rice flour; *'saëng' ch'á'* a present of rice flour to a family in mourning; *'juoi ch'á'* presents in return for rice-flour.

(84) Ch'äè.

蒞, A vulgar character used in the *Paik, Ing*; a kind of long gourd with a rough deep-green skin: COLL.,

'sié ch'äè' a long serpentine gourd; *'ch'äè' nong*, gourd-pith—used as a medicine; *'ch'äè' mó*, seed-gourds; *'ch'äè' pang*, a frame to trail gourd-vines on.

擦 Read *ch'ak*,; used for the coll. *ch'äè'*: to rub with the hands or feet: Ch'a. *'ch'äè' kwong kwong*, to rub smooth; *'ch'äè' k'i*, or *ch'äè' k'ó'* or *ch'äè' mó*, to rub off; *'ch'äè' má' k'i*, can't rub it off.

Ch'äè' A coll. word: to scold, to repel sternly: *ch'äè' neng*, to scold people; *tó'i' ch'äè'* to rail at each other.

(85) Ch'äèk.

軸 Read *tük*,; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'äèk*,: a chart, a map; a hanging picture or drawing; pasteboard for maps, &c.: *'pooi' ch'äèk*, to make pasteboard for charts; *'ché' ch'äèk*, a scroll with inscriptions; *'wa' ch'äèk*, drawings, pictures; *ch'äèk, t'an*, the lower roller of a chart; *ch'äèk, sioh, hok*, one map, one hanging picture; *'k'u ch'äèk, má' kiäng*, old charts are not salable.

Ch'äèk, A coll. intensive particle, as in *ch'äèk, ch'äèk, sing*, or *ch'èk, ch'äèk, sing*, quite fresh, span-new.

(86) Ch'üeng.

諍 Read *ch'ang*, used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'üeng'*: to make another angry; to provoke; mutual recriminations: *'ch'üeng' k'i ch'üeng'* angry recriminations.

Ch'üeng' A coll. word, as in *ch'üeng' k'i*, to bristle up, as hair; to rise, to flame up, as fire: *'tau hwok, ch'üeng' k'i li*, the hair bristling; *k'e' ch'üeng' ch'üeng' k'i*, steam rising; anger flaming up.

(87) Ch'ah.

冊 Read *ch'ahk*,; coll. *ch'ah*,: a slip, an inventory, a register, a list; a census-book; a patent or commission of nobility: *'chü ch'ah*, a register; books; *'hok, ch'ah*, to examine the official records; *'chai' ch'ah*, recorded; *'chäu' sieu ch'ah*, revenue report to the emperor; *'ch'ah, kwong'* documents, law-books; *kau tai' ch'ah*, a transfer-paper; *'piéng' lang ch'ah*, official list of literary candidates; *'ting' k'eu ch'ah*, a census of population; *ch'ah, hung*, a patent of nobility; a commission, as to appoint a king of Loochoo.

策 Read *ch'ahk*,; coll. *ch'ah*,: a book, an essay, writings: *ngo' tó' ch'ah*, essays on the five themes at the 3d session of examina-

¹送 ⁸蛇 ⁵蒞 ^光 賣 ¹⁰字 ¹⁴古 ¹³諍 ^冊 冊 ¹⁵冊 ^冊
²回 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
³蒞 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
²回 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
³蒞 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
²回 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
³蒞 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
²回 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
³蒞 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
²回 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
³蒞 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
²回 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
³蒞 ⁴蒞 ⁶擦 ⁷擦 ^起 起 ⁹縉 ¹¹畫 ¹⁵核 ¹⁷奏 ¹⁸卷 ²⁰丁
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tions for Kūjin—hence called ¹*sang tiang ch'ah*, ²*cheng' tiang ch'ah*, the prize essay of the first Kūjin, and list of graduates, as forwarded to Peking; ³*hiang se' ch'ah*, essays at the 3d session of the provincial examinations; ⁴*chü ch'ah*, books; ⁵*tó' ch'ah*, to compare copies with the original essays; ⁶*muong' ch'ah*, subjects for 3d session essays; ⁷*ting' se' ch'ah*, essays of the Chintz at the examination before the emperor.

Ch'ah, A coll. word, as in *ch'ah*, *k'i*, to raise up, to lift; to help one rise; *ch'ah*, *keng*, to raise high.

Ch'ah, A coll. word, as in *ch'ah*, *ch'ih*, almost, nearly, within a little: *wang tó' ch'iu ch'ah*, *ch'ih*, *p'ah*, *p'cai* 'carried the bowl in his hand and almost broke it.

(88) Ch'ai.

纔 Read *ch'ai*; coll. *ch'ai*: now, just now; scarcely; used in imitation of the court dialect; the common colloquial is *ch'ih*, q. v.: ¹*ch'ai ch'ai*, just now; ²*ch'ai ch'ai k'ó* 'has just gone.

猜 To guess, to conjecture, to doubt; to dislike, to abhor; to fear, to apprehend, lest: ¹*teng ch'ai*, enigmas on lanterns; ¹¹*ch'ai tok*, to judge of; ¹²*ch'ai pok*, *ch'ok*, inconceivable; COM., ¹³*ch'ai 'siong*, to suspect; *si ch'ai*, to "guess poetry"—by supplying the missing word; *ch'ai kung*, to "guess the fist," or number of extended fingers,

morra—a drinking game; *ch'ai me'* to guess a riddle; COLL., *k'üuk*, *nü ch'ai*, for you to guess.

釵 A broad hairpin; *met.*, females: COM., ¹⁴*ch'ai Ch'ai*, *k'wang 'siu sek*, hairpins, rings, and head-ornaments in general; ¹⁵*hung ch'ai p'ó' kiang'* to scatter the hairpins and break the mirrors; *met.*, a family broken up.

采 Interchanged with the next three: to pluck, to choose, to take with the hand; variegated, adorned with colors; cities or lands allotted to officers for revenue; a surname: ¹⁶*ch'ai kwo'* to select sentences; *pek*, *seu'* *ch'ai*, a white ground takes the colors; COM., ¹⁷*hoa ch'ai*, variegated, beautiful; ¹⁸*ngu ch'ai*, the five colors.

採 To select, to pick, to pluck, to choose, to take with the hand: COM., ¹⁹*ch'ai má*, to buy up for government, as rice; *ch'ai leng*, or *ch'ai leng 'ku*, to collect money (as for the dragon-boat festival) by beating gongs, and drums; *ch'ai leng kó*, "songs of the Lotus," sung at the dragon-boat festival; *ch'ai ta*, to pick tea leaves.

采 Lands or cities allotted for the revenue of officers: *ch'ai te'* territory set apart for grandees; *lieu ch'ai*, officers jointly ruling a circuit.

彩 Variegated, ornamented with different colors, elegant, gay-colored; beautiful, as figures in silks and

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ¹ 三場策進 | ² 呈策 | ³ 策書 | ⁴ 策問 | ⁵ 策策 | ⁶ 試策 | ⁷ 纔纔 | ⁸ 纔去 | ⁹ 纔燈 | ¹⁰ 猜 | ¹¹ 猜度 | ¹² 猜 | ¹³ 不出 | ¹⁴ 釵環首飾 | ¹⁵ 分釵破鏡 | ¹⁶ 采句 | ¹⁷ 采華 | ¹⁸ 五采 | ¹⁹ 採買 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|

gems; lucky, pleased: COM.,
 'kwoong 'ch'ai, glossy, brilliant;
 'ch'ai 'wa' painting in colors;
 'ch'ai 'saik, variegated; COLL.,
 'ch'ai 'ch'èa' fine prospect, said of
 a flourishing family, festivities, &c.;
 'ng' t'èng 'pa'h, 'ngwai 'ch'ai
 't'au, don't injure my good omen!
 scil. by uttering infelicitous words;
 'hwa 'ch'ai, a gift to a messenger;
 'sieu 'ch'ai, douceurs—as to
 waiters in eating houses; 'hak,
 'ch'ai, to encore, to praise;
 'k'oi 'ch'ai, to commence any
 business; 'mèk, 'ch'ai, a good eye,
 discriminating taste.

綵 Interchanged with the
 last: variegated silks or
 satins; festoons, streamers:
 COM., 'ch'ai 'tiu, red silk
 for festoons; 'ch'ai 'ki, red
 silk banners borne before gradu-
 ates and at funerals; 'ch'ai 'pwo' red
 cotton cloth; 'lùng hong' 'ch'ai
 'piàng, presents of cakes before
 weddings; 'kièk, 'ch'ai 'yong
 teng, to wreath festoons and
 light lanterns; COLL., 'ch'ai 'kaik,
 festoons; 'saèng' 'ch'ai, to send
 silks and satins (to the betrothed);
 'sang 'cheng 'ch'ai 'kieu' a three-
 storied ornamented sedan; 'p'wak,
 'ch'ai, to wear silken scarfs, as
 graduates do.

栲 A sort of tree, the wood
 of which is hard and dura-
 ble like that of the chest-
 nut or locust.

睬 To pay attention to, to
 notice, to greet: 'pok, 'ch'iu
 (or 'ch'ieu) 'pok, 'ch'ai, the
 cut direct, to pay no atten-
 tion to.

菜 Vegetables, edible herbs,
 greens; food, viands:
 'ch'ai' 'saik, an emaciated
 look; 'su 'ch'ai' vegeta-
 bles: COM., 'ch'ai' 'huong,
 a garden of herbs; 'chau 'ch'ai'
 pickled vegetables; 'hai 'ch'ai' sea-
 weed, limpets; 'sieu 'ch'ai' con-
 diments of leaves and greens;
 COLL., 'siàh' 'ch'ai' to be a vege-
 tarian; 'ch'ai' 't'au, the turnip-
 radish; 'ch'ai' 'ch'èng, salted leaves
 of vegetables; 'pah, 'ch'ai' cabbage;
 'ch'ai' 'chai, vegetable sprouts;
 'ch'ai' 'kang, dried vegetables;
 met., rumped clothes; 'ch'ai' 't'ong
 'pwo'ng' herb-soup and rice—thank-
 offering to the 'a' 'kai'; 'ch'ai'
 'huk, "herb-Budh," i.e. a vege-
 tarian; 'ch'ai' 'pié, or 'ch'ai' 'pó, 'pié,
 the outer leaves of vegetables;
 'ch'ai' 'kwok, vegetable stalks;
 'ch'ai' 't'èng 'ch'ai' 'lá 'si, the
 vegetable worm perishes with the
 vegetable; met., the sinner dies in
 his sins; 'mwoi' 'siàh, 'sang 'nik,
 'ch'ai' 'pwoh, 'siong 'siong' 'sá
 't'èng, expects to be deified before
 he has fasted three days.

蠆 A bee; an insect having
 a sting; a kind of scorpion
 with a long tail: 'p'ung
 'ch'ai' a bee; 'ch'ai' 'mwoi,
 the sting of a bee.

蔡 Grass, herbs, esculent
 herbs; a law, a rule; name
 of a feudal state, now
 Juning-fu in the southeast
 of Honan; a tortoise: 'ch'ai'
 's'èk, a prince of the Chow
 dynasty.

纒 An adverb of time; just
 now, near, at hand; short-
 ly, presently, then, at once;

¹光 ³彩 ^拍 ⁵綵 ⁷綵 ^綵 ^燃 ^綵 ^不 ¹³蔬 ¹⁵糟 ¹⁷小
 彩 色 我 綢 布 餅 燈 轎 睬 菜 菜 菜
²彩 ⁴怀 ⁶綵 ⁸龍 ⁹結 ¹⁰三 ¹¹不 ¹²菜 ¹⁴菜 ¹⁶海 ¹⁸蜂
 畫 通 頭 旗 鳳 層 飲 菜 菜 海 蜂
 畫 通 頭 旗 鳳 層 飲 菜 菜 海 蜂

scarcely, barely: in the coll. read *ch'ai*, q. v.: ¹*ch'ai dai*, just come; ²*ch'ai k'ó*, then it will do; ³*hwong ch'ai*, then, just now.

豺 Read *chai*; coll. *ch'ai*: a ravenous beast, a wolf or lynx: ⁴*ch'ai long*, a wolf; ⁵*ch'ai long sing kang*, a wolf's heart; *met.*, cruel.

(89) Ch'aik.

側 Side, the side, on the side, lateral; to incline, to bow down, to bend; mean, perverted, low; rebellious, seditious; only one: in the coll. read *ch'aik*, q. v.: ⁶*sang ch'aik*, hill-side; ⁷*tieng tieng hwang ch'aik*, tossing to and fro, sleepless; ⁸*ch'aik muk*, to cast hateful glances at; ⁹*ch'aik, 'ngi*, to incline the ear; ¹⁰*hwang ch'aik*, rebellious; com., ¹⁰*ch'aik, sek*, a concubine.

測 To fathom, to sound; to estimate, to measure; ¹¹*ch'aik, tok*, to fathom, to investigate; ¹²*pok, -ch'aik*, inscrutable, as a sudden death; ¹³*ch'aik, che* to dissect words—a species of divination.

惻 Secret grief; distress; to pity, to commiserate, to sympathize: in the coll. anger, envy: com., ¹⁴*ch'aik, 'ung*, tender-hearted, humane; ¹⁵*k'u ch'aik*, grieved; COLL., *ch'aik, sing*, or *ch'aik, ch'aik, sing*, displeasure; distressed, as by death of friends; *ch'aik, sing taeng* deep envy; *ch'aik, 'si neng*, "envious to death"—filled

with envy; *ch'ie cheng* ²*ch'aik*, to weep bitterly; *ch'aik, 'neng po' ch'ieu' neng kang*, to envy the rich and mock the poor.

策 A thorn, a spike, a prick-le; to prick, to pierce with a thorn.

策 A bamboo slip, such as books were once engraved on; a book, a writing; a stratagem, a plan, means, an expedient, a scheme; to whip, a switch, a whip; a divining slip: in the coll. read *ch'ah*, q. v.: ¹⁶*ch'ü ch'aik*, books; com., ¹⁷*kié' ch'aik*, a scheme, a contrivance; ¹⁸*tieng ch'aik*, a capital plan; ¹⁹*hiong' ch'aik*, to submit a plan.

册 A list, an inventory, a register; a census-book; a patent or commission of nobility; to choose, to plan, to contrive: in the coll. read *ch'ah*, q. v.: ²⁰*ch'ü ch'aik*, books; ²¹*sü ch'aik*, a historian.

柵 Posts of a stockade, a railing; a stockade: in the coll. read *chak*, q. v.: ²²*ch'aik, gwong*, street-gates.

拆 To break up or open, to split; to destroy, to pull down, to take away; to dissect, to take to pieces: ²³*ch'aik, eng* to dismiss from office; *ch'aik, 'wei*, to destroy; *ch'aik, 'k'ai*, to split, to open.

坼 To rive, to crack, to open, to burst open, as buds; split, riven, cracked: *kak, ch'aik*, the bursting of buds.

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(90)

Ch'aing.

識¹ To verify, to prove, to fulfill; a prognostic, an omen, a sign: COM., Ch'ien. ¹ch'aing' tieu' a prophecy, an omen; ²ch'aing' chü, a priest's fees; ³ch'aing' ngü, prophetic sayings; COLL., maëng' ch'aing' a prophetic dream; ch'aing' ngai, the omen is bad.

襯⁴ Inner garments; to give, to assist, to patronize, to befriend; to give effect to, to illustrate, to show off; to match: COM., ⁴puü ch'aing' to illustrate by examples; ⁵ch'aing' sang, long dresses worn by Manchu women and concubines; ⁶ch'aing' i, or ⁷ch'aing' pö, a Taoist's gown.

櫛⁸ An inner coffin; to collect firewood. Read kwang' a bueket for drawing water. Ts'en.

倩⁹ Beautiful, good, comely, fair, personable, as youths; a pretty mouth, smiling; a daughter's husband; to borrow for a purpose, to serve an occasion: in the coll. read ch'iang' q. v.: ⁹ch'aing' tai' to employ a substitute, for, instead of; ¹⁰mi ch'aing' fine, beautiful. Ch'ien.

蒨¹¹ Used for the next: luxuriant herbage: fine growing grain; fresh, new; fine, illustrious. Ch'ien.

茜¹² A plant, called ¹²ch'aing' ch'ö, the root of which dyes red or madder; one sort gives the carnation color, once used to dye the imperial robes. Ts'en.

(91)

Ch'aiu.

湊¹³ To collect, to gather; to run together, to run into each other; a gathering on the water, as at a regatta; to go with, to enter together; a concurrence, as of circumstances; in the coll. to add to, to increase, to supply a deficiency: COLL., ¹³ch'aiu' ching, to add more cash; ¹⁴ch'aiu' king, to add to one's troubles; ¹⁵tiëng ch'aiu' to add to; ¹⁶ch'aiu' sioh, chiah, to add one more; ¹⁷ch'aiu' lá nang' confusion worse confounded; ¹⁸ch'aiu' tuang' to increase the mortgage and sell off; ¹⁹ch'aiu' so' to make up the number; ²⁰ch'aiu' pö' to grow richer and richer; ²¹chak, ch'aiu' to add in at random.

(92)

Ch'ak.

察²² To examine, to judge, to search out the truth, to observe closely, to look into all the particulars: COM., ²²cha ch'ak, to scrutinize; ²³sing ch'ak, to examine, as one's own heart; ²⁴sá' ch'ak, to examine carefully; ²⁵ch'ak, ch'ok, to ferret out; ²⁶ch'ak, ching, to investigate the circumstances of; ²⁷ch'ak, twak, to examine and decide officially; ²⁸ang' ch'ak, si, provincial judge; ²⁹sek, kauk, ch'ak, to neglect to examine. Ts'a.

擦³⁰ To rub with the hand; to rub hard: ³⁰mó ch'ak, to rub smooth. Ch'a.

扱³¹ Wrongly used for the next: to take, to receive; to raise; to courtesy with the hands bowed to the

- 1 識 2 識 3 識 4 陪 5 襯 6 襯 7 襯 8 倩 9 美 10 茜 11 美 12 美 13 美 14 查 15 查 16 細 17 察 18 察 19 察 20 按 21 按 22 覺 23 察 24 察 25 察 26 察 27 察 28 察 29 察 30 察 31 察

ground; to tuck up the skirts.

插, To insert, to pierce, to set in, to stick into, to tuck in; to thrust into or through; to transplant; to set in a socket; to meddle, to interfere in, to help; an iron-pointed pole used for carrying sheaves or prying up clods, in which sense the next is used: COM., 'ch'ak, hwa, to insert flowers, as in a vase; 'ch'ak, liu, to stick willow boughs, as a charm at the Ch'ing ming festival; COLL., 'ch'ak, ch'ang, to stick up green twigs, as one does when leprous, to ward off the disease from his village; ch'ak, ong, to set out rice shoots; 'ch'ak, ch'ioh, to stick up a candle; met., a boat going down stern foremost; ch'ak, ch'oi, to interrupt by talking; 'ch'ak, 'ch'ó má, sing, "stick grass in the hair and sell one's self into slavery"—as the poor say when pressed for money; 'ch'ak, pek, n'eng tai, to meddle in other people's business; 'king ch'ak, tai, willing to help.

鍤, Iron farming utensils, spades; a pointed pole to carry sheaves called 'hó' ch'ak,; a needle: used in the coll. for a flat hairpin ornamented with green swallow feathers: COLL., 'ch'ak, ak, a hairpin casket.

畝, To pound off the husks of wheat; a pounder used in building earth walls: used for ch'ak, (to insert): 't'ak, ch'ak, a pounder used in making earth walls,

in the coll. called t'ak, 'ch'u.

歃, To drink each other's blood in spirits; to bloody the lips—a form of oath: 'ch'ak, hiék, to let blood and touch the lips with it—an oath of blood.

插, Garments with a double border: COM., 'ch'ak, kaäk, the pieces inserted at the sides where the skirts separate.

(93) Ch'ang.

參, To be concerned with; to join with for consultation, to advise, to give counsel to; to blend, to mix, to adulterate, to mix in, as inferior goods; to form one of three; to have an audience, to see one; to impeach, to report to the throne on other officers; confused, mixed, as colors; a deposition, an impeachment; the 20th constellation comprising the stars a, b, g, d, e, x, é, and k, in Orion: 'ch'ang hiok, to wait upon a superior; 'ch'ang 'k'ó, to examine; COM., 'ch'ang meu, to plan, to scheme; 'ch'ang pai, or 'ch'ang kieng' to visit a superior; 'ch'ang chiong' a colonel; 'ch'ang 'ch'a pok, chá, uneven, unassorted; 'kwang ch'ang, to depose from office; 'ch'ang wong, a degraded officer; COLL., 'ch'ang 'ch'oi, to add water; met., to talk covertly; 'ch'ang taeng' to cool by adding cold water.

摻, A delicate hand, a hand with tapering fingers; fine, tapering, small; to take up with the hand.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

筴 Bamboos varying in length; a pandean pipe; a hairpin.
Ts'an.

驂 Three horses abreast in a chariot; the horses outside the thills, called 'ch'ang ma; 'wo'ak, ch'ang i ch'ang' (Confucius) loosened the outside horse and gave it (to a poor man).
Ts'an.

青 Read ch'ing; coll. ch'ang; the color of nature, as the azure sky, or the green of growing plants; a green or blue tint; a dark color; wan, pale, sallow; 'woi' ch'ang, or ch'ing ch'ang, dark, jet black; 'tiéng ch'ang, a reddish black; 'tiék, ch'ang, iron-gray; 'ch'ang kak, a kind of green frog; 'ch'ang 'kiáng, apricots; 'ch'ang 'kwo, "the green fruit"—olives; ch'ang 'k'ang, "blue vein"—a fierce fellow; ch'ang 'lang, dark blue; 'ch'ang sioh, porphyry; ch'ang ch'ang lioh, lioh, dark and greenish; ch'ang pok, ch'ang 'lang pok, 'lang, neither black nor blue; met., as one neither decidedly wise nor silly; 'ch'ang i, "dark clothes"—a play-actor in female dress; ch'ang i siáng' black silk thread; 'ch'ang pwo' black cotton cloth; 'ch'ang wong, dark yellow, jaundiced.

生 Read seng; coll. ch'ang: raw, green, unripe; met., ignorant, unskilled; a stranger; 'ch'ang ch'ek, raw varnish; 'hwang ch'ang, "becomes more and more raw"; 'met., at last

unwilling; 'ch'ang siáh, eaten raw; 'k'i ch'ang, to insult a stranger; 'ch'ang 'leng, things raw and cold—seil, to be eaten sparingly; 'ch'ang 't'au, "raw head"—one ignorant, yet assuming; ch'ang sük, hong, uncured and cured tobacco; p'oung' ch'ang sük, half raw and half ripe or cooked; 'ch'ang te' a bulbous root—medicine for the blood; ch'ang 'kiáng, greatly frightened; ch'ang 'ch'iu, an unpracticed hand; ch'ang m'oung' taung' green and silly, as in teasing one excessively.

眚 Read 'seng; coll. ch'ang, as in 'ch'ang mang, blind; ch'ang mang pó' 'm'ico nu' p'oo, 'twai' the blind in getting wives wish only for large ones; met., to regard only size in choosing; ch'ang mang n'eng k'ié hak, 'ma, a blind man riding a blind horse; met., to attempt hazardous feats.

慘 Cruel, inhuman, hard-hearted; to be afflicted, pained, injured in mind; a superlative applied to sufferings, sad! lamentable!
Ts'an. "'ch'ang kok, unfeeling, tyrannical; com., 'ch'á 'ch'ang, most lamentable; 'ch'ang s'iong, pained, deeply grieved; coll., ch'á 'lióng, ch'á 'ch'ang, distressing, most pitiable; 'ch'ang 'lo, alas! 'ch'ang mó 'ch'ang, is it not sad?

慚 Like the preceding; pained, feeling acutely, grieved, distressed; sickened from former suffering; already, formerly;

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驂 青 青 仔 石 布 漆 生 頭 盲 慘 慘 恂

'ch'ang t'ak, to feel acutely.

醒 Read, *sing*; coll. 'ch'ang, as in 'ch'ing 'ch'ang, to awake, as from sleep or intoxication; 'p'wak, 'ch'ang, to arouse, to excite by appeal or instruction.

'Ch'ang. A coll. word, as in 'ch'ang 'ch'ang *sing*, just new; fresh and fine, as clothes.

粲 Half a 'tau or peck; a meal; fine rice, rice flour; many, much; fine, excellent, beautiful, as woman; to laugh, smiling; to examine; clear, bright; three girls together: 'pek, 'ch'ang' white rice, anciently called as a punishment; 'ch'ang' 'yong, laughing; clear, pure; 'ch'ang' 'ch'ang' 'i huk, beautiful clothes.

燦 Bright, clear, resplendent: com., 'ch'ang' lang' lustrous, brilliant; 'ch'ang' lang' kwong, bright, luminous.

讖 The first read 'ch'ang'; coll. 'ch'ang': to repent and confess; the prayers and incantations of Taoists and Buddhists for the dead: Ch'ien. com., 'king 'ch'ang' prayers and confessions; 'pai' 'ch'ang' to recite prayers, as employed priests do; 'ch'ang' h'ooi' to make penitent confession; 'ch'ang' 'tau, the worship of "Measure Mother" (guardian of children) on the 15th of the 8th moon; 'ch'ang' ngwoy' to regret (do away with) the vow—a ceremony enacted

when a previous prayer has not been answered.

璨 A brilliant gem, the luster of gems: 'ch'oi 'ch'ang' pendent gems; Ts'an. *met.*, hanging flowers.

'Ch'ang. A coll. word: strong, rude, fierce, eager, impetuous: 'ch'ang ma' eager, venturesome; 'ch'ang tek, 'heng, very strong and bold; 'ch'ang k'a 'ch'ang 'ch'iu, strong feet and hands—to act rudely; 'ch'ang ngu 'ch'ang 'ma, (like) a fierce ox or horse.

(94) Ch'au.

抄 To transcribe, to copy; to buy up, as forfeited goods; to confiscate, to sequestrate: in the coll. to beg, as priests do: the Ch'ao. second also read ch'a' q. v.:

'ch'au muk, ik, kwang, confiscated to the government; com., 'ch'au ch'iu, to transcribe a book; 'ch'au 'sia, to copy; 'ch'au chong, or 'ch'au t'ung' to buy forfeited goods at pawnshops; 'ch'au ka, to confiscate household property; coll., 'ch'au hwa' to beg subscriptions, as Buddhist priests do; 'ch'au 'la 'tu, to take a copy of; 'ch'iu 'ch'au k'woh, 'pwoy, a book of copied songs.

操 Read, 'ch'ó; coll. 'ch'au: to practice, as troops, to train, to drill; anxious, solicitous: 'ch'au lieng' to drill; 'teng 'ch'au, a winter drill; k'ang' 'ch'au, to review troops; 'ch'ui 'ch'au, a naval review; 'ch'au ping, or

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醒 粲 粲 爛 ○ 悔 願 沒 抄 書 脏 家 操

ch'au yéng, to drill troops; *ch'au sing*, or *ch'au sing pah*, *pok*, anxious, careworn.

搨 Read *ch'eu*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'au*: to hold up the dress in walking; to overhaul, to examine: *tióng ch'iu ch'au i*, to hold up the dress with both hands; *ch'iu wóng ch'au keng*, to push up the sleeves; *ch'au chak*, to raise and fasten (the skirts); *ch'au naung* or *ch'au ngu hiá*, to throw into utter confusion by overhauling.

草 Read *ch'ó*; coll. *ch'au*: grasses, herbs, plants with herbaceous stems, plants in general: *ch'au té* grassy lands; *met.*, disreputable places; *pek*, *ch'au pi*, to pull grass; *met.*, involved in trouble by others; *cha ch'au*, straw of the first rice crop; *ch'au yoh*, herb medicine; *ling hióng ch'au*, a fragrant plant used in hair oil; *ch'au t'ak*, a straw bed; *ch'au ch'á* coarse, badly done, as needlework, compositions, &c.; *ch'au li liák*, straw slippers without heels; *ch'au pau*, a straw pouch; *met.*, a simpleton; *ch'au á ma*, foot travelers; *ch'au á lá*, "straw-sandal fee"—to police going far; *ch'au neng kiáng tiáng yá á páuk*, *téng*, even a straw image hearing it would be excited as by inspiration.

吵 To clamor, to wrangle; to annoy, to trouble, to tease; to interrupt one: *Ch'ao*. in the coll. read *ch'a*, q.v.:

COM., *ch'au*, to trouble, as evil spirits do; *ch'au yeu*, to annoy; *ch'au nau* to make a disturbance; COLL., *ké ch'au* (brogue *kaè* 'ch'au), to annoy one; *ch'au siáh*, to tease for food; *ch'au neng wóng*, prince of teasers; *ch'au nang seú* hard to bear the annoyance.

臭 Read *ch'eu*; coll. *ch'au*: effluvia, bad odor, putridity, stench; to stink, to smell, to rot; *met.*, vile, corrupt; disreputable, in bad odor: *ch'au k'e* a stench; *ch'au é* or *ch'au la é* a putrid scent; *ch'au lang* or *ch'au ho* rotten; *ch'au ch'ó*, or *ch'au sing ch'ó*, a fishy smell; *ch'au neng siéng*, the smell of milk; *ch'au má* to hoot, to rail at; *cheng ch'au* or *ch'au ngu seng* or *ch'au ngu haing* an intolerable stench; *ch'au miáng siáng*, a bad reputation; *ch'au sing kang*, a corrupt heart; *ch'au ché ong* "bad-odor luck"—said in jest of one who succeeds with poor talents; *ch'au hwoi ing*, smoked, as in being cooked; *ch'au kau k'auk*, *cheng si neng*, even a filthy ditch may drown people: *met.*, it's dangerous to trifle even with trivial faults.

(95) Ch'auk.

錯 To wash or plate with gold; stripes, striæ, as in stones or fabrics; to file, to polish; to tattoo; a stone for grinding gems, &c.; to mistake, to err, to do wrong; to slip, erroneous; mixed, in disorder, confused; crossed, barred: also read *ch'o* q.v.:

¹操 ²心 ³兩 ⁴搨 ⁵衣 ⁶早 ⁷草 ⁸草 ⁹草 ¹⁰鞋 ¹¹馬 ¹²作 ¹³吵 ¹⁴擾 ¹⁵臭 ¹⁶味 ¹⁷臭 ¹⁸臭 ¹⁹臭 ²⁰臭 名聲臭字 肝臭字運

sēu' ,si ch'auk, heng, the seasons rotate; COM., sek, ch'auk, or ch'auk. nguo' to err, to mistake; 'ch'a ch'auk, a mistake, an error; 'ch'auk, chak, mixed, miscellaneous; 'ch'auk, kwai' to be offended by mistake; COLL., 'ch'iong ch'auk, to err through haste, to do hurriedly.

蕞
絕
Ts'o.

A sheaf of coarse sedge, as used for straining spir- its through; to collect together; small, vile, insignificant, for which the first is commonly used.

撮
Ts'o.

To take a pinch with two or three fingers; a pinch, a pugil; to take up a little; to snatch; to bring together; a little; a meas-

ure of 256 grains; COM., 'ch'auk, mo' to snatch off one's cap; 'ch'auk, mo, to pluck hair or feathers; COLL., 'ch'auk, k'i, to pluck up; ch'auk, k'eng, to hire additional workmen; sioh, pa sioh, ch'auk, chek, ki, amassed by handfuls and pinches; ch'auk, sioh, kwop' to select one sentence; ch'auk, hwa, to cull out here and there; ch'auk, sa, to pinch (the throat in order to cure) colic; ch'auk, chieng, to borrow money; no ch'auk, to borrow.

(96) Ch'auung.

寸
Ts'un.

The Chinese inch, regarded as long as the middle joint of the finger, the tenth of a foot, and varies with the foot; a very little; the 41st radical: COM., 'ch'auung' ek, an inch and a tenth; 'ch'auung' siong' over an inch; 'huong ch'auung' hoang' the mind confus-

ed; 'ch'auung' kwang ch'ek, the three locations of the pulse—a medical term; 'ch'auung' mah, only an inch of pulse—near death; 'ch'auung' ing, an inch of time; COLL., 'ch'auung' ch'auung' 'po, mere bits precious—parsimonious; ch'auung' king nang 'mu ch'auung' kwong ing, with an inch of gold it is hard to buy an inch of time!

創
剗

To wound, to cut and injure, in which sense the first is also read ch'ong; to begin, to invent, to create, to found, to lay the Ch'uang foundation of; to reprove, to correct; the commencement, the first: 'ting ch'auung' to blame, to punish; COM., 'ch'auung' ch'io' to create; 'ch'auung' sié' to create the world; 'ch'auung' 'sü, to begin; the commencement; ch'auung' ngiék, üng e' 'siu ngiék, nang, to make a fortune is easy, to keep it is difficult; 'ch'auung' lié' to establish a custom.

門
Suan.

Read song or swang; coll. ch'auung': a cross-pin; a bar, a bolt; to bolt: 'huong ch'auung' a cross-bar; met., a sore on the abdomen; 'mwong ch'auung' a door-bolt 'ch'auung' mwong, to bolt the door.

闖

A horse going out of a door; to thrust out the head; to appear suddenly, to bolt out; suddenly, abruptly, forcibly; COM., 'ch'auung' to' to rush across the road, as before an officer when passing; 'ch'auung' wong mwong, to bolt by the gates of a yamun; ch'auung' kong' or ch'auung'

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錯	撮	撮	寸	亂	寸	懲	創	創	門	闖
雜	帽	起	上	寸	脉	創	世	例	門	道

ch'iong' a rough, lawless fellow.

闖 Read *ch'auŋ'*; coll. *ch'auŋ'*: to force one's way, to bolt ahead: *ch'auŋ' tié*, or *ch'auŋ' tié k'ó'* to bolt into a place; *'m'ouŋ ch'auŋ' m'ouŋ ch'auŋ'* just push ahead! as when uncertain of the way; *'ng'auŋ' ch'auŋ'* to rush about like a stupid fellow.

(97)

Ch'e.

飲

Read *ch'ēu'*; coll. *ch'e'*: the bride's dowry, sent to the bridegroom's house a few days before marriage; a corpse: *'ng'iang ch'e'* to carry the dowry with a display; *'ch'iek, ch'e'* to receive the dowry; *'ch'e' tang*, list of the articles sent; *ch'e' p'ieu'* the carriers' tickets—as checks for their pay; *'kiéŋ' ch'e'* to visit the corpse previous to its being encoffined.

餵

Read *ti*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'e'*: to feed a child; to feed, as the parent bird its young; *'ch'e' neng*, to feed with milk: *'ch'e' nié' kiäng*, to feed a child; *'ch'e' sioh, ch'ó'* give him a mouthful; *'ch'e' miéŋ'* to offer vermicelli (to the corpse in a sitting posture).

試

Read *sēu'*; coll. *ch'e'*: to try, to experiment, to test; to compare and find out; a test, a trial: *'ch'e' k'ang'* to test and see; *ch'e' m'ouŋ'* or *ch'e' ang m'ouŋ'* to try with questions; *'ch'e' ch'in tauŋ'* to test one's skill; *'ch'e' sioh, ch'e'* to make a trial; *ch'e' chong*, trial-toilet (of a bride);

ch'e' tiäng, "try the pan"—the bride's essay at cooking when the husband's friends are invited.

嘍

Read *ch'ó'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'e'* for which the last is commonly used: to try food, to taste: *'ch'e' sioh*, to taste food; *'ch'e' sióng*, to test by tasting.

Ch'e'.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'e' ch'ie'* to stab, to kill, as a chicken; *ch'e' ch'ēu'* to look about.

市

A market place, a square or open place where people trade; a crowd, groups of marketmen; crowded, vulgar, billingsgate; marketable, salable; to buy, to trade in the market; to bid, to offer a price: *'sieu' iŋ' k'ēŋ' ch'e'* low people frequent markets; com., *ch'e' ka'* the market price; *'m'ouŋ ch'e'* the regular shop-prices—in distinction from commission rates; *'ch'e' wong'* prosperous trade; *ch'e' pai'* (coll. *ch'e' p'i'*) dull trade; *'ch'ui ch'e'* the tide (which brings fish, etc.) to market; the tide serving; *sióng' ch'e'* opening of market; *'t'ó' ch'e'* close of market; *'ch'e' king*, state of the market; COLL., *ch'e' t'au*, a market place; *wa' ch'e' má' mó, chiéŋ'*, a brisk market but no profits.

嚏

Read *te'*; coll. *ch'e'* as in *hak, ch'e'* to sneeze; *'ch'e' hak, 'k'ui ch'ih*, to sneeze a few times; *ch'e' hak, má' ch'ok*, unable to sneeze.

Ch'e'.

A coll word: the obverse side of a cash; *ch'e' p'ok*,

¹闖 ³迎 ⁵飲 ⁷餵 ^仔 ¹⁰餵 ¹²試 ^一 ¹⁵嘍 ^近 ¹⁵市 ²⁰嚏
 裡 飲 單 乳 ⁹餵 麪 手 試 嘗 市 旺 喝
²闖 ⁴接 ⁶見 ⁸餵 一 ¹¹試 段 ¹⁴嘍 ¹⁶小 ¹⁷門 ¹⁹市 幾
 闖 飲 飲 餵 嘴 看 儂 人 市 景 隻

the obverse and reverse sides; *mong ch'è p'ok*, a game of twirling two cash and guessing heads or tails; *səng ch'è* both obverse sides up.

(98)

Ch'è.

初 Read *ch'u*; coll. *ch'è*: the first, the beginning; incipient, at first: *ch'è ek*, the first day of the month; *ch'è t'au*, the first few days of the month; *ch'ok, ch'è*, the commencement of next month; *ngwook, ch'è*, from the 1st to the 10th of the month; *tong, ch'è*, at the first, formerly; *ch'è kwi*, what day of the first decade is it? *ch'è ek, sek, ngo* the 1st and 15th days—are set days to burn incense to heaven and the gods; *ch'è sek, tié*, before the tenth; *ch'è sek, ngiè* just after the tenth; *ch'è kau ne sek, se* the 9th and 24th—are fast days; *ch'è sang, ch'è se mi, mó ngwook*, on the 3d and 4th it is eyebrow moon—new moon.

Ch'è. A coll. word: to scold harshly, to belch out a word or two in anger: *ch'è ngwai*, you speak harshly to me! *ch'è kaing* accustomed to scold.

(99)

Ch'ch.

Ch'ch. A coll. word, as in *ch'zh, k'ó* to go fast, to run away; *k'èuk, i ch'ch*, *k'ó* he has darted away from me; *ch'i ch'ch*, to rush past; *ch'eh, mó*, bolted! disappeared! *mwang tiéng ch'eh*, a kind of rocket; *ch'oi ch'eh*, a squirt; *ch'i ch'eh, ch'óh, ch'óh*, to rush to and fro.

(100)

Ch'ek.

柒 The numeral seven; used in coll. as a superlative or intensive: COM., *ch'ek, sek*, seventy; *sek, ch'ek*, seventeen; *ch'ek, Ch'i. ch'ek*, the seven sevenths—days of funeral rites for the dead; *ch'ek, ch'ui paik, sá* seven sons and eight sons-in-law—a numerous family; COLL., *ch'ek, kong paik, kong* (or *t'iang*), to talk deceitfully; *ch'ek, ch'ih*, seven (persons or things); *ch'ek, ka n'eng*, seven persons; *ch'ek, ié paik, ié*, the tall and short devils—attendants of the *'ngu tá*; *ch'ek, t'ung paik, k'iew* very quick to comprehend; *ch'ek, ki siong paik, ki á* (the mind confused) by many things; *ch'ek, p'wo paik, nak*, patched all over; *taung ch'ek*, close of the 49 mourning days.

叱

To scold, to cry out to; to hoot at; to mention: *ch'ek, ch'á* to hoot at; *Ch'á. ch'ek, ming ong ang*, give my name and salutations—an epistolary phrase.

尺

A cubit or Chinese foot of 10 *ch'auing*: in the coll. read *ch'ioh*, q. v.: *ch'ek, ch'auing* regular, proportioned; *sang ch'ek, kiéng* a three-foot sword; *chi ch'ek*, near, as to place; *ch'ek, hwook*, the looper or geometrical worm; *ch'ek, ek, chi, ch'ü*, an epistle; *l'eh, ch'ek, chi ku*, a minor reigning.

拭

Read *sek*; coll. *ch'ek*: to wipe, to rub with a dry cloth: *hok, ch'ek*, to dust and wipe; *ch'ek, mek, ch'ai*, to wipe away tears;

1初 8出 5當 7初 8七 八 八 12叱 13尺 劍 書 孤
一 初 初 一 十 壻 講 名 寸 尺 六 拂
3初 4月 6初 十 9七 10七 11叱 14三 尺 一 尺 拭
頭 初 幾 五 子 講 咤 間 安 尺 之 之 拭
○

ch'ek, 'iè tóh, to wipe chairs and tables; 'ch'ek, t'ah, to wipe clean.

赤 Carnation, purplish or light red, flesh color; naked, destitute, barren, poor; to redden; to denude; the 155th radical; in coll. read *ch'íah*, q. v.: *ch'ek*, saik, carnation color; 'ch'ek, 'chü, an infant; the people; 'ch'ek, tó' the equator; 'ch'ek, 'sing, sincere; COLL., *ch'ek*, 'pó t'eng 'ka chiäng' *king*, bright brass counterfeits pure gold; *met.*, a hypocrite; *ch'ek*, 'siéu 'siéu, nude, stripped to the waist.

漆 Varnish, lacquer, viscid or resinous juices that can be used in painting; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer; adhesive; **柒** exceedingly friendly, doating upon: 'keu *ch'ek*, 'sióng 'siéng, united as by glue and varnish—intimate friendship; *com.*, 'ch'ek, 'miéng' varnish-paste—for stopping holes; 'ch'io *ch'ek*, red varnish; 'iu *ch'ek*, paint and varnish; 'ch'ek, 'ch'oi, the quality or gloss of varnish; COLL., *ch'ek*, 'sa ho' a painter; 'ch'ang *ch'ek*, raw varnish; 'p'ah, *ch'ek*, 't'eng, to close up the cracks of a coffin with varnish; 'k'ëuk, *ch'ek*, 'ka' poisoned by lacquer; *ch'ek*, 'tek, 'hó, well varnished; *ch'ek*, 'sioh, 'kwó' to varnish one coat; 't'oi 'kwong *ch'ek*, highly polished varnishing.

膝 The knee, the patella; a long slender spear; *Ch'i.* 'ch'ek, 'ha' at the knee; *met.*, children; 'pe' *ch'ek*, 'nu 'ngang, the knees and

face of a slave—i. e., obsequious; *com.*, 'k'ok, *ch'ek*, to bend the knee; 'hok, *ch'ek*, stork's legs; *met.*, a long thin spear: in the coll. long-legged like a stork.

斥 To exclude, to expel, to drive off, to send off; to scold at; to pry into; far-reaching, extending to, extensive; plenty; saltish land: 'ming *ch'ek*, or 'tik, *ch'ek*, to reprimand sternly; 'ping *ch'ek*, to drive off; 'chi *ch'ek*, to point out one's faults; 'miéng' *ch'ek*, to rebuke one to his face.

戚 Used for the second below: a sort of pole-ax; *Ch'i.* to compassionate, to pity; mournful, sorry; aroused, vexed; deformed, marked in any way; near, related to, dear to; relatives: 'hiu *ch'ek*, 'sióng, 'kwang, mutual sympathy; *com.*, 'ch'ing *ch'ek*, kindred; 'siwong, 'ch'ing 'kwok, *ch'ek*, the imperial kindred; 'ch'ing, 'peng *ch'ek*, 'iu, kindred and friends; COLL., 'tié, 'ch'ing 'ngwoi' *ch'ek*, near and distant relatives; 'ch'ing *ch'ek*, 'twai' 'sá' all of one's kindred.

感 Used for the last; grief, sorrow; to be afflicted, sad, pained, mournful: 'iu *ch'ek*, sad, afflicted. *Ch'i.*

鍼 A sort of pole-ax, a bill; an ornamental kind of ax carried in processions. *Ch'i.*

Ch'ek. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ek*, *ch'íok*, to drink; *ch'ek*, *ch'ak*, to insert: *ch'ek*, *ch'auk*, to pluck with the thumb and finger; *ch'ek*, *ch'íák*, to rub, as clothes in washing; to

1 拭 3 赤 5 膠 6 漆 8 油 10 膝 奴 13 鶴 15 屏 17 面 19 皇 20 親
 潔 道 漆 麪 漆 下 顏 膝 斥 斥 親 朋
 2 赤 4 赤 相 7 硃 9 漆 11 婢 12 屈 14 明 16 指 18 親 國 戚 友
 子 心 聯 漆 水 膝 膝 斥 斥 戚 戚 戚

grate, to cut up fine, as vegetables.

賊

Read *chek*; coll. *ch'ek*; a thief, a robber, a bandit, a highwayman; seditious, those who rise against the government, the enemy: a term of reproach: 'ch'ek, 'pi, banditti; 'ch'ek, 'tong, or 'ch'ek, 'ho, a band of thieves; 'ch'ek, 'sen or 'ch'ek, 'so, a den of thieves; 'hai 'ch'ek, a pirate; 'hoang 'ch'ek, rebels; 'ch'ek, 't'au, leader of thieves; 'pah, 'taung, 'ch'ek, day-thieves; 'ch'ek, 'chung kak, a thief-catcher; 'niak, 'ch'ek, 'ping 'choung, to catch a thief by the articles stolen; 'ch'ek, 'ch'oi, 'ch'ok, 'sen, 'chi, a thief uttering an imperial edict; *met.*, he lies grandly! 'ch'ek, 'piu, "thief's talent"—used in scolding a pilfering child; 'ch'ek, 'mek, thief's eye; *met.*, keen eyesight; 'ch'ek, 'se, 'kek, 'weng'chó' necessity makes thieves. (101) Ch'ek.

鑿

Read *chok*; coll. *ch'ek*; a chisel, a punch; a cold chisel; to chisel: 'ch'ek, 'kiang, a small chisel; 'yeng 'ch'ek, a gouge; 'ch'ek, 'hiá (or 'pauk), burst it in chiseling; 'ch'ek, 't'au or 'ch'ek, 't'eng 't'au, to chisel through; 'ch'ek, 'má, 'sew can't endure the chiseling—i. e., teasing, as of a child; 'ch'ek, 'tieng 'pioung 'ling, able to chisel out the skies—has great ability. (102) Ch'eng.

撐

To prop, to shore up; to fasten open, as with a stretcher; to pole, to push off, to make a show; a fulcrum, a prop, a stay. Ch'eng.

賊

賊 1 賊 2 賊 3 窩 4 賊 5 反 6 賊 7 白 8 撞 9 賊 10 總 11 甲 12 憑 13 賊 14 目 15 賊 16 急 17 賊 18 仔 19 鑿 20 透 21 鑿 22 受 23 鑿 24 透 25 鑿 26 受 27 鑿 28 透 29 鑿 30 受 31 鑿 32 透 33 鑿 34 受 35 鑿 36 透 37 鑿 38 受 39 鑿 40 透 41 鑿 42 受 43 鑿 44 透 45 鑿 46 受 47 鑿 48 透 49 鑿 50 受 51 鑿 52 透 53 鑿 54 受 55 鑿 56 透 57 鑿 58 受 59 鑿 60 透 61 鑿 62 受 63 鑿 64 透 65 鑿 66 受 67 鑿 68 透 69 鑿 70 受 71 鑿 72 透 73 鑿 74 受 75 鑿 76 透 77 鑿 78 受 79 鑿 80 透 81 鑿 82 受 83 鑿 84 透 85 鑿 86 受 87 鑿 88 透 89 鑿 90 受 91 鑿 92 透 93 鑿 94 受 95 鑿 96 透 97 鑿 98 受 99 鑿 100 透 101 鑿 102 受 103 鑿 104 透 105 鑿 106 受 107 鑿 108 透 109 鑿 110 受 111 鑿 112 透 113 鑿 114 受 115 鑿 116 透 117 鑿 118 受 119 鑿 120 透 121 鑿 122 受 123 鑿 124 透 125 鑿 126 受 127 鑿 128 透 129 鑿 130 受 131 鑿 132 透 133 鑿 134 受 135 鑿 136 透 137 鑿 138 受 139 鑿 140 透 141 鑿 142 受 143 鑿 144 透 145 鑿 146 受 147 鑿 148 透 149 鑿 150 受 151 鑿 152 透 153 鑿 154 受 155 鑿 156 透 157 鑿 158 受 159 鑿 160 透 161 鑿 162 受 163 鑿 164 透 165 鑿 166 受 167 鑿 168 透 169 鑿 170 受 171 鑿 172 透 173 鑿 174 受 175 鑿 176 透 177 鑿 178 受 179 鑿 180 透 181 鑿 182 受 183 鑿 184 透 185 鑿 186 受 187 鑿 188 透 189 鑿 190 受 191 鑿 192 透 193 鑿 194 受 195 鑿 196 透 197 鑿 198 受 199 鑿 200 透 201 鑿 202 受 203 鑿 204 透 205 鑿 206 受 207 鑿 208 透 209 鑿 210 受 211 鑿 212 透 213 鑿 214 受 215 鑿 216 透 217 鑿 218 受 219 鑿 220 透 221 鑿 222 受 223 鑿 224 透 225 鑿 226 受 227 鑿 228 透 229 鑿 230 受 231 鑿 232 透 233 鑿 234 受 235 鑿 236 透 237 鑿 238 受 239 鑿 240 透 241 鑿 242 受 243 鑿 244 透 245 鑿 246 受 247 鑿 248 透 249 鑿 250 受 251 鑿 252 透 253 鑿 254 受 255 鑿 256 透 257 鑿 258 受 259 鑿 260 透 261 鑿 262 受 263 鑿 264 透 265 鑿 266 受 267 鑿 268 透 269 鑿 270 受 271 鑿 272 透 273 鑿 274 受 275 鑿 276 透 277 鑿 278 受 279 鑿 280 透 281 鑿 282 受 283 鑿 284 透 285 鑿 286 受 287 鑿 288 透 289 鑿 290 受 291 鑿 292 透 293 鑿 294 受 295 鑿 296 透 297 鑿 298 受 299 鑿 300 透 301 鑿 302 受 303 鑿 304 透 305 鑿 306 受 307 鑿 308 透 309 鑿 310 受 311 鑿 312 透 313 鑿 314 受 315 鑿 316 透 317 鑿 318 受 319 鑿 320 透 321 鑿 322 受 323 鑿 324 透 325 鑿 326 受 327 鑿 328 透 329 鑿 330 受 331 鑿 332 透 333 鑿 334 受 335 鑿 336 透 337 鑿 338 受 339 鑿 340 透 341 鑿 342 受 343 鑿 344 透 345 鑿 346 受 347 鑿 348 透 349 鑿 350 受 351 鑿 352 透 353 鑿 354 受 355 鑿 356 透 357 鑿 358 受 359 鑿 360 透 361 鑿 362 受 363 鑿 364 透 365 鑿 366 受 367 鑿 368 透 369 鑿 370 受 371 鑿 372 透 373 鑿 374 受 375 鑿 376 透 377 鑿 378 受 379 鑿 380 透 381 鑿 382 受 383 鑿 384 透 385 鑿 386 受 387 鑿 388 透 389 鑿 390 受 391 鑿 392 透 393 鑿 394 受 395 鑿 396 透 397 鑿 398 受 399 鑿 400 透 401 鑿 402 受 403 鑿 404 透 405 鑿 406 受 407 鑿 408 透 409 鑿 410 受 411 鑿 412 透 413 鑿 414 受 415 鑿 416 透 417 鑿 418 受 419 鑿 420 透 421 鑿 422 受 423 鑿 424 透 425 鑿 426 受 427 鑿 428 透 429 鑿 430 受 431 鑿 432 透 433 鑿 434 受 435 鑿 436 透 437 鑿 438 受 439 鑿 440 透 441 鑿 442 受 443 鑿 444 透 445 鑿 446 受 447 鑿 448 透 449 鑿 450 受 451 鑿 452 透 453 鑿 454 受 455 鑿 456 透 457 鑿 458 受 459 鑿 460 透 461 鑿 462 受 463 鑿 464 透 465 鑿 466 受 467 鑿 468 透 469 鑿 470 受 471 鑿 472 透 473 鑿 474 受 475 鑿 476 透 477 鑿 478 受 479 鑿 480 透 481 鑿 482 受 483 鑿 484 透 485 鑿 486 受 487 鑿 488 透 489 鑿 490 受 491 鑿 492 透 493 鑿 494 受 495 鑿 496 透 497 鑿 498 受 499 鑿 500 透 501 鑿 502 受 503 鑿 504 透 505 鑿 506 受 507 鑿 508 透 509 鑿 510 受 511 鑿 512 透 513 鑿 514 受 515 鑿 516 透 517 鑿 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透 685 鑿 686 受 687 鑿 688 透 689 鑿 690 受 691 鑿 692 透 693 鑿 694 受 695 鑿 696 透 697 鑿 698 受 699 鑿 700 透 701 鑿 702 受 703 鑿 704 透 705 鑿 706 受 707 鑿 708 透 709 鑿 710 受 711 鑿 712 透 713 鑿 714 受 715 鑿 716 透 717 鑿 718 受 719 鑿 720 透 721 鑿 722 受 723 鑿 724 透 725 鑿 726 受 727 鑿 728 透 729 鑿 730 受 731 鑿 732 透 733 鑿 734 受 735 鑿 736 透 737 鑿 738 受 739 鑿 740 透 741 鑿 742 受 743 鑿 744 透 745 鑿 746 受 747 鑿 748 透 749 鑿 750 受 751 鑿 752 透 753 鑿 754 受 755 鑿 756 透 757 鑿 758 受 759 鑿 760 透 761 鑿 762 受 763 鑿 764 透 765 鑿 766 受 767 鑿 768 透 769 鑿 770 受 771 鑿 772 透 773 鑿 774 受 775 鑿 776 透 777 鑿 778 受 779 鑿 780 透 781 鑿 782 受 783 鑿 784 透 785 鑿 786 受 787 鑿 788 透 789 鑿 790 受 791 鑿 792 透 793 鑿 794 受 795 鑿 796 透 797 鑿 798 受 799 鑿 800 透 801 鑿 802 受 803 鑿 804 透 805 鑿 806 受 807 鑿 808 透 809 鑿 810 受 811 鑿 812 透 813 鑿 814 受 815 鑿 816 透 817 鑿 818 受 819 鑿 820 透 821 鑿 822 受 823 鑿 824 透 825 鑿 826 受 827 鑿 828 透 829 鑿 830 受 831 鑿 832 透 833 鑿 834 受 835 鑿 836 透 837 鑿 838 受 839 鑿 840 透 841 鑿 842 受 843 鑿 844 透 845 鑿 846 受 847 鑿 848 透 849 鑿 850 受 851 鑿 852 透 853 鑿 854 受 855 鑿 856 透 857 鑿 858 受 859 鑿 860 透 861 鑿 862 受 863 鑿 864 透 865 鑿 866 受 867 鑿 868 透 869 鑿 870 受 871 鑿 872 透 873 鑿 874 受 875 鑿 876 透 877 鑿 878 受 879 鑿 880 透 881 鑿 882 受 883 鑿 884 透 885 鑿 886 受 887 鑿 888 透 889 鑿 890 受 891 鑿 892 透 893 鑿 894 受 895 鑿 896 透 897 鑿 898 受 899 鑿 900 透 901 鑿 902 受 903 鑿 904 透 905 鑿 906 受 907 鑿 908 透 909 鑿 910 受 911 鑿 912 透 913 鑿 914 受 915 鑿 916 透 917 鑿 918 受 919 鑿 920 透 921 鑿 922 受 923 鑿 924 透 925 鑿 926 受 927 鑿 928 透 929 鑿 930 受 931 鑿 932 透 933 鑿 934 受 935 鑿 936 透 937 鑿 938 受 939 鑿 940 透 941 鑿 942 受 943 鑿 944 透 945 鑿 946 受 947 鑿 948 透 949 鑿 950 受 951 鑿 952 透 953 鑿 954 受 955 鑿 956 透 957 鑿 958 受 959 鑿 960 透 961 鑿 962 受 963 鑿 964 透 965 鑿 966 受 967 鑿 968 透 969 鑿 970 受 971 鑿 972 透 973 鑿 974 受 975 鑿 976 透 977 鑿 978 受 979 鑿 980 透 981 鑿 982 受 983 鑿 984 透 985 鑿 986 受 987 鑿 988 透 989 鑿 990 受 991 鑿 992 透 993 鑿 994 受 995 鑿 996 透 997 鑿 998 受 999 鑿 1000 透

撐

A branch stretching out; a fulcrum, a prop, a support, a slanting post; to pole a boat. Ch'eng.

Ch'eng. A coll. word: to murmur, to complain, to find fault: 'ch'eng, 'i, find fault with him; 'ch'eng, 'ch'eng, 'siang, teasing, as a child does; 'ch'eng, 'hai, 'hai, to groan.

筴

Read 'sieng; coll. 'ch'eng; a brush broom, a besom; a coarse bamboo brush for cleaning out pots and kettles; to sweep away: com., 'ch'eng, 'ch'iu, a besom; 'ch'eng, 'ch'iu, 'sing, a comet; coll., 'tiang, 'ch'eng, a brush to cleanse pans and pots; 'ch'eng, 'k'ó' to sweep away; 'ch'eng, 'tong, to clean house—in the 12th moon; 'ch'eng, 'kuong' to copy compositions carelessly—as examination-copyists do, unless feed by the students.

秤

A steelyard: com., 'kwo, 'ch'eng' to weigh it; 'ch'eng' 'siu, one who attends to the weighing, as at salt-houses; 'ch'eng' 'cheng, the pointer on the top of scales; 'cheng, 'ch'eng' scales having a pointer; 'tau, 'ch'eng' the peck and scales, measure and weight; coll., 'ch'eng' 'kuang, a steelyard bar; 'ch'eng' 'juca, the notation of pounds and ounces on the bar; 'ch'eng' 't'ui, the poise; 'ch'eng' 'kau, the hook; 'ch'eng' 'nau, the cord to hold by in weighing; 'pang, 'ch'eng' the common catty of 16 oz.; 'wai, 'ch'eng' the large catty of 18 or 20 oz.; 'iu, 'ch'eng' the oil catty of 17 ⁸/₁₀ oz.; 'ek, 'paik,

1 賊 2 賊 3 窩 4 賊 5 反 6 賊 7 白 8 撞 9 賊 10 總 11 甲 12 憑 13 賊 14 目 15 賊 16 急 17 賊 18 仔 19 鑿 20 透 21 鑿 22 受 23 鑿 24 透 25 鑿 26 受 27 鑿 28 透 29 鑿 30 受 31 鑿 32 透 33 鑿 34 受 35 鑿 36 透 37 鑿 38 受 39 鑿 40 透 41 鑿 42 受 43 鑿 44 透 45 鑿 46 受 47 鑿 48 透 49 鑿 50 受 51 鑿 52 透 53 鑿 54 受 55 鑿 56 透 57 鑿 58 受 59 鑿 60 透 61 鑿 62 受 63 鑿 64 透 65 鑿 66 受 67 鑿 68 透 69 鑿 70 受 71 鑿 72 透 73 鑿 74 受 75 鑿 76 透 77 鑿 78 受 79 鑿 80 透 81 鑿 82 受 83 鑿 84 透 85 鑿 86 受 87 鑿 88 透 89 鑿 90 受 91 鑿 92 透 93 鑿 94 受 95 鑿 96 透 97 鑿 98 受 99 鑿 100 透

ch'eng' a catty of 20 or 21 oz.; *ting p'rang ch'eng'* a kind of steelyard used in fruit shops; *'kau' ch'eng'* full weight; *tsai' ch'eng' ch'ing' 'tié 'sieu ch'eng' ch'ing' ch'ok*, to buy by the large pound and sell by the small.

稱 Same as the preceding: a steelyard; to weigh, to adjust; suitable, as one wishes; corresponding to, satisfied with: also read *ch'ing*, q.v.: *'siong ch'eng'* suited to each other; *'pok, ch'eng'* unsuitable, not fitted; *'ung ch'eng'* to adjust, to regulate.

清 Cold, as weather, the person, things; frigid: com., *'yé, ch'eng'* hot and cold; *'ch'eng' 'tiéng*, winter; *'oi' ch'eng'* (coll. *kiäng ch'eng'*) to fear the cold; *'ch'eng' ch'ek*, cold accumulated (in the system)—a medical term; COLL., *só' ch'eng' 'ié*, "to occupy the cold chair"—rejected, not loved; *siäh, ch'eng' p'rang'* to eat cold rice; *met.*, unusually early; *á' ch'eng' 'a má'* are you cold? *ch'eng' 'tiäng ch'eng' ch'au'* "cold kettle and hearth," destitute, desolate.

沁 To sound, to fathom; *met.*, to comprehend; cold water; *met.*, to cool one's affections; a department in Shansi: *'ch'eng' 'ch'ui*, a large affluent of the Yellow river; *'ch'eng' 'ing' sing' pi*, to cool a person's affection.

Ch'eng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'eng' ch'iong'* to thread; *ch'eng' ch'üng'* to insert,

to join; *ch'eng' ch'ang'* to bolt; *ch'eng' ch'iang'* to hire workmen; *ch'eng' ch'iang'* to pierce; to join, as boards with bamboo pins; *ch'eng' ch'eng' ch'ang' ch'ang'* bristling of the hair; rising of rough flesh, as before an ague

田 Read *tiéng*; coll. *ch'eng'*: a field, a patch laid out in plats; land, a plantation, cultivated fields: *'ch'eng' te'* cultivated lands; *'ch'eng' huong*, fields and gardens; *'p'no' ch'eng'*, to set out rice-shoots; *'ch'eng' loi' ang*, snail-shell striæ; *met.*, waving streaks in wood; eddies; *'ch'eng' k'ie'* land deeds; *'ch'eng' ch'ing*, dikes between fields; *ch'eng' ch'ui*, the rent of fields; *'chó' ch'eng'*, to farm; *'huong ch'eng'*, uncultivated fields; *ch'eng' 'chio*, owner of lands; *lung niéng ch'eng'*, fields reaped in rotation—to support ancestral worship; *ch'ui ch'eng'*, fields for the support of a student; *ch'eng' meng'* the chief ownership of land—which pays the taxes, etc.; *ch'eng' kang*, secondary proprietorship of one who rents and divides; *'ch'eng' k'ui 'mu*, how many acres has the lot? *kung ch'eng' ng' kav' só' 'ch'ui*, thirsty fields are insatiable; *met.*, the gains not enough to satisfy creditors.

蠶 Read *chang*; coll. *ch'eng'*; the silk-worm, caterpillars which weave cocoons: *'ch'eng' keng*, the silk worm; *'ch'eng' keng' si*, cocoons; *ch'eng' keng' t'o' si* (or *wong si*), the silk-worm weaving silk; *'yong*

¹至 ⁸不 ⁵熱 ⁷畏 ⁹沁 ^心 ¹²田 ¹⁴田 ^契 ^田 ^幾 ²¹蠶
²秤 ^稱 ^清 ^清 ^水 ^脾 ^園 ^螺 ¹⁶田 ¹⁸荒 ^畝 ^繭
^相 ⁴勻 ⁶清 ⁸清 ¹⁰沁 ¹¹田 ¹³佈 ^紋 ¹⁵田 ¹⁷塍 ¹⁹田 ²⁰蠶 ^繭
^稱 ^稱 ^天 ^積 ^人 ^地 ^田 ^田 ^做 ^田 ^繭 ^繭 ○

ch'eng keng, to rear silkworms; *ch'eng keng pieng' ngó*, silkworms change to moths; *ch'eng keng siáh₂ niöh₂*, the silkworm eats the leaves; *met.*, to eat greedily, a ravenous appetite; *ch'eng keng 'sai*, silkworm dirt—used medicinally for sore eyes.

Ch'eng². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'eng² ch'ong²* to twist, to wring, as clothes; *ch'eng² ch'iong²* to put up, as the boards of a shop-front, or the movable doors of shelves; to attach, as uppers to the soles of shoes.

(103) Ch'eng.

葱 Read *ch'ung*; coll. *ch'eng*; onions: ¹*ch'eng chio*, onions cut up fine; ²*ch'eng t'au*, onion bulbs; ³*ch'eng 'k'iu saung²* onions, ^{Ts'ung.} chives and garlic; ⁴*ch'eng pah₂*, the stalk just above the bulb; a very light blue; ⁵*sang ch'eng hwa*, to sprinkle bits of onions in cooking; ⁶*ch'eng t'au ta*, decoction of onions and tea, used in measles and colds; ⁷*ch'eng kwong*, onion-stalks; *met.*, things made hollow, as hairpins and ear pendants; *ch'eng kwong chang²* a circular punch or chisel.

菖 Read *ch'iong*; coll. *ch'eng*, as in ¹*ch'eng pwo*, sweet flag, used on doors as a charm, on the 1st day of the 5th moon; ²*hang ch'eng pwo hwa 'hang tek k'wi*, sweet flag rarely blooms; *met.*, a rarity, a wonder, as one strangely benevolent.

(104)

Ch'eu.

搨

Ch'io.

To seize, to take hold of with all the fingers; to rumple; to take, as the guitar.

筍

A strainer made of wicker or bamboo for straining spirits.

臭

Ch'ou.

To track by the scent; effluvia, savor, smell, odor, stench, putridity; to rot, to stink; a bad name, disreputable: in the coll.

read *ch'au²* q. v.: ⁹*ch'eu ho²* putrid; spoiled; ¹⁰*au sing au ch'eu²* without sound or smell—recondite, as principles; ¹¹*mi ch'eu wang² nieng*, a bad name lasts forever; *COM.*, ¹²*hong ch'eu pok, ti*, can't tell fragrance from stench.

嗅

Ch'ou.

To smell, to perceive odors, as a dog does; plaintive cry of birds.

糗

Ch'ou.

Roasted or parched wheat or rice; coarsely pounded rice, like grits: ¹³*ch'eu liong*, food of dried grain: ¹⁴*ch'eu ne²* parched rice-cakes.

趨

Ch'ou.

To walk, to go, as if weary.

榱

Ch'au.

A vulgar character, used in *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'eu²*: wood, a tree; wooden; timber, lumber:

¹⁵*ch'eu sioh₂ tau*, a tree; ¹⁶*ch'eu muk*, trees, woods: ¹⁷*pa ch'eu²* to climb trees; *ch'eu² sing*, silvan elves; *chiék, ch'eu²* to graft a tree; *ch'bi² ch'eu²* to fell trees; *ch'eu² lui²* timber; *ch'eu yeng²* a

¹葱 ²葱珠 ³葱白 ⁴葱頭 ⁵葱管 ⁶葱頭茶 ⁷葱管茶 ⁸菖蒲花 ⁹菖蒲花罕 ¹⁰的開無聲無臭 ¹¹臭腐 ¹²臭萬年 ¹³香臭不知 ¹⁴糗餌 ¹⁵榱一 ¹⁶榱株 ¹⁷榱 ¹⁸木爬榱 ○

tree full of leaves and blossoms; *ch'eu' ku k'ó* the tree decayed; *'ch'eu' kwok*, billets of wood; *ch'eu' nioh, taung' tioh, t'au*, "(fears lest) a leaf may fall on his head"—wanting in boldness.

愁 Mournful, sorry, sad, chagrined: COM., *'iu, ch'eu*, sad; *'ch'eu' k'u*, grieved, distressed; *'ch'eu' mong'* dispirited; *ch'eu' mi*, a distressed look; *'sieu ch'eu*, to assuage grief.

(105) Ch'üü.

娶 To marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage; the 2d also read *'ch'ü, q. v.*: COM., *'ka' ch'ü* betrothing daughters and taking wives; *'wong ch'ü* has married a wife; *'ch'ü' ch'ü' taik, ch'ü' ch'iek, ch'ü' saik*, choose a wife for her virtues, a concubine for her beauty.

趣 To run, to go, to advance quickly; to see what is pleasant and hasten to do it; to regard pleasantly; sprightly, playful, graceful; amusing, pleasing: *'e' ch'ü' intention*; *'chi ch'ü' the purport of*; COM., *'ch'ü' hong' pok, tung*, dispositions differ; *'che' ch'ü' desire, purpose*; *'ching ch'ü' gratified, a relish for*; COLL., *'ch'ü' remarkably amusing, novel*; *'mó ch'ü' not worth seeing.*

覷 To spy, to look at, to peep; to descry, to reconnoiter: COM., *'tói' ch'ü' to look at each other*; COLL., *'ch'ü' ching*, to see correctly; Hsien. *'ch'ü' ch'ü' to gaze at*;

ch'ü' 'chüi, look at water; *met.*, to spy out beforehand, as thieves do; *'ch'ü' tio'* "looks at the road"—said of one gazing at the floor when near death; *ch'ü' pah, pah*, look at nothing—helpless, hopeless; *k'üuk, i ch'ü' sioh, a' ng' hó 'yong*, if he gives you a look, you can't well exist! *ch'ü' pang'* to visit a sick person; *'k'üung' ch'ü' near-sighted*; *ch'ü' t'üeng siäh, p'ung'* to trust to heaven for food.

飲 Light, nimble, sprightly; to help, to assist; to compare; for, instead: in the coll. read *ch'e' q. v.*: *'ch'ü' cho'* to aid, as by a gift of money.

次 Neither first nor last, medium, second in order; coming after, inferior, secondary; next, succeeding; to put in order; a halting place, an encampment; a rest-house, an inn; a shed, a stall; a mansion; a position, as of the stars; a time; a place, a station; to halt, to reach: *wok, ch'ü' to break the order*; COM., *'ch'ü' sän' or ch'ü' tá'* order, arrangement; *so' ch'ü' several times*; *ch'ó' ch'ü' hurried, impatient*; *'ch'ü' 'ch'ü*, the 2d class of merit: *ki' ch'ü' the next in order*; *ch'ü' nang*, the 2d son; COLL., *ch'ü' pah*, second quality of white, as sugar, vermicelli, etc.; *miäng ch'ü' order of names*; *shü' shü' ch'ü' ch'ü' every time, repeatedly.*

束 The next is commonly used instead of this: a thorn, a prickle, a sliver, a sharp slit. Tz'u.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 榷 | 3 愁 | 5 嫁 | 7 娶 | 8 意 | 10 趣 | 11 志 | 13 對 | 15 覷 | 17 近 | 19 次 |
| 榷 | 悶 | 娶 | 妻 | 趣 | 向 | 趣 | 覷 | 覷 | 覷 | 序 |
| 2 愁 | 4 消 | 6 完 | 娶 | 9 旨 | 不 | 12 情 | 14 覷 | 16 覷 | 18 飲 | 20 次 |
| 苦 | 愁 | 娶 | 德 | 趣 | 同 | 趣 | 真 | 路 | 助 | 取 |

刺¹ A thorn, a sting; to pierce, to prick, to thrust a sharp point into; to embroider; to brand, to tattoo; to cut into; a visiting card, because it was once cut in wood; to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole a boat; to reprimand, to blame, to criticise; to lampoon; satire; to pry into, to overhear; to examine: 'ch'ëü' seu' to embroider; 'mong ch'ëü' a thorn; 'ch'ëü' 'sü, the Prefect of a chau; com., 'ch'ëü' 'k'aik, a concealed murderer.

處² A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition; added to some nouns it often forms the concrete: also read 'ch'ü, q. v.: 'hó ch'ëü' where? com., 'kauk, ch'ëü' or ch'ëü' ch'ëü' everywhere; 'sëü' ch'ëü' the four quarters; sëü' ch'ëü' ü, müong, no way out; mel., in remediless straits; 'oi' ch'ëü' a place; 'ch'ëü' 'sü, the 14th solar term; 'ch'ëü' ch'ëü' kung 'chü ch'ëü' ch'ëü' 'sieu äng, there are good and bad men everywhere; coll., ch'ëk, ch'ëü' pié' to run all about.

載³ Insects that irritate the skin; a hairy, poisonous caterpillar, called 'mó ch'ëü'.

Tzu.

(106)

Ch'ëük.

觸⁴ To gore, to push, as an ox; to excite, to oppose: 'kang ch'ëük, excited, inspired by; com., 'ch'ëük,

¹刺 ³刺 ⁵各 ⁷位 ⁹處 ^處處 ¹⁰毛 ¹²觸 ^生生 ¹⁵躑 ¹⁷迫 ¹⁹捕
²繡 ⁴史 ⁶處 ⁸處 ^處處 ^處處 ¹¹螫 ¹³犯 ^情情 ^躑躑 ^促促 ^捉捉
^芒芒 ^何何 ^四四 ^處處 ^暑暑 ^子子 ^小小 ^感感 ^觸觸 ^怒怒 ^躑躑 ^促促 ^捉捉
^刺刺 ^處處 ^處處 ^暑暑 ^子子 ^人人 ^觸觸 ^景景 ^怒怒 ^躑躑 ^狹狹 ^賊賊

hoang' to insult, to incur anger; 'ch'ëük, 'king seng ching, feelings excited by the circumstances; ch'ëük, nuk, siong sing, distressing to the sight and painful to the mind; coll., 'yá ch'ëük, or cheng' ch'ëük, greatly distressed by.

歎⁵ To be choked with anger, full of choler: com., 'ch'ëük, no' made angry; Cho. coll., ch'ëük; 'si, angry to death; ch'ëük, 'pa, filled with rage; ch'ëük, pang' sick from excessive choler; ch'ëük, 'soi, or ch'ëük, pi, vexed, displeased at.

躑⁶ To walk unsteadily: 'tik, ch'ëük, irresolute, to walk unevenly; 'krooh, ch'ëük, to walk with short and halting steps.

促⁷ To constrain; urgent, pressed upon; near, short, close, small; shortened, hampered: 'p'aik, ch'ëük, very urgent; 'ch'ëük, hiék, straitened; ch'ëük, ch'ëk, knees to knees, as in sitting opposite.

澁⁸ To soak, to steep in water; feces, dregs; in the coll. scurf on the hands, incrustations: coll., siong' ch'ëük, incrustated, as dirty bowls; ch'ëük, kak, kau' a thick crust adhering; p'ah, pong' ch'ëük, to chisel off urinary incrustations—for medicinal uses.

捉⁹ To seize, to grasp, to gripe and hold, to catch: 'poo' ch'ëük, to seize; Cho. 'ch'ëük, chek, to catch thieves.

蹴
Ts'u.

Similar to the next two: to tread on, to press with the foot, to kick: 'ch'ëuk, yong, reverential.

蹙
Chu.

Hurried, quick; uneasy, anxious, distressed; to tread on: 'kek, ch'ëuk, hurried, urgent; COLL., ch'ëuk, nang kw' the suspense hard to bear.

顙
Ts'u.

To frown, to knit the brows: 'ch'ëuk, ak, or ping ch'ëuk, to frown.

篚

A lifting-net for fish, made of fine bamboo network.

直
Ch'u.

High, eminent; equal, even, straight; to raise; luxuriant growth.

Ch'ëuk. A coll. word: to cut, to chisel or saw off: ch'ëuk, sioh, kiéng, "reduce an edge," as in making a tub smaller; ch'ëuk, 'toi, to shorten, to reduce the length.

(107) Ch'ëung.

銃
Ch'ung.

A sort of hatchet; commonly used for bored iron; a gun, a blunderbuss, a ginjall, a pistol: com., 'chio' ch'ëung' to cast guns; 'ch'ëung' ka' gun carriages; 'ch'iu ch'ëung' small guns, pistols; 'ch'ëung' 'siu, musketeers; 'sá ch'ëung' to clean or scale guns; COLL., pong' ch'ëung' or 'wi ch'ëung' to fire off guns; ch'ëung' sóh, the fuse or trigger-cord.

敷

As in 'tiok, ch'ëung' to come unasked: COLL., ch'ëung' 'lá siäh, or 'ch'ëung' 'tié lí siäh, to invite one's self to eat; 'ch'ëung' 'tóh, to come unbidden to the table.

Ch'ëung'. A coll. word; to insert, to put into its place: ch'ëung' pang' to insert a handle; ch'ëung' 'k'a tóh, a table with movable legs; ch'ëung' kak, or ch'ëung' tung' to insert tightly.

Ch'ëung'. A coll. word, as in ch'ëung' 't'o' to vomit from inhaling offensive odors; ch'ëung' 'tióh, ch'au' e' to inhale stench.

Ch'ëung'. A coll. word, as in ch'ëung' 'tióh, to meet, to fall in with; ch'ëung' 'ch'í 'king, have met with this state of things; ch'ëung' 'ch'iu, or ch'ëung' 'ch'ai (spoken ch'üng' 'ch'iu, &c.), to thrust in the hand and take at random.

(108) Chi.

癡痴

Stupid, dull, inapt; fool ish, silly, idiotic; lustful, hankering; out of his head, wandering: 'ch'i ching, dotting on; salacious; com., Tz'u. 'ch'i 'siong, a silly thought; 'ch'i hang' or 'ch'i tai, a dolt, a booby; 'ch'i 'sing wong' 'siong, the (vain) hopes of the foolish; COLL., 'ch'i ch'i 't'ënk, t'ëuk, to draw back sillily, as one peering and then avoiding; 'ch'i nang seng' kw' 'k'ieu 'nü, a stupid (but honest) man is better than a crafty woman.

1蹴 3顙 5銃 7銃 9敷 梨 12癡 14癡 16癡 17癡 18癡 巧
然 類 架 首 敷 儂 情 漢 心 癡 男
2急 4鑄 6手 8洗 10敷 11敷 18癡 15癡 妄 縮 勝
蹙 鑄 手 洗 敷 入 想 獸 想 縮 過 ○

嗤 Laughing, to laugh at, to ridicule: 'ch'ü', 'ch'i', to laugh at one's self, *scil.*, for blundering.
Tz'u.

媼 Ugly, unhandsome; a homely woman; lewd, worthless, foolish: 'ngiêng', 'ch'i', pretty and homely.
Tz'u.

蚩 A worm; ignorant, stupid; unpolished, rustic; sincere; to impose on; to treat as if ignorant, to despise: 'ch'i', 'ch'i', blunt, honest; 'ch'i', 'mang', the uneducated people.
Tz'u.

雌 The female of birds, the hen; *met.*, weak: com., 'ch'i', 'hüng', female and male; *met.*, a pair; 'ch'i', 'hüng', 'piêng', a pair of cudgels.
Tz'u.

笞 To punish with a bamboo, to bastinado; to correct so as to reform; to scourge, to flog, to bamboos: 'piêng', 'ch'i', to flog.
Ch'ih.

鴟 A kind of owl or hawk: *met.*, as in 'ch'i', 'tióng', to act unscrupulously; 'ka'k', 'ch'i', or 'ch'i', 'hieu', the horned owl.
Ch'ih.

差 Uneven, projecting irregularly: also read 'ch'a' and 'ch'a', q. v.: 'ch'ang', 'ch'i', uneven, irregular.
Ch'a.

'Ch'i'. A coll. word, as in 'ch'i', 'k'i', 'li', ruffled, as feathers; 'ch'i', 'ch'ie', 'ch'ie', rough, uneven.

'Ch'i'. A coll. word: to snatch, to catch at, as the skirts of one running: 'ch'i', 'tek', 'tioh', caught, grasped; 'ch'i', 'má', 'tioh', can't catch him.

'Ch'i'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ch'i', 'ch'ü', to twirl, to turn, as in alathe; 'ch'i', 'ch'ó', to twist, to roll between the hands.

齒 The upper teeth; *met.*, the mouth, words; to speak of; age, years; sort, class, associates, equals; to commence; to sort, to class by the age; to record, to write in; the 211th radical: in the coll. 'ngai' and 'k'i', q. v.: 'ch'i', 'nga', upper and lower teeth; 'niêng', 'ch'i', or 'ch'i', 'so', age, years old; 'ch'i', 'tióng', elders; 'pok', 'ch'i', not speak of him—he is worthless; com., 'k'ü', 'ch'i' (coll. 'k'ü', 'k'i'), saw-teeth; 'king', 'quäng', 'chong', 'ch'i', what is your age this year?

矢 An arrow, a dart; swift as an arrow; direct, open; to set forth, to arrange; to swear, to vow; to display; to resolve, to form a purpose; to void ordure; the 111th radical: 'ch'i', 'sié', an oath; 'ki', 'tik', 'ü', 'ch'i', he is as straight as an arrow, i. e., blunt, honest; com., 'chiêng', 'ch'i', arrows; 'k'ung', 'ch'i', bow and arrow.
Ch'ih.

屎 Dung, ordure, excrement: in the coll. read 'sai', q. v.: 'ch'i', 'tung', a close stool. Read 'hi': a sigh, a moan; a murmuring sound.
Shi.

豕 A hog, a pig; the 152d radical: 'k'eng', 'ch'i', dogs and swine; 'hai', 'ch'i', (to confound) 'hai', with 'ch'i'—to mistake words.
Ch'ih.

'Ch'i'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ch'i', 'ch'a', to fire, as tea leaves; to roast, as coffee.

1 自 嗤 2 妍 媼 3 蚩 4 媼 媼 5 雌 雄 鞭 6 鞭 笞 7 鴟 鴟 8 鴟 鴟 9 差 10 參 差 11 齒 牙 12 年 齒 13 齒 數 14 齒 長 15 不 齒 16 鋸 齒 17 今 年 18 尊 齒 19 其 直 如 矢 20 箭 矢 21 屎 桶

Ch'i. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ch'i, ch'è, to hoot, to shout at angrily or contemptuously.

Ch'i. A coll. word, as in ch'i li, the fizzling sound of poor fire-crackers; ch'i li k'i li, rough, bristling; ch'i ch'ie' ch'ie' coarse, rough; disarranged; com., m6h, l6h, 'chi kaik, ch'i ch'ie' ch'ie' don't stay here and disarrange things.

(109) Ch'ia.

奢 Wasteful, extravagant; to spread out, affluent: Ch'è. 'kieu ch'ia ing ik, pride, extravagance, licentiousness and laziness; com., 'ch'ia hwa, gay, wasteful; 'hwa ch'ia, or ch'ia ch'ie, extravagant, prodigal.

車 Also read ku: a chariot, a carriage, any vehicle, a cart; a machine for raising water into the fields; to roll or turn over; to turn about; to screw in; to turn, as in a lathe: com., 'tai ch'ia, to draw a carriage; ch'ia lung, a wheel; ch'ia hu, a charioteer; sung ch'ia, boats and carriages, by water and land; ch'oi ch'ia, a water-raising machine: 'tak, ch'ia, to work this machine with the feet; h'oi lung ch'ia, a locomotive, a railway car; ch'ia kuo' to turn it over; ch'ia taing' a turning shop; ch'ia ngooh, to turn gems; tieng ch'ia, an elevator; coll., ch'ia pauk, to exact exorbitant interest; ch'ia ch'ia yeng, perfectly round; ch'ia ch'ia tieng, to revolve; ch'ia tieng sing kiang k'6' to

turn and go away; ch'ia tiè, to raise water from a pond; ch'ia tiè, to screw in.

碑 As in ch'ia kü, a white stone of inferior quality, brought from India; ch'ia kü ting, the white-stone button—denotes the 6th official grade.

葎 A plant called ch'ia ch'eng, a diuretic: com.; ch'ia ch'eng 'chi, seeds of the same.

蟬 Asin ch'ia ng6, a large kind of mytilus; coll., ch'ia ng6 ch'oi' mytilus-mouthed—i. e., taciturn; ch'ia ng6 k'wi si, "the mytilus gapes;" met., at length he deigns to speak.

且 A conjunction, and, also; further, moreover, still; thus, so, yet; a word of doubt, if, should: com., 'keu ch'ia, carelessly; ku ch'ia, merely, for the time; h'ek, ch'ia, if, perhaps; hwong' ch'ia, still more; h'ek, ch'ia yong, possibly so; 'i ch'ia, also; ch'ia hi, joy to you! coll., ch'ia maing' by and by, presently; ch'ia moong' sioh, siang, just go and ask for once.

Ch'ia. A coll. prefix, as in ch'ia ch'ia' kiang, small cymbals.

踈 Diverging, branching off, a road parting; in the coll. diagonal, criss-cross: coll., ch'ia' ch'ia' diagonally; ch'ia' ngang, cross-eyed; squinting; ch'ia' teu (coll. ch'ia' 'leu), strips of cloth cut bias.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 驕 | 2 奢 | 4 抬 | 6 車 | 8 水 | 10 火 | 過 | 玉 | 剝 | 17 葎 | 螫 | 且 |
| 奢 | 華 | 車 | 夫 | 車 | 輪 | 12 車 | 14 天 | 16 碑 | 葎 | 19 苟 | 然 |
| 淫 | 3 花 | 5 車 | 7 船 | 9 踏 | 車 | 店 | 車 | 渠 | 子 | 且 | 21 而 |
| 洪 | 奢 | 輪 | 車 | 車 | 11 車 | 13 車 | 15 車 | 頂 | 18 蟬 | 20 或 | 且 |

Ch'ia'. A coll. word, as in *ch'ia'* *ch'ia'* the clattering sound of cymbals.

(110) Ch'iãh.

赤
Ch'ih.
Read *ch'ek*; coll. *ch'iãh*; carnation, purplish, golden; flesh color; the color of any highly polished metal; naked, nude: *'ch'iãh*, *ch'iãh*, bright, burnished; *'seng ch'iãh*, a brilliant red; flushed, as the face; *'ch'iãh*, *king*, burnished gold; *'ch'iãh*, *sing lo' t'á*, naked; *'tuai' ch'iãh*, and *ne' ch'iãh*, superior and inferior gilt; *'ch'iãh*, *tak, tak*, or *'ch'iãh*, *kwang' kwang'* very bright, as metallic surfaces; *'ch'iãh*, *pan'* "red panther," a kind of strong, dark tobacco; *'kau' ch'iãh*, the best gilding, as on paper; *'ch'iãh*, *kiang' k'oi*, analicious spirits that afflict children; *'ch'iãh*, *kiang' k'oi, kié, sieu t'iek*, spirits infesting children are soon dispersed; *met.*, a narrow-minded person is satisfied with a trifle.

Ch'iãh. A coll. word, as in *ch'iãh*, *che'* words branded or tattooed on the temples of banished criminals.

Ch'iãh. A coll. word: to scoop from the bottom, as fruit in baskets; *ch'iãh*, *'heng' heng*, to scoop up thoroughly; *ch'iãh*, *'k'i li k'ang'* scoop up and see (if it is good).

(111) Ch'iãk.

扱
Chi.
Ancient form of the character for *kek*, (urgent)—used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'iãk*; fearful, timid, startled, palpitating: *'kang' á' ch'iãk*, the

veins throb; *'sing' lá kieng' ch'ek, ch'iãk, ch'iãk*, to be startled, in a tremor.

Ch'iãk. A coll. word: to cut up fine, to mince, to grate; a coarse grater: *ch'iãk*, *ch'oi'* or *ch'iãk*, *naung' naung'* to cut up fine; *ch'iãk*, *'peng*, (black) wooden sticks beaten together in theaters by singing beggars; *ch'iãk*, *huang' sū*, to grate potatoes for drying; *huang' sū ch'iãk*, a potato-grater.

Ch'iãk. A coll. word: to rub, as in washing clothes: *ch'iãk*, *pah*, to rub white.

Ch'iãk. A coll. word: to pluck, to twitch, to pull at, as the kite string: *ch'iãk*, *'tong*, to break in twitching: *k'èak, i ch'iãk*, *'chau*, he plucked himself away (from me); *ch'iãk*, *'k'i ch'iãk*, tears himself away.

Ch'iãk. A coll. word: to tread on, to trample: *ch'iãk*, *'si*, to trample to death; *ch'iãk*, *mauk*, to trample to a jelly; *ch'iãk*, *'tak*, *'tá*, to tread the bottom out.

(112) Ch'iãng.

Ch'iãng. A coll. word: a splinter, a sliver: *ch'iãng tóh*, a sliver stuck (in the hand); *ch'iãng t'ieu' k'i*, to pick out a splinter.

請
Ch'ing.
Read *'ching*; coll. *'ch'iãng*: to request, to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess: *'ch'iãng hung' teu*, to get the official seal to close (and protect) a place; *'ch'iãng' ch'iu*, to invite to a feast; *'ch'iãng' t'aik*, invitation-

¹赤 ²赤 ³露 ⁴赤 ⁵體 ⁶赤 ⁷答 ⁸慣 ⁹慣 ¹⁰厚 ¹¹赤 ¹²鬼 ¹³快 ¹⁴消 ¹⁵儼 ¹⁶見 ¹⁷請 ¹⁸請 ¹⁹赤 ²⁰金 ²¹體 ²²答 ²³慣 ²⁴赤 ²⁵赤 ²⁶赤 ²⁷赤 ²⁸赤 ²⁹赤 ³⁰赤 ³¹赤 ³²赤 ³³赤 ³⁴赤 ³⁵赤 ³⁶赤 ³⁷赤 ³⁸赤 ³⁹赤 ⁴⁰赤 ⁴¹赤 ⁴²赤 ⁴³赤 ⁴⁴赤 ⁴⁵赤 ⁴⁶赤 ⁴⁷赤 ⁴⁸赤 ⁴⁹赤 ⁵⁰赤 ⁵¹赤 ⁵²赤 ⁵³赤 ⁵⁴赤 ⁵⁵赤 ⁵⁶赤 ⁵⁷赤 ⁵⁸赤 ⁵⁹赤 ⁶⁰赤 ⁶¹赤 ⁶²赤 ⁶³赤 ⁶⁴赤 ⁶⁵赤 ⁶⁶赤 ⁶⁷赤 ⁶⁸赤 ⁶⁹赤 ⁷⁰赤 ⁷¹赤 ⁷²赤 ⁷³赤 ⁷⁴赤 ⁷⁵赤 ⁷⁶赤 ⁷⁷赤 ⁷⁸赤 ⁷⁹赤 ⁸⁰赤 ⁸¹赤 ⁸²赤 ⁸³赤 ⁸⁴赤 ⁸⁵赤 ⁸⁶赤 ⁸⁷赤 ⁸⁸赤 ⁸⁹赤 ⁹⁰赤 ⁹¹赤 ⁹²赤 ⁹³赤 ⁹⁴赤 ⁹⁵赤 ⁹⁶赤 ⁹⁷赤 ⁹⁸赤 ⁹⁹赤 ¹⁰⁰赤

cards; 'ch'iang sói' please sit; 'ch'iang pieng' please to consult your own convenience; 'ch'iang kieng' to beg an interview; 'ch'iang ta, please take some tea; 'ch'iang hui' m'wong, to invite home—the parents' first invitation to a daughter after her marriage; 'ch'iang t'ie'ng, to ask for more; 'ch'iang hong' hui, to get incense ashes (in bags) from temples; 'ch'iang leng' to ask for orders; 'ch'iang stong' to get paper images (as of the 'Ngu tá') to carry in procession; 'ch'iang k'ah, ng' chai' s'oh, s'eng t'eu' in inviting guests don't mind (providing) an extra pair of chop-sticks; 'ch'iang ang, to salute, to present compliments; 'ch'iang ch'oi' to confess an error; 'ch'iang t'eng' 'ch'iang sá, mó' 'ch'iang t'oi' meng' ká, invite from east and west but not from the opposite side of the street; met., to admit strangers and exclude friends (from a part in any business).

癬 Read 'sieng; coll. 'ch'iang; ring-worm: Hsien. 'sang' 'ch'iang, to have ring-worm; 'ch'ui' 'ch'iang, a reddish ring-worm: 'k'iu' 'ch'iang, sing lai' protracted ring-worm becomes leprosy.

剗 Read 'sang; coll. 'ch'iang; to scoop, to lade up or out, as flour: 'ch'iang ki, a scoop. Ch'an.

倩 Read ch'aing; coll. 'ch'iang; to hire, to employ one to work for wages: 'ch'iang' tai' or

'ch'iang' chó' to hire work done; 'ch'iang' k'eng, or 'ch'iang' k'ieh, or 'ch'iang' n'eng k'eng, to hire workmen; 'ch'iang' s'ieu k'eng, to hire for small jobs; 'ch'iang' tong k'eng, to hire permanently; 'ch'iang' n'eng t'ie' ma mó mek, 'chai, hired mourners shed no tears—moral, what you wish done well, do yourself.

成 Read 'sing; coll. 'ch'iang; to finish, to complete, as a job partly done: Ch'eng. 'chó' 'ch'iang, to finish; 'ch'iang ngié' to complete one's apprenticeship, as at a second shop; 'ch'iang' m'ui, or 'ch'iang' wong, ended, finished; 'ch'iang' miang' to put an end to life, killed, as by additional ills; 'ch'iang' twai' grown large; ch'ieh, hu' 'ch'iang' k'iang, borrows (gets another) husband to rear her son.

Ch'iang'. A coll. word: an eel; a kind of reddish eel, called 'hui' 'ch'iang' said to jump at the sight of fire and to be unfit for food.

(113) Ch'ie.
叱 Read ch'ek; coll. ch'ie; a note in music; the first also means to rail at, to scold: 'ch'ie' kwang, a music school: 'ch'ie' tang' a load of musical instruments, as borne in idol processions; ch'ie' ch'ie' 'mó, a vixen, a scolding woman; by met. applied also to men.

侈 Extravagant, profuse, large, superfluous, prodigal: 'k'ieu' 'ch'ie', proud and showy; 'ch'ie' tang, extrav-

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1請坐 | 5請見 | 門 | 6請令 | 8請安 | 10生癬 | 19久癬 | 18剗箕 | 15倩工 | 17成藝 | 19尺館 | 21驕侈 |
| 2請便 | 4請回 | 5請香 | 7請相 | 9請罪 | 11火癬 | 成癩 | 14倩代 | 16做成 | 18成命 | 20尺担 | 22侈談 |

欂
Tz'u.

Read *chiék*, and *ch'ü*; coll. *ch'ie'*: the jams of a door, called *'muong ch'ie'* or *'aik, ch'ie'*; *'ch'ie' wai*, the jams are slanting; *'kwang ch'ie'* the cross piece over a door-way; *'tik, ch'ie'* the side-pieces; *póh, neng muong ch'ie'*, *pieng*, to stop beside people's doors, as beggars do.

Ch'ie'. A coll. word: to move heavy articles, to shove, to edge along; to veer, as the wind: *ch'ie' ching'* move it till it stands squarely; the sun approaching the summer solstice; *ch'ie' wai*, to move awry; the sun approaching the winter solstice; *ch'ie' ni*, to shake rice to the middle of the sieve.

Ch'ie'. A coll. word, the same as *ch'ie'*: transverse, diagonally: *ch'ie' nia noi'* somewhat diagonal.

(114) Ch'iek.

窈竊
Ch'ien.

To steal, to take slyly; clandestine, underhand, privately; to regard privately, what you do yourself; I, my; when used alone, means I was there, it was my opinion, I did so; to have a place, to offer an opinion; unfit for; usurped, assumed; tinged, colored: *'yeu ch'iek*, to steal; *'ch'iek, ch'ieu'* to laugh at secretly; *'ch'iek, oi'* to usurp an office; *'ch'iek, lang*, a light blue color; *'ch'ü ch'iek, 'keu to'* rats and dogs steal—said of thievish people; *ch'iek, ung*, to hear by stealth.

切
Ch'ieh.

To cut, to carve, to mince, to slice; to urge, to press; a superlative, very, vehement, earnest, eager; pressing, important, serious, momentous; the important parts, a resumé; sincere; all, the whole, entire; to feel, as the pulse; to express sounds by joining initials and finals, called *'ch'iek, ing: ch'iek, sik*, sincerely; com., *'ch'iek, ch'iek*, or *'aik, ch'iek*, earnestly, pressingly; *'ch'iek, wong'* to hope for earnestly; *'k'ong ch'iek, ki' to*, to pray fervently; *'ek, ch'iek*, the whole; *'ch'iek, yeu'* very important; *'ch'iek, pok, 'k'ó ngo'* you must not delay; *'ch'ing ch'iek*, intimate, as a friend; *'kwang ch'iek*, deeply impressed or charged, as with another's matter; *'ch'iek, 'ch'i*, to gnash the teeth—deadly hate; *ch'iek, mieng'* a kind of sliced vermicelli; coll., *ch'iek, póh, póh*, to slice thin; *sing 'yá ch'iek*, in deep earnest.

砌
Ch'i.

A stone step; ornamented tiles laid for steps; to lay, as tiles; to place regularly, to fit in: *'teuk, ch'iek*, to lay steps.

妾
Ch'ieh.

A concubine, a secondary wife, one taken without the legal ceremonies; term by which ladies designate themselves: *ch'ing ing ch'iek, wak, ü hu ing*, a man's concubine is called *ü hu ing*; com., *'mä ch'iek*, to buy a concubine; *ch'iek, sing I*, your handmaid; *'chieng' ch'iek, I*, your lowly handmaid; *'tung ch'iek, or ai' ch'iek*, a beloved concubine.

1門 8橫 5偷 7竊 9鼠 10切 12切 祈 15切 可 18切 20買
 欂 欂 竊 位 竊 音 望 禱 要 誤 齒 妾
 2欂 4直 6竊 8竊 狗 11切 13懇 14一 16切 17親 19築 21賤
 歪 欂 笑 藍 盜 切 切 切 不 切 砌 妾

蟻
Ch'ieh.

Read *chek*; coll. *ch'iek*: a large kind of crab with serrated claws and shell, the latter being more elongated than in the *sing*:
'*ch'iek*, *ch'ang*, raw crabs, as sliced and seasoned; '*tong*' *ch'iek*, crabs cut up and boiled; *hek*, *ch'iek*, crabs boiled whole; '*mó*' *ch'iek*, the female crab; *ch'iek*, *kó*, red meat of the crab; '*ch'iek*, '*yong*, crab-groins; '*ch'iek*, *keng*, a crab-stew; '*ch'iek*, *p'ang*' the crab is empty—has but little meat.

(115) Ch'íeng.

千
Ch'ien.

A thousand; many, an indefinite number: com., '*ch'íeng siong*' over a thousand; '*ch'íeng swoi*' (may the king live) a thousand years; your highness! '*ch'íeng ché' ung*, the thousand character classic; '*ch'íeng wang*' most certainly, by all means; *ch'íeng king*, a thousand of gold, your daughter! *ch'íeng li 'ngang*, "the thousand 'li eye"—an attendant of the goddess of seamen; '*ch'íeng li 'ma*, a courier; '*ch'íeng meu paik, kié*' to scheme in every way; '*ch'íeng sang wang*' '*ch'oi*, very distant; *ch'íeng nieng pok*, '*sü kwei*, the tortoise which does not die for a thousand years; *met.*, said jeeringly of a cuckold; *ek, ka 'pau 'noang ch'íeng ka wong*' a thousand families hate the one rich family; COLL., *ch'íeng king pok*, *nó sé*, a thousand pounds can't move it; *met.*, unchangeable, inflexible; '*ch'íeng nieng ma*' cursed by everybody.

仟
Ch'ien.

The chief of a thousand men: '*ch'íeng paik, chí taik*, to get a thousand or a hundred.

芊
Ch'ien.

Exuberant foliage, flourishing vegetation; green-like jade: '*ch'íeng ch'íeng*, luxuriant.

阡
Ch'ien.

A road leading north and south; a cross-way through the fields; a path to a grave: '*k'ai ch'íeng paik*, to dig up the roads between fields; *met.*, avaricious.

鮮
Hsien.

Read *sieng*; coll. *ch'íeng*: fresh, raw, as meat; fresh fish; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure; in good order: '*saik, 'ch'oi, ch'íeng*, the colors are bright; '*ch'íeng ming*, fresh and bright; '*ch'íeng ngü*, or '*ch'íeng hwo*' fresh fish; *ng' ch'íeng ch'ieu*' not bright, dull; *ch'íeng hwa*, fresh flowers; *ch'íeng 'tieu 'tieu*, or '*ch'íeng kwang kwang*' very fresh; '*ch'íeng ch'ai*' fresh vegetables; *kwong ch'íeng*, clean and whole, in good order, as clothes.

蟻

Used for the coll. *ch'íeng*, as in *ha ch'íeng*, pickled prawns; '*ch'íeng kang*, dried shrimps.

軒
Ch'ien.

As in *piéng ch'íeng*, the motion of the dress in walking; garments shaken by the wind; in the coll., a kind of concealed stitch, to *fell*, in which sense often spoken *ch'íeng*: '*ch'íeng cheng*, the concealed fell-stitch, as in facings of garments.

¹蟻 ⁸姆 ⁶蟻 ⁷千 ^文 ^里 ^百 ^萬 ^之 ¹⁵開 ^水 ¹⁸鮮
 生 蟻 羹 歲 千 馬 計 水 得 阡 鮮 魚
²純 ⁴蟻 ⁶千 ⁸千 ^萬 ¹¹千 ¹²千 ¹³仟 ¹⁴芊 ¹⁶色 ¹⁷鮮 ¹⁹蟻
 蟻 映 上 字 千 謀 山 佰 芊 色 明 乾

遷 To move, to remove, to place elsewhere; to ascend, to be promoted; to change, to transpire; to improve; to banish, to deport, to drive off: COM., 'ch'íng ié, to move; variable; 'ch'íng kú, to change one's residence; 'ch'íng siéng' 'kai kwo' to improve, to reform; 'koong king piéng' 'ch'íng, (an unfavorable) change in the times; COLL., 'ch'íng cheu' done indifferently; 'mwong ch'íng cheu' k'á' 'i sai, though poorly done, just accept (the article) from him!

躑 As in piéng ch'íng, to walk round and round, to whirl about; to writhe, to wriggle; to gesticulate, theatrical.

僉 All, the whole; unanimous voice, the general opinion; a flail: COM., 'ch'íng kung tiéng, a public document, as to state that an affair has been settled, &c.

儉 Disputatious, skilled at argument; insidious, lying flattery: 'ch'íng íng, a flatterer; a disputatious person.

簽 Slips of lettered bamboo, used for lots, for which the next is used; to subscribe, to write one's name, to append a signature; a kind of basket; the red slips of paper on the outside of envelopes: COM., 'ch'íng ak, a kind of law-secretary in a yamun; 'ch'íng p'wo' record of cases in a court; 't'aik, ch'íng, to stick the red slips

of paper on envelopes; 'saéng' ch'íng, to hand up a decision to the officer for approval; 'ch'íng miéng, to sign a name to a paper.

籤 Similar to the last: a slip, a warrant, a permit, a ticket having the officer's name on it; lots before an idol; slips in cups before a judge, each slip denoting five blows; to probe, to bore through; sharp-pointed: COM., 'ch'íng p'wo, the written responses of idols—indicated by the "lots"; 't'ük, ch'íng, bamboo slips; 'ch'íng e' (coll. 'ch'íng méng'), import of the lot; 't'iu ch'íng, to draw lots before idols; 'hoi ch'íng, an urgent warrant; 'ch'íng p'wo' record of taxes.

箋 Tablets or slips on which to make memoranda; a letter, a writing; note-paper with water-line or stamped pictures; writings handed to the monarch: COM., 'ch'íng 'chai, fancy note-paper; 'lak, ch'íng, glazed billet-paper; 'tu ch'íng, the domestic sort; 'su ch'íng, the Suchau sort; 'ngu saik, ch'íng, fancy-colored varieties.

筭 To cut, to pierce the throat; to part, to divide, to cut asunder.

筴 Small, narrow, cramped; contracted, as one's mind: used for ch'ang, cruel.

纖 Similar to the next: slender, sharp-pointed; acute; crafty, subtle: 'ch'íng yok, delicate and weak.

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|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 遷移 | 3 遷善 | 4 光景 | 5 僉公呈 | 6 儉人 | 8 簽簿 | 10 送簽 | 12 籤譜 | 14 籤意 | 16 火籤 | 18 箋紙 | 20 蘇箋 |
| 2 遷居 | 3 改過 | 4 變遷 | 5 呈 | 6 簽押 | 8 帖簽 | 10 簽名 | 12 竹籤 | 14 抽籤 | 16 籤簿 | 18 蠟箋 | 20 纖弱 |

織 Fine silk; small, delicate, like silken fibers; silk web with a white wool and black warp; niggardly, stingy: ¹*ch'íeng hó*, trivial, a little; ²*ch'íeng 'sieu*, small, minute; ³*ch'íeng yau*, a delicate waist.

殲 To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to pierce, to kill. *Ch'ien*.

錐 Also read *ching* and *ch'ing*: to cut, to engrave; sharp pointed; a point, an awl; a graver.

韆 To swing to and fro, to play on a whirligig: *ch'iu* *Ch'ien*, *ch'íeng*, a swing.

Ch'íeng. A coll. word: head-foremost, prone, headlong: *ch'íeng lóh*, or *'tau 'ting ch'íeng lóh, lí*, to fall headlong.

Ch'íeng. A coll. word, as in *ch'íeng miéng* the city pronunciation for *ch'íek, miéng* sliced vermicelli.

淺 Shallow, not deep, superficial; light, as colors; easy, simple, as ideas; having few strokes, as characters; short-haired; flowing fast: *cos*, ¹*ch'íeng saik*, pale colors; ²*ch'íeng kau*, a slight acquaintance; ³*ch'íeng pok*, (coll. *ch'íeng p'oh*) thin, shallow, as soil, ideas, etc.; ⁴*ch'íeng sauk*, scant, imperfect, as a composition; ⁵*ch'íeng lang*, a light blue; ⁶*ch'íeng kiéng' sek*, superficial knowledge; ⁷*ngiong 'ch'íeng e' ch'íng*, words simple, sense profound; ⁸*ch'ui 'ch'íeng sik, liéng* the

shallow water shows the stones—"murder will out."

闡 To open, to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; manifest, clear, plain, to make plain: ¹*ch'íeng ming*, to explain clearly. *Ch'an*.

塹 The moat outside a wall, a fosse, a ditch, a sluice; to deepen, to dig out: ¹*toi ch'íong teng ch'íeng* the falling wall fills the moat. *Chan*.

Ch'íeng. A coll. word: to stab, to prick, to pierce: *ch'íeng' si*, to stab to death; *ch'íeng' sioh, tó*, to give a stab with a sword or knife.

槧 Boards for cutting books on; tablet for memoranda; tablets to be written on with a pencil. *Ch'ien*.

Ch'íeng. A coll. word, as in *ch'íeng' ch'íeng' séu*, not too much, just about the proper amount; *na' 'chiá' k'wang ch'íeng' ch'íeng' t'ioh*, only that much, just this medium.

Ch'íeng. A coll. word: bamboo pegs inserted in the edges of boards to unite them: *p'ah, ch'íeng'* to unite by pegs.

Ch'íeng. A coll. word: the space between the extended arms; a fathom; to clutch and pull recklessly: *sioh, ch'íeng*, one fathom; *'nù ng' 't'eng ch'íeng*, you must not gripe and pull.

(116) *Ch'ieu*.

超 To leap over, to trip, to hop across; to vault, to step over; to go before, to precede; to excel, to sur-

1 織	3 織	5 淺	6 淺	7 淺	8 淺	9 淺	10 淺	11 言	12 水	13 闡	14 墮
毫	腰	色	交	薄	率	藍	見	淺	淺	明	墮
織	鞦韆						識	意	石		墮
小		○	○	○	○	○	○	深	現	○	墮

pass; to promote, to raise: in the coll., manifestation of sexual passion in animals; *ch'ieu kung*, to excel the crowd: com., *'ch'ieu sing*, or *'ch'ieu pak*, to raise, to deliver, as spirits in the 'p'oo to' rites: *'ch'ieu seng*, to grant life, to reprieve; coll., *ch'ieu to' neng*, to spirit people away (to heaven), as genii can; *met.*, to succor persons; *'ch'ieu kié kaik*, an excited chicken-cock; *'yá ch'ieu*, excelling, very fine!

釧 Also read *ch'ieu*: to pare, to clip off; to see, to wait on; to encourage; distant.

鍤 An iron implement for turning the soil, a spade, a pick, a crow-bar; to dig deep.

綉 *Ch'iu.* A coll. word: to hem: *ch'ieu cheng*, the hemming stitch; *ch'ieu i siong*, to hem garments.

悄 Sad, downcast, sorrowful: *'iu sing ch'ieu ch'ieu*, sick at heart; sorrowing in secret.

峭 Also read *sieu*: a steep, abrupt hill; a cliff that obstructs the way; severe, strict, vehement: *'ch'ieu chiok*, or *'ch'ieu pek*, a perpendicular cliff; *'ch'ieu tik*, severe.

俏 Like, as if, similar; handsome, pretty, beautiful, superior: *'chong ch'ieu*, beautiful; *'pok ch'ieu*, homely, unhandsome; *'ch'ieu seng*, lifelike, as

the dress of actors, puppets, etc.; *'ma' ch'ieu*, to show off one's beauty.

笑 To laugh, to giggle, to be pleased; glad, joyful, smiling, laughing, pleasant, jolly; a smile; to laugh at, to ridicule: in the

Stao. coll., light colors: com., *'ch'ieu 'lieng* (coll. *ch'ieu meng*), a laughing face: *'hang ch'ieu* smiling; *'hó ch'ieu* amusing, laughable; *'hi hi ch'ieu* to giggle; *'kieng ch'ieu* laughed at; *'pe' ing 'ti ch'ieu* to make yourself a laughing stock; coll., *'saiik ch'ieu* the color is lightish; *'mong ch'ieu* to jest, to make sport of; *'tau ch'ieu* to laugh at secretly; *ch'ieu 'pa* (or *'tó*), to laugh immoderately; *ch'ieu meng' 'lu*, a smiling-faced tiger—one who hides a cruel heart under, &c.; *ch'ieu neng kung ch'aiik, neng po'* to mock at the poor and envy the rich; *ch'ieu k'iu* (or *ki t'iu k'iu*, or *ku tu k'iu*, or *ku tung ch'iong*), to "laugh one's self into convulsive stooping"—split one's sides with laughter.

Ch'ieu' A coll. word: to raise with a lever, to pry: *ch'ieu' siék*, to break in prying; *ch'ieu' seng*, to pry loose.

(117) **Ch'ih.**

Ch'ih. A coll. word, as in *ch'ih, 'chau*, to run away, to abscond; *ch'ih, t'eng 'nē k'ó'* where has it run to? also used in the phrase *ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'uh, ch'uh*, the humming sound of low conversation.

- ¹超 ⁸超 ^公公 ^悄悄 ^壁壁 ^俏俏 ^生生 ^臉臉 ^笑笑 ¹⁷見 ^恥恥 ²⁰玩
^升升 ^生生 ⁵憂 ⁶峭 ⁸峭 ¹⁰不 ¹²賣 ¹⁴含 ¹⁶嬉 ^笑笑 ^笑笑 ^笑笑
⁹超 ⁴超 ^心心 ^絕絕 ^直直 ^俏俏 ^笑笑 ^笑笑 ^笑笑 ^笑笑
^拔拔 ^雞雞 ^悄悄 ^峭峭 ^俊俊 ^俏俏 ^笑笑 ^好好 ^笑笑 ^人人 ^色色 ^笑笑 ^笑笑

Ch'ih. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ih*, *ch'ioh*, or *ch'ih*, *ch'ioh*, *ch'ioh*, to tremble, as from fear.

Ch'ih. A coll. word, as in *ch'ah*, *ch'ih*, nearly, almost, without in a very little.

Ch'ih. A coll. imitation of the mandarin for eating, as in *ch'ih*, *pok*, *pau* can't satisfy his appetite, ravenous.

(118) Ch'ik.

Ch'ik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ik*, *ch'èk*, to chisel; *ch'ik*, *ch'ìk*, or *ch'ik*, *ch'ùk*, to trample on; *ch'ik*, *ch'òk*, to take a pinch of.

(119) Ch'ing.

青 The color of nature, as the azure of the sky, or the green of growing plants; a very light green or blue tint; wan, fading away, pale; the 174th radical: in the coll. read *ch'ang*, q.v.: *ch'ing* 'ngang, kindly, genial; *lùk*, *ch'ing*, copperas; *ch'ing* *lùk*, lapis lazuli; *yong*, *ch'ing*, smalts; com., *ch'ing* *lung*, a blue cloud; *ch'ing* *ti'eng* *pek*, *nik*, a clear, bright day; *ch'ing* *ch'ung*, or *ch'ing* *ni'eng*, youth, the time of youth; *ch'ing* *leng* *chié*, a light purple.

蜻 A dragon-fly which sips the water, called *ch'ing* *ting*: *ch'ing* *liék*, a species of cricket; *ch'ing* *ling* a sort of dragonfly—one says locust.

清 Pure, limpid, clear, unsullied; sharp-sighted; clean, incorruptible, right principled; clear, ringing,

as a sound; to settle, to become clear; to settle an account; style of the present Manchu Dynasty of China, Manchu: com., *ch'ing* *kiék*, or, *ch'ing* *chiang* pure, unsullied; *ch'ing* *tang* weak, thin in consistence; light-colored; *ch'ing* *hiang*, fragrant, as flowers, a good reputation, etc.; *ch'ing* *tó* *ki*, flags carried before official sedans; *ch'ing* *ai* *ch'ui* *ming* *ai* *kiang* pure as water and clear as a mirror—unimpeachably chaste or honest; *ch'ing* *ming*, the festival of the tombs—in the 2d or 3d moon; *ch'ing* *ch'u*, or *ch'ing* *ch'ing* *ch'u* *ch'u*, plain, intelligible, settled; *ch'ing* *ch'ui*, well-water; *ch'ing* *liang*, clear and cool; cooling, as drinks; *teng* *ch'ing*, to make a final copy; *ch'ing* *seu* elegant in person; *ch'ing* *ch'u*, writers in yamuns; *ch'ing* *ch'iong* one who only sings in plays; *saung* *ch'ing*, to close up the account; COLL., *ch'ing* *kùk*, thin and thick, as fluids; *ting* *ch'ing*, to clarify water; *pang* *ch'ing* *kiék*, scrupulously neat and cleanly.

深 Deep, profound, abstract; ardent, as affection; well-read, learned; retired, far back, as an apartment; late at night; deep-tinted; an adverb, very, extremely, well; to secrete; a long robe: *ch'ing* *yong*, an abyss, deep water; com., *ch'ing* *kau*, intimate friendship; *ch'ing* *ch'ieung*, deep and shallow; *ch'ing* *chong*, to secrete, reticent, profound; *ch'ing* *sang*, deep in (the recesses of) the mountains; *kang* *ch'ing*, late in the night—

1青 8洋 5青 6青 8蜻 10清 12清 13清 如 15清 17騰 19深
 眼 青 天 春 刺 淡 道 如 鏡 楚 清 交
 2綠 4青 白 7蜻 9清 11清 旗 水 14清 16清 18奠 20深
 青 雲 日 蜉 潔 香 ○ 明 明 水 清 藏

toward morning; ¹*ch'ing wong*, or *ch'ing ó* 'abstruse; ²*ch'ing seng* 'to believe implicitly; ³*ch'ing hau* 'extremely generous; ⁴*ch'ing ch'ing chauk, ek*, to make a profound obeisance; COLL., ⁵*ngé, ch'ing*, dull of hearing; *ch'ing chiáh, ch'ing*, very deep or profound.

稱

To weigh, to adjust by weight; to call, to name, to designate, to style; to say, to talk about; to compliment, to commend; to admire; to feign, to plead as an excuse; a designation, an appellation, a name: also read *ch'eng* q. v.: ⁶*ch'ing 'hü*, to extol, to concede one's goodness; COM., ⁷*ch'ing hu*, to style; termed, designated; ⁸*ch'ü* ⁹*ch'ing* (coll. *ché, ch'ing*), to praise or style one's self; ¹⁰*ch'ing k'ung*, to estimate by weight; COLL., *ch'ing k'ung piék*, a shallow bamboo basket to weigh in; *ch'ing t'üng má' nü*, sell it to you by weight; *k'ëuk, n'eng, ch'ing chang* 'praised by others.

親

To love, to be attached to; liking, pleased with; near, intimate; near to, belonging to one's self, personal, myself; a relative, related to, having affinity; kindred, kin, kith; parents; a wife; affianced: COM., ¹¹*ch'ing ch'ek*, kindred, relatives; ¹²*ch'ing su* (coll. *ch'ing sè*), near and distant relationship; ¹³*ch'ing ka*, the families of a married couple; ¹⁴*ch'ing k'üng* 'to be intimate with; ¹⁵*ngiè* ¹⁶*ch'ing*, adopted kindred; ¹⁷*ch'ing ai* 'to love, to cherish; ¹⁸*ch'ieu, ch'ing*, to introduce a husband; ¹⁹*lek*,

ch'ing, the six relations—father, mother, brother, sister, wife and children; ²⁰*ch'ing sing*, one's self; ²¹*leng* ²²*ch'ing*, your relative; *siá* ²³*ch'ing*, my relative; ²⁴*ch'ing yék*, or *ch'ing hau* 'warmly attached, as friends; ²⁵*ch'ing tong*, or *ch'ing pung*, descended from the same grandfather; ²⁶*ch'ing 'nu*, mothers-in-law; *mu t'au, ch'ing*, kindred of a paternal grandmother; *ch'ing ka ch'ëuk, pah*, sister's husband's brothers; *ch'ing ka keu* 'the wife's brothers—so called by the husband's relatives; COLL., *chó* ²⁷*ch'ing*, to betroth; ²⁸*tó* ²⁹*ch'ing*, to marry a wife; *sa'eng* ³⁰*ch'ing*, to accompany the bride; *tok*, ³¹*ch'ing*, to take a bride by force; *ch'ing hiang tié* or *ch'ing 'ch'iu ch'ëuk*, own brothers.

Ch'ing. A coll. word, as in *ch'ing 'ch'ang* to awake from sleep; aroused, attentive.

Ch'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ing 'ch'iong*, to dress; *ch'ing 'ch'ang*, to add more water, as in a pot of boiling water; *ch'ing 'ch'üng*, to pour on boiling water; *ch'ing 'ch'eng*, to moan; to speak sternly.

寢

To sleep; rest, sleep; to rest, to desist, to repose; ³²*Ch'in*, a back chamber, a bed chamber; an adytum in a temple; a retiring room in a palace; a dwelling house; a mausoleum, or house near a grave; ³³*cheng* ³⁴*ch'ing*, the chief sleeping place; *cheu* ³⁵*ch'ing*, to go to sleep; *ch'ing sek*, a sleeping apartment; ancestral hall in a mansion; COM., *ch'ing sik, pok, ang*, no rest sleeping or eating.

¹ 深	³ 深	作	⁶ 稱	⁸ 稱	¹⁰ 親	¹² 親	¹⁴ 親	¹⁶ 六	¹⁸ 令	²⁰ 親	²² 討
遠	厚	揖	呼	勛	疎	近	愛	親	親	堂	親
² 深信	⁴ 深深	⁵ 稱許	⁷ 自稱	⁹ 親戚	¹¹ 親家	¹³ 誼親	¹⁵ 招親	¹⁷ 親身	¹⁹ 親熱	²¹ 親母	²³ 正寢

請 To request; to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to request liberty to do; to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess, to acknowledge; to inform: in the coll. read 'ch'iang, q. v.: 'ch'ing hiok, to call and make inquiries; 'ch'ing ong' I beg to inquire; 'ch'ing ch'oi' to apologize for a fault; 'keng' 'ch'ing, to invite respectfully; com., 'pok, 'ch'ing ch'ei' 'lai, he will come without an invitation.

齒 Also read ch'aing: to shed the milk teeth, as children do; shedding or renewing the teeth.

'Ch'ing. A coll. word, as in 'ch'ing 'ch'ing, just so; exactly; 'ch'ing 'ch'ing 'hó, just right; just well or recovered; 'ch'ing 'ch'ing sük, just cooked through; just acquainted or skilled in.

'Ch'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ch'ing 'ch'iong, to rob; to act recklessly; 'ch'ing 'ch'eng, to sweep with a brush-broom; 'ch'ing 'ch'iang, to invite, to request; 'ch'ing 'ch'iang, to scoop, to lade out, as flour.

'Ch'ing. A coll. word: fresh, raw, as shell-fish not cooked through: 'chü k'ak, 'ch'ing, cooked too rare.

塍 A dike, a ridge, or raised foot-path between fields: com., 'mó' 'ch'ing, the ridge on the edge of mill-stones; 't'u 'ch'ing, an earthen dike; coll., 'ch'eng 'ch'ing kü tek, 'ch'wei tó' 'li puoh, tek, n'eng, as field-dikes

confine water, so doctrine binds people.

'Ch'ing. A coll. word, as in 'ngau 'ch'ing, quarrelsome, stubborn.

'Ch'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ch'ing 'ch'iong, to squat, to sit couchant; 'ch'ing 'ch'ong, to eat greedily; k'á' n'it n'oi' 'ch'ing 'ch'ong 'lá k'ó' hurry and stuff yourself! 'ch'ing 'ch'iang, to finish; 'ch'ing 'ch'iang, to grasp and pull at.

(120) Ch'io.

[The next three are interchangeably read ch'io in the two different tones].

'Ch'io. A coll. word: to turn round, as in marking or shaping; to turn, as screws, to screw: 'ch'io 'kwong, to turn and make smooth; 'ch'io 'king, screw it tight; 'ch'io 'ch'iang' to turn or screw straight; 'ch'io 'ch'io 't'iong, turn it round and round.

'Ch'io. A coll. word, as in 'ch'io 'ung, or 'ch'io 'ung, a fruit that resembles the arbutus; 'ch'io 'ung 'kang, dried arbutus; 'ch'io 'ung 'ting, a cap-knob like the arbutus.

厝 Read ch'auk, and ch'ó'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ch'io': a house, a dwelling, a residence: 'k'i 'ch'io' to build a house; 'ko' 'ch'io' an old house, a former residence; '10' chu 'ch'io' the ancestral dwelling; '11' 'ch'io' 'chu, the rent of a house; '12' 'wai' 'ch'io' a mansion; '13' 'ch'io' 'kiang 'ch'io' 'nie, small houses, shanties; '14' 'ch'io' 'chek, the ridge of a roof; '15' 'ch'io' 'ok, 'ch'ok, 'chu, "a house to let"; '16' 'ch'io' 'ch'io, a house-owner; '17' 'te' 'ch'io' to live

1 請 3 請 5 不 6 磨 7 土 8 起 10 祖 12 大 厝 14 厝 15 厝 16 厝
 謁 罪 請 塍 塍 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝
 2 請 4 敬 自 舊 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝
 間 請 來 ○ ○ 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝

in a house; 'ch'io' 'tié, in the house; term for a wife; 't'iong ch'io' to return home; 's'ioh, ch'io' n'eng, a whole family; 'ch'io' 'k'wi l'oh, how many suites of houses (separated by courts)? ch'io' n'uk, sá' a dwelling having many apartments.

(121) Ch'ioh.

[The next four are interchangeably read ch'wok in the two different tones].

粟

Read s'üuk,; coll. ch'ioh,; rice in the husk, unhulled rice, paddy: 'mi ch'ioh, rice and paddy; 'ch'ioh, 'ch'ung, seed-rice; 'ch'ioh,

ti'ang, a threshing and drying floor; 'ch'ioh, si'ang' a paddy bin; 'ch'ioh, tong' stout bamboo mats set upright to inclose paddy; 'ch'ong' lá ch'ioh, granary-paddy; 'cha ch'ioh, and 'wong' ch'ióng ch'ioh, the 1st and 2d crops of rice; 'p'ang' ch'ioh, blasted rice.

尺

Read ch'ek,; coll. ch'ioh,; a cubit, the Chinese ft. of 10 inches: 'ch'ioh, si'ong' over a foot; 'ch'ioh, ch'au'ng' feet and inches—measured, proportioned; 'li'ong ch'ioh, to measure by feet; 'k'woh, ch'ioh, a carpenter's square; 'pang ch'ioh, or 'kung kau' ch'ioh, the common or standard foot: 'ka ch'ioh, the domestic foot, also called 'á 'ó ch'ioh, (shoe-basket foot); 'choi' p'ung ch'ioh, the tailor's foot—2 ⁶/₁₀ in. longer than the common; 'king' ch'ioh, the Peking foot—about an inch longer than the common; 't'iek, ch'ioh, an iron bar for beating thieves.

蓆

Read sik,; coll. ch'ioh,; mat spread to sleep on: 'ch'au ch'ioh, straw mats; ch'ioh, s'ioh, 'li'ang, one piece of matting; 'chi'eng' 'ch'au ch'ioh, a pillow mat-cover; 'ch'ü ch'ioh, to spread mats.

Ch'ioh, A coll. word: to start, startled; a sudden start; to toss about: ch'ioh, 'li'ou' ki'ang, to toss about clams in cooking (so as to diffuse the seasoning); ch'ioh, sié' 'iu, to diffuse the soy by tossing; ch'ioh, p'wang' 'ti'eng' k'eng, to toss half as high as the sky; greatly startled.

(122) Ch'ioh.

雀

A sparrow, a term for small birds like the finch or lark; a kind of cap; a sort of wheat: in the coll. read chi'ah, q. v.: 'ma ch'ioh, a sparrow; 'wong' ch'ioh, the goldfinch; ch'ioh, yok, the sparrow hōps; met., delighted with; 'muá' ch'ioh, almond trees and sparrows; COM., 'k'ung ch'ioh, a peacock.

鵲

A magpie, a jackdaw; a jay: 'hi ch'ioh, (coll. 'k'a ch'ioh,) a magpie; 'u ch'ioh, a raven; ch'ioh, 'chau' k'iu k'ü, the dove lives in the magpie's nest; met., a bride occupying her new home.

繳

A string tied to an arrow to draw it back again: 'k'ung ch'ioh, a bow and stringed arrow.

斫

To cut with a sword or knife; to amputate; to chop, to hew.

1 厝裏 2 一厝 3 厝幾落 4 米粟 5 粟種 6 粟埕 7 粟榭 8 粟囤 9 倉禮 10 黃占粟 11 右粟 12 尺上 13 尺寸 14 量尺 15 曲尺 16 平尺 17 家尺 18 草蓆 19 舒蓆 20 麻蓆 21 孔雀 22 喜鵲

爍
Ch'io.

Light, bright, splendid, brilliant, refulgent; to shine; to polish, to burnish; to embellish; to forge metals: 'ch'io¹, ch'io², brilliant; 'ch'io¹, king, *ui eng*² to forge metal for swords.

爍
Chio.

A flambeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match, burned at night—on an alarm.

灼
Ch'io.

To burn, to singe, to cauterize with moxa; alarmed; clear, distinct; luxuriant, as flowers: 't⁶ ch'io¹, fearful; ch'io¹, nyai² to burn the moxa; com., 'ch'io¹, kieng⁷ to perceive distinctly.

灼
Ch'io.

A go-between—in making a marriage contract; a surname: 'mu¹ ch'io¹, a match-maker.

勺
Ch'iao.

A ladle, a spoon; a spoonful, a little; to bale or pour out; to adopt, to follow: 'ch'io¹, 'ing, to drink a little; 'lai² ch'io¹, a cullender; 'ek, ch'io¹, 'chwi, chi, t⁶, so much as a spoonful of water.

芍
Ch'io.

The peony, also the dahlia: com., 'ch'io¹, yoh², peony roots—a medicine; 'pah², ch'io¹, the white peony.

綽
Cho.

Large, ample; slow, leisurely: com., 'ch'io¹, pok², faithless, dishonest; 'ch'io¹, h⁶ to nickname—both in a good and a bad sense; 'ch'io¹, ch'io¹, 'iu, ü, overplus, more than enough—as of ability to do; COLL., 'yá ch'io¹, or ch'io¹, tek, 'heng, very lively; pretentious.

鑠
Ch'io

To melt, to fuse, to forge; handsome, lustrous, as eyes; shining, as gold; brave, courageous; urged, impelled.

杓
Ch'io.

A ladle; a beam for a bridge: 'p¹ ch'io¹, a dipper. Read *pieu*, a pail-handle; the handle of the "Dipper"; to lead, to draw.

禱
Ch'iao.

A city in the feudal state of Tsi, now a place in the Shantung province.

洑
Ch'iao.

Also read *ch'zük*,: noise of dashing water; to lift up water with a ladle, to bale.

啜
Ch'ueh.

Read *chiok*,; coll. *ch'io¹*,: interchangeably read *ch'wook*,: to drink, to sip, to imbibe by mouthfuls: 'twai² ch'io¹, a great drinker; 'ch'io¹, kang, kang, sip it dry; ch'io¹, sioh, ch'oi¹ to drink a mouthful.

(123)

Ch'iong.

昌
Ch'ang.

Light of the sun; fine words; elegant, flourishing, prosperous, increasing in wealth or peace; powerful, effulgent; to increase, to illuminate any thing; good, rich, affluent: 'ch'iong tai², prosperous and powerful; 'ch'iong ming, splendid, fine, as an essay; com., 'ch'iong seng², flourishing, as having a numerous posterity; ung, ch'iong tá², kung, the god of literature.

¹爍 爲 ⁴灼 ⁶媒 ⁸漏 水 藥 薄 綽 杓 乾 ¹⁹昌
 爍 刃 艾 灼 勺 之 ¹¹白 ¹⁸綽 有 ¹⁶大 乾 明
²爍 ³悼 ⁵灼 ⁷勺 ⁹一 ¹⁰多 芍 號 餘 啜 ¹⁵昌 ²⁰昌
 金 灼 見 飲 勺 ¹²綽 ¹⁴綽 ¹⁵杯 ¹⁷啜 大 盛

閨 The door of heaven; a gate of the Soochow wall: *ch'iong hak*, the door of paradise—one says kept by Kwanti; a cool breeze.

猖 A herd of animals fleeing: COM., *ch'iong kwong*, fierce, incontrollable; COLL., *ch'iong ch'oi* 'yü siék, has an ungovernable mouth and wild tongue.

鮓 As in *ch'iong ngü*, the pomfret: COLL., *ch'ióng ch'iong*, fresh pomfret; *sük, ch'iong*, cooked pomfrets—for sale.

娼倡 A singing woman, a prostitute, courtesan: COM., *ch'iongho* or *ch'iong ke* a strumpet; *ch'iong iu lá* *chok*, (posterity of) prostitutes, play actors, lictors, and jailors (cannot compete for literary honors); COLL., *chó, ch'iong*, to be a courtesan.

鏘 Also read *chiong*: the sound of stones, bells and drums; a noise, a tinkling: *k'eng ch'iong*, the ring of stones or metals.

鎗 Interchanged with the last: sound of a bell; a kind of tripod or boiler; a wine boiler; a gun; a spear, a pike, a lance: *ch'iu ch'iong*, a wine-boiler, a still; COM., *ch'iong huk*, the art of handling the spear; *neu ch'iong*, a fowling piece; *ch'iong tó yoh*, plasters, etc., for spear and sword wounds; *ch'iong ch'iu*, a spearman; *met*, one employed surreptitiously to

write an essay; COLL., *ch'iong t'ak*, to thrust with a spear.

槍 Interchanged with the last; a wooden spear sharp at both ends, a lance; to oppose, to withstand; to thrust at; to rush against.

踉 To walk rapidly; to move toward a superior quickly; to gambol, to skip about.

蹻 Like the preceding; also read *chiong*: to move irregularly, to go across, to walk awry.

菖 The flag (Acorus): in the coll. read *ch'ëng*, q. v.: COM., *ch'iong pwo*, sweet flag, used as a charm on doors in the 5th month, also as a decoction for driving away bed-bugs, etc.

村 Read *ch'ong*; coll. *ch'iong*, as in *ch'iong lè*, a country lout; *ch'iong lè pò*, a country-woman.

[The next two are interchangeably read *ch'wong*].

川 Mountain streams; perennial brooks: COM., *ch'iong kwong*, the Sz-chuen and Canton provinces; *ch'iong kiéng* and *ch'iong huong*, two sorts of silk from Sz-chuen; *ch'iong liéng*, a bitter herb from Sz-chuen—makes a cooling drink; *ch'iong k'ing*, Sz-chuen tormentilla—used to purify the blood.

穿 A hole, an opening; to bore through, to perforate; to clothe, to put on; to string, as beads: in the coll., to stretch out, to extend (the

- 1閨 2野 3熟 4娼 5鏘 6鎗 7鎗 8手 9蒲 10驢 11川 12川
 13閨 14舌 15鮓 16優 17鏘 18法 19刀 20鎗 21手 22村 23驢 24川 25川 26川
 27猖 28鮓 29娼 30隸 31酒 32鳥 33藥 34刺 35驢 36川 37川 38川
 39嘴 40魚 41妓 42卒 43鎗 44鎗 45鎗 46菖 47村 48廣 49紉 50芎

hand): com., ¹*chiêng* *ch'iong*, the hole in Chinese cash; ²*ch'iong cheng*, to thread a needle; ³*ch'iong sing* (coll. *ch'iong sing peng*), the abbreviated form of the 61st radical; ⁴*ch'iong sang kak*, the manis; COLL., *ch'iong ch'ek*, "chisel a hole,"—i. e., get work to do; *ch'iong ch'iong t'iong*, going to and fro, unsettled; *ch'iu ch'iong tik*, to stretch out the arm; *ch'iong k'a lè tó*, stretch the feet, then recline—get an inch and want an ell; *ch'iong ch'iu moo t'ing*, extend the hand and touch the sky—a vaulting ambition.

搶 Read *ch'ong*; coll. *ch'iong*: to take, to extort, to force away, to rob; to ravish; to snatch, to struggle for; sudden, abrupt, rude, grasping; a comet: ⁶*ch'iong tok*, or *ch'iong kiek*, to plunder; ⁷*eu ch'iong*, to beat and rob; ⁸*ch'iong hui*, to snatch from the flames; ⁹*ch'iong pah*, to discover by quizzing; ¹⁰*ch'iong chá*, to "snatch the cakes offered," as spirits do; *met.*, to eat greedily; ¹¹*ch'iong cha wong*, finished early; ¹²*ch'iong ch'auk*, to blunder, to do carelessly; *ch'iong ch'ing hu*, the money-devouring tiger, as delineated in gambling hells; *met.*, a grasping, avaricious person.

喘 Read *ch'wang*; coll. *ch'iong*, as in ¹³*ch'iong ch'auu*. *siong* to pant, to raise wind from the stomach; to rise, as the fetus in the womb.

敞 A high terrace, or level spot, from which a good prospect opens up; high, conspicuous, open, displayed; to polish: ¹⁴*kó ch'iong t'è* high, level ground; com., ¹⁵*ch'iong liong* a fine situation, a good prospect; ¹⁶*k'wang ch'iong*, broad, spacious.

敞 Alarmed; frightened: ¹⁷*ch'iong huong*, alarmed, apprehensive.

擎 Ashroud: ¹⁸*hok ch'iong*, stork's feathers woven into clothes; a robe with wide sleeves and facings, worn in theaters, is so called.

廠 A covered place not walled in; a shed or shanty for a work-shop; a building appropriated for a temporary use: com., ¹⁹*chiêng ch'iong*, a mint; ²⁰*prung ch'iong*, a mat-shed; ²¹*k'i ch'iong*, to build a shed; ²²*mi ch'iong*, rice stands, i. e., for selling cheap in times of famine; *sung ch'iong*, a shipbuilder's workshop; coll., *k'èk siàh ch'iong*, a beggar's hovel.

永 Long days, a long period; bright; through, pervious, extended; filled: *nik ch'iong*, a long day.

唱 To sing in recitative; to cry out, to give the word; to lead, to conduct, as singing; to crow: com., *sieu ch'iong* singers of ditties; ²³*ch'iong ta*, vocal and instrumental music; *ch'ing ch'iong* those who only sing (in plays); *hu ch'iong ho sui*, the

¹錢 ³穿 ⁵甲 ⁷搶 ⁹白 ¹¹早 ¹²喘 ¹⁴地 ¹⁶敞 ¹⁸擎 ²⁰廠 ²²廠
²穿 ⁴心 ⁶搶 ⁸火 ¹⁰搶 ¹³完 ¹⁵上 ¹⁷敞 ¹⁹敞 ²¹錢 ²³起 ²⁵唱
³穿 ⁴穿 ⁵奪 ⁷火 ⁹搶 ¹¹搶 ¹³高 ¹⁵亮 ¹⁷寬 ¹⁹鶴 ²¹篷 ²³米 ²⁵打
¹針 ³山 ⁵毆 ⁷搶 ⁹搶 ¹¹錯 ¹³敞 ¹⁵寬 ¹⁷鶴 ¹⁹篷 ²¹米 ²³打 ²⁵○

husband sings and the wife follows—connubial felicity; COLL., 'ch'iong' k'woh, to sing songs; ch'iong' sioh, ch'ok, to sing through one act; 'ch'iong' p'ong' to offer rice to the corpse; ch'iong' deng hwa sui' to sing the lily-drawl, i. e., beggars' songs; ch'iong' tek, 'hó, well sung.

匠 A workman, a mechanic, an artisan of any kind: Ch'iang. 'k'ieu ch'iong' an expert workman; COM., 'muk' ch'iong' a carpenter, a joiner; 't'u ch'iong' a mason; 'ch'iong' t'au, a head-workman, a boss.

倡 To lead, to go before, to induce, or seduce; a leader, an example, a guide: also read ch'iong, q. v.: 'ch'iong' 'sü, to take the lead, to begin or invent; 'ch'iong' h'ang' to head a riot; COLL., 'ch'iong' ch'ok, li, to lead, as in an enterprise; 'ch'iong' sioh, teng' to lead a troop.

Ch'iong'. A coll. word: probably a corruption of ch'ëng' to insert, as in ch'iong'. t'au hie' "inserted-head play"—a play of puppets with movable heads.

[The next two are interchangeably read ch'wong].

釧 A bracelet, an armlet, an amulet on the arm: 'king ch'iong' a gold bracelet. Ch'uan.

串 To string together, to connect; a string of; leagued or banded: COM., 'ch'iong' t'ung, in league with; 'ch'iong' meu, to form a cabal; 'ch'iong' k'wo' to

pass a string through; 'hiong ch'iong' a string of fragrant beads; 'chieng ch'iong' a string for cash.

牆 A wall made of bricks, stones, or earth; a defense or wall: COM., 'h'ui ch'iong, a fire-proof wall; 'ü ch'iong, to inclose by a Ch'iang. wall; 'm'ong ch'iong, a wall with a door in it; ch'iong' peng, planks used in building adobie walls; 'h'wang ch'iong, a cross wall; COLL., 'lié ch'iong, to build walls of brick or stone: ch'iong' p'ung piéh, 'tó, walls slide and partitions fall; met., a sudden calamity; ch'iong' tong, a low wall; ch'iong' t'au 'ting, on the top of the wall; ch'iong' t'io' 'hó, the line of wall is excellent; kah, sioh, t'üng ch'iong, to divide by a wall.

嬪 Female officers in the imperial harem: 'penq' ch'iong, lady of the bed-chamber. Ch'iang.

檣 A mast, any mast or spar that supports the sails: 'sung ch'iong, ship-masts; hung ch'iong' teng' 'ma, (like) sails and a Ch'iang. cavalry-troop—rapid, to the point at once, as in essay.

薔 Also read saik, : a rose: 'ch'iong' mi hwa, the cinnamon rose; tung ch'iong' 'chü, a fruit that ripens in the 10th moon. Ch'iang.

斨 A sort of broad-ax; a pole-ax made square, a bill: 'sü ch'iong, a statesman in the days of Shun. Ch'iang.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 唱 | 8 巧 | 5 土 | 7 倡 | 9 倡 | 一 | 14 串 | 14 串 | 16 錢 | 18 圍 | 20 嬪 | 22 薔 |
| 曲 | 匠 | 匠 | 始 | 出 | 陣 | 通 | 過 | 串 | 墻 | 嬪 | 薇 |
| 2 唱 | 4 木 | 6 匠 | 8 倡 | 梨 | 11 金 | 18 串 | 15 香 | 17 灰 | 19 橫 | 21 船 | 花 |
| 飯 | 匠 | 頭 | 亂 | 10 倡 | 釧 | 謀 | 串 | 墻 | 墻 | 鱗 | ○ |

戕 A spear, a wooden lance; a post; to maltreat, to rob, to wound, to kill: 'ch'iong chek, to maltreat and rob.

[The next two are interchangeably read ch'iong].

蹲 Read chong; coll. ch'iong: to squat, to crouch, to sit on the heels; cuddled up: 'ch'iong kid, to squat low; 'ch'iong tié, to squat on the ground; ku tung ch'iong, to sit couchant.

Ch'iong. A coll. word, as in ch'iong hung, to winnow in the wind; ch'iong ch'ioh, to winnow paddy.

象 An elephant; a figure, a form, an image, the shape things take; superstitious auguries or fancy, imagination, resemblance; a law; to imitate, pantomime: 'siong ch'iong, an idea, illustration; COM., 'ch'iong nga, ivory; 'ch'iong tang, elephant's gall, used medicinally; kwang tiéng ch'iong, to look at the form of the heavens; COLL., ch'iong p' kau kau, the proboscis is hooked; met., applied to a beaked nose; 'ch'iong p'ui, elephant's skin; a medicine; a name for India rubber in Canton.

像 Interchanged with the preceding: like, similar; a figure, image, likeness; a statue, an idol; to resemble, to imitate: COM., 'jung sh'iong, a form, an image; 'moo ch'iong, to limn, to copy; 'ngeu ch'iong, or 'sing ch'iong, an idol; COLL., 'ch'iong yong, or ch'iong kiéng yong, according to rule—

right, excellent; ng' ch'iong n'eng, unmanly; ng' ch'iong saik, inferior color; ch'iong tiá, resembles his father; ch'iong kiéng, to presume, to suppose; ch'iong chiáh, ch'iong very like to; ng' ch'iong chó, to do contrarily, to blunder,

漾 Also read tong; a swift current; in the coll., to draw (water): 'ch'iong yong, the surging of water; COLL., 'ch'iong ch'ui, to draw water; ch'iong ta, to draw out till dry; ch'iong sioh, p'rouk, to draw a bucket of water; ch'iong sioh, kong, to draw a jar full.

鞞 Read chiong; coll. ch'iong: to place together, to insert; to fasten the uppers to the soles of shoes; ch'iong tak, peng, to insert the movable boards (in the front of a shop).

Ch'iong. A coll. word, as in ch'iong tau, to dress the bride's hair; ch'iong tau ch'ak, bridal pins of gold or silver—ornamented with beads; ch'iong tau ak, a casket of bridal presents.

(124) Ch'iu.

秋 Autumn, harvest, the time of reaping; the return of the year; a year; autumnal; sorrowing, unhappy: COM., 'ch'iu tiéng, or Ch'iu, 'ch'iu kié, autumn; 'ch'iu king, autumn scenery; 'maing ch'iu, the seventh month; 'lik, ch'iu, the beginning of autumn—13th solar term; 'l'ung ch'iu, festival of the 8th moon, 15th day; ch'iu sing, the autumn

1 戕 8 蹲 4 想 6 象 象 像 像 樣 水 天 景 秋
 賊 地 象 胆 象 模 神 漾 鞞 秋 孟 中
 8 蹲 堯 5 象 7 觀 皮 像 像 瀼 鞋 季 秋 秋
 下 ○ 牙 天 形 11 偶 13 像 15 漾 17 秋 19 秋 21 立 ○

dexterity; COLL., 'ch'iu tang, the elbow; 'ch'iu 'chai, the fingers; 'ch'iu chaik, joints of the arms and fingers; 'ch'iu mah, the wrist pulse; kak, 'ch'iu, working together, mutually suited; 'ch'iu p'a, a kind of hand-net; 'ch'iu tong, long-armed; met., avaricious, thievish; 'ch'iu ch'ó' t'auk, done, finished; 'ch'iu t'ou 'toi, the hand short; met., no work, no money; 'ch'iu kauk, chieng' hands full of mischief; 'ch'iu, sing taeng' the "hand-force heavy"—noisy in working; tó t'eu' 'ch'iu (COM., t'wai' 'ch'iu), the right hand, that which holds the chopsticks; tó 'wang 'ch'iu (COM., 'sieu 'ch'iu), the left hand, that which holds the bowl; 'ch'iu t'ak, or 'ch'iu lóh, mittens; 'ch'iu 'chiong tong piang' 'huí, fire emptied into the palm; met., urgent; 'ch'iu meng' yá' se' nük, 'ch'iu 'tá yá' se' nük, it's flesh on the back, and it's flesh on the palm, of the hand; met., to treat impartially.

醜 Ugly, deformed, ill-looking, vile, disagreeable, disgraceful, shameful; Ch'ou, ashamed, shamefaced; to dislike, to hate; to compare; a group, a sort: 'ch'iu haing' disgraceful conduct; 'kung 'ch'iu, a gang of petty thieves; 'ch'iu loi' a vile set, vagabonds; COM., 'ch'iu ho' an ugly woman; 'ch'iu lain' ugly, deformed; vile; 'ch'iu 'tai' a disagreeable gait; 'ch'iu sek, ho' 'mieng pok, taik, kieng' kung ju, a homely daughter-in-law can't avoid seeing her parents-in-law; met., the culprit must appear

before his parent or master.

帚
筓

Tsou.

A besom, a broom; to sweep up dirt: 'chek, ki 'ch'iu, holds duster and broom—term for a wife or concubine; COLL., 'sau' 'ch'iu, a broom; 'ch'eng 'ch'iu, a besom.

囚
剝

Ch'iu.

To imprison, to confine, to cage, to handcuff; a prisoner, a felon: COM., 'ch'iu huang' (coll. 'ch'iu neng), a criminal; 'kang 'ch'iu, a prisoner; 'ch'iu leng, a cage for carrying criminals.

揪

Ch'iu.

Read 'ch'iu; coll. 'ch'iu: held, caught, bound, constrained; to pull towards one, as the branches of a tree: 'ch'iu 'king 'king, tightly held, restrained: 'móh, 'ch'iu 'ngvai, don't clutch me! 'ch'iu sich, toi, gathered together.

Ch'iu.

Ch'iu.

Ch'iu.

Ch'iu.

Ch'iu.

(125)

Ch'o.

醋

Ts'u.

Ch'o.

Ch'o.

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Ch'o.

Vinegar, pickle, pickled: COM., 'chiong' ch'o' salt relishes and vinegar; COLL., ch'o' 'mó, song, as sour as the mother of vinegar! siäh, ch'o' to "drink vinegar"—jealous, as a wife; ch'o' aeng' a vinegar jar; ch'o' kung, animalcules in vinegar; ch'o' sing taeng' deeply seated jealousy; ch'o' 'p'ang saik, p'wai' "dash in pieces the vinegar jar"—used

¹手 ³手 ⁵醜 ⁷醜 ⁹醜 ¹¹醜
²指 ⁴長 ⁶行 ⁸類 ¹⁰陋 ¹²媳
³脈 ⁴手 ⁶羣 ⁸醜 ¹⁰醜 ¹²婦
⁵醜 ⁷醜 ⁹醜 ¹¹醜 ¹³不得 ¹⁵姑 ¹⁷莫 ¹⁹一
⁶醜 ⁸醜 ¹⁰醜 ¹²醜 ¹⁴執 ¹⁶掃 ¹⁸監 ²⁰堆
⁷醜 ⁹醜 ¹¹醜 ¹³見 ¹⁵箕 ¹⁷囚 ¹⁹我 ²¹醬
⁸醜 ¹⁰醜 ¹²醜 ¹⁴公 ¹⁶犯 ¹⁸籠 ²⁰揪 ²²醋
⁹醜 ¹¹醜 ¹³免 ¹⁵帚 ¹⁷囚 ¹⁹我 ²¹醋
¹⁰醜 ¹²醜 ¹⁴免 ¹⁶帚 ¹⁸囚 ²⁰我 ²²醋
¹¹醜 ¹³免 ¹⁵帚 ¹⁷囚 ¹⁹我 ²¹醋
¹²醜 ¹⁴免 ¹⁶帚 ¹⁸囚 ²⁰我 ²²醋
¹³免 ¹⁵帚 ¹⁷囚 ¹⁹我 ²¹醋
¹⁴免 ¹⁶帚 ¹⁸囚 ²⁰我 ²²醋
¹⁵免 ¹⁷囚 ¹⁹我 ²¹醋
¹⁶免 ¹⁸囚 ²⁰我 ²²醋
¹⁷免 ¹⁹我 ²¹醋
¹⁸免 ²⁰我 ²²醋
¹⁹免 ²¹醋
²⁰免 ²²醋

鯪 A fishy smell; strong, rank, reeking, as the scent of persons; *met.*, in the coll. lustful: *com.*, 'ngü *ch'ó*, fishy scent; *met.*, fish; *COLL.*, *ch'ó só*, fishy, briny; *ngü ch'ó t'ioh, k'e'* (or *keng'*) you must avoid (eating) fish—as doctors say; *ch'au' sing ch'ó*, the rank scent, as of persons or of a well dried up; *'ch'ó sing*, or *sing ch'ó*, lustful desire.

傥 The drunken frolics of a person in liquor: *'ch'ó ch'ó*, drunken antics.

嵯 Uneven hills: *'ch'ó ngó*, the inequalities of hills, undulating outlines of mountains.

瑑 Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around the edge of a coronet.

藻 A sort of striped aquatic grass (? a vallisneria) which ducks are very fond of; *met.*, to joy in, delighted with; fine, as an essay—

in allusion to the variegated beauty of this grass: *'ung ch'ó*, two aquatic grasses, used in sacrifices; *'ch'ó 'ch'ai*, beautiful, variegated.

慍 Also read *só*: moved, aroused; sad; to afflict: *'ch'ó 'h'ó*, toiling and suffering; *'ó sing ch'ó ié*, ah, how wearied!

燥 Chagrined, thoughtful, sad, vexed; covetous; affected by: *'ch'ó 'ch'ó*, chagrined, vexed. Read *ch'ó'* as in *'chieu ch'ó'* distressed, bereft of peace.

草 Herbs, grass, plants with herbaceous stems; plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy, the original draft; to cut grass, to mow; the 140th radical:

in the coll. read *'ch'au*, q. v.: *'ch'ó 'yá* pertaining to the country, rustic; *'ch'ó ch'au'ng'* to make a model; *com.*, *'ch'ó muk*, plants; *paik, 'ch'ó*, all kinds of plants; *kang 'ch'ó*, the "sweet herb"—licorice; *'ó 'ch'ó*, or *'ch'ó sauk*, or *'ch'ó 'ch'ó*, hastily, carelessly; *'ch'ó che'* or *'ch'ó chü*, the running hand; *'ch'ó 'kó*, first draft of a writing; *'ch'ó 'chai* (usually *ch'u 'chai* in the coll.), coarse paper; *'ch'ó hwa*, flowers made of the pith of the *t'ung 'ch'ó*.

焯 A coll. character; a kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shantung; potash, pearlash, saleratus: *'ch'ó 'ch'ui*, or *'ch'ó 't'ong*, saleratus water; *'ch'ó 'w'* a solution of potash; *'ch'ó 'tai*, residuum of barilla.

糙 Coarse rice, paddy that has been hulled, but not cleaned; in the coll., darkish, unbleached: *com.*, *'ch'ó 'mi*, coarse or dark rice; *COLL.*, *ch'ó 'chá* a coarse grass cloth; *ch'ó 'pah*, a darkish white; *ch'ó 'chai*, darkish paper; *ch'ó 'pah, 't'ong*, a second quality of white sugar.

澡 To bathe, to wash the person; to cleanse the heart, to reform: *'sá ch'ó'* to bathe; *ch'ó' sing 'ük, taik*, to perfect one's self in virtues.

- 1 魚 2 鯪 3 傥 4 嵯 5 藻 6 藻 7 慍 8 勞 9 燥 10 燥 11 草 12 草 13 草 14 草 15 草 16 草 17 草 18 草 19 草 20 焯 21 焯 22 糙 23 洗

挫¹ To break, to injure, to take off the edge; to humble, to oppress, to treat harshly; to trim, to file off, in which sense the same as next: ¹ch'ó' *chièk*, tried by afflictions; ²pok, *i ek, hó ch'ó' ü äng*, unwilling to put up with the slightest insult.

銼¹ An iron pan or boiler; a file, a rasp; to rasp, to file, to smooth off the sharp or rough points; to rub down.

剝¹ Used for the last: to cut, to lop off the corners and sharp points, to trim and prune; to cut up, to cut to pieces.

脛¹ To mince up meat; broken to bits, minced; small; to attend to trifles.

錯¹ Read *ch'auk*; in the coll. *ch'ó'*, probably in imitation of the coll. mandarin: a mistake, a fault, an error, a blunder: ²pok, *ch'ó'* no mistake, right; ⁴kwang, *ch'ó'* *ngang*, to see wrongly, the eye deceived; ⁶nü o' *ch'ó'* you err; ⁷tai' *kié, ch'ó' ch'ó'* to blunder in work.

造¹ To go to, to arrive at, to advance, to enter; to contain; to complete; a prayer; hurried; also read *chó'* q. v.: ¹ch'ó' *sëü'* promotion of literary men; com., ¹ch'ó' *ch'eu'* to complete; ²ch'ó' *kwang*, to go to the school room; ¹⁰ch'ó' *hu*, I'll go to your honorable mansion; ¹¹ch'ó' *ch'ëü'* flurried, agitated.

(127) Ch'óh.
Ch'óh,. A coll. word: to stab, to pierce, to thrust with the hand or a weapon; to stick, as with a pin; *met.*, to get employment, to rush about: *ch'óh, t'eng tau'* to pierce through; *ch'óh, 'si*, to stab to death; ¹á' *ch'óh*, can bore in—can get work; *mó nóh, k'ëük, 'nü ch'óh*, nothing for you to gain out of me! *ch'í ch'íh, ch'óh, ch'óh*, to rush to and fro.

(128) Ch'oi.
崔 Lofty, mountainous, rugged, as a hilly country; a surname: ¹²ch'oi *ngui*, lofty, rocky peaks.

璀 Also read *ch'oi*: the luster of a gem, a gem hanging down, as from the girdle.

催 To urge, to press, to edge on; to importune, to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate; to hasten, as guests; in the coll. read *ch'wi*, q. v.: ¹³ch'oi *ch'ëük*, to urge; ¹⁴sëü' *ch'oi*, excuse us from (sending again) to urge—written on invitation cards.

淮 Also read *ch'oi*: deep, clear water; tears trickling down; fresh, new, clean; spoiling, ruining; snow drifted; name of a stream.

髓 The marrow, medullary matter in bones: ¹⁶ch'ingik, *kauk, 'ch'oi*, (your kindness) penetrates to my very marrow; ¹⁹ch'oiok, *ki' ch'oi*, sucked his marrow—i. e., was revenged; com., ¹²kauk, *'ch'oi*, marrow.

¹挫 一 人 錯 錯 錯 就 府 巍 催 髓 ¹⁷骨
²節 臺 ³不 眼 ⁶代 ⁷造 ⁹造 ¹¹造 ¹³催 ¹⁵深 ¹⁶嚼 ^髓
³以 於 ⁴看 ⁵汝 務 ⁸計 做 ¹⁰造 ¹²崔 ¹⁴賜 ¹⁵入 骨 ^髓 ○

揣 To estimate, to calculate, to reckon; to try, to feel; to rub in order to ascertain, to detect: COM., 'ch'oi mó, to feel after, to search out the sense; 'ch'oi tok, to investigate, to conjecture.

惴 Mournful; in straits, fearful: 'ch'oi 'ch'oi, mourning, afraid; 'ch'oi k'ëü' anxious.

嚼 To gnaw, to masticate; to eat greedily, to bolt food.

Ch'oi. A coll. word: a chain, as worn on the neck by a criminal or a child: 'i'ëk, 'ch'oi, an iron chain; 'ngäng 'ch'oi, a silver-chain necklace; 'ch'oi tau' kauk, to put a chain on the neck.

翠 The female of the king-fisher, the feathers of which are used in plumagery; the fleshy protuberance from which the tail of the bird grows: 'hoi' 'ch'oi' the male and female king-fisher; COM., 'ch'oi' mó, feathers of the king-fisher; 'ch'oi' 'lang, a purplish blue; COLL., 'ch'oi' mó 'cheu, common name of the king-fisher; 'teng 'ch'oi' to ornament with its feathers.

嘴 The mouth, the beak, the bill of a bird; a spout, a nozzle; the edge of a knife, etc.; an aperture, an adit; to wrangle, to chatter, to talk much and impudently, to give lip: COM., 'ch'oi' siék, the tongue: 't'oi' 'ch'oi' to speak face to face, to disuss; 't'ó 'ch'oi' the edge of a knife; 'ch'oi' 'k'uk,

thirsty; 'ch'oi' 'tiéng, honey-mouthed, affable; COLL., 'ch'oi' 'siék, 'kiá'v, the palate; 'ch'oi' 'p'á, the cheek; 'ch'oi' 'k'íék, a hare-lip; 'ch'oi' 't'au wa' by-words, slang; 'k'auk, 'ch'oi' 't'au, abstemious; 'ch'oi' 'ma, the gift of gab; 'ch'oi' 't'uk, (or pong') dull, slow of speech; 'pah, 'ch'oi' to open the mouth, to gape; 'ch'oi' 'l'è' clever in talk; 'ch'oi' 'ch'au' a bad breath; railing; 'ch'oi' 'sióng' your mouth itches (to eat)! 'ch'oi' 'sai, loss of appetite; 'ch'oi' 'lang (or 'tang), remnants of food; 'ch'oi' 'saung' "reckon by mouth", i. e., without the abacus; 'ch'oi' 't'u 't'u, to protrude the mouth, to pout; 'ch'oi' 'p'úi 'k'ieu' 'k'ieu' (the upper) lip curled; 'ch'oi' 'kiáng 'mié 'mié, critical, teasing; 'ch'oi' 'tié naing' 'mié t'ó 'sing 'kang t'ó 'tié' t'ó, his mouth chants Budha, but his heart holds a razor!

摧 To stop, to drive back, to repress; to overpower, to set down; to push upon, to thrust forward, to crowd against, to impel; to break, as the wind does trees; to reach; to put out, to extinguish, as a family: 'ch'oi' ek, to abate, to repress; 'ch'oi' 'chiék, to push against and break; met., affected, disciplined by trial.

(129) Ch'ói.

碎 To break in small pieces, to smash, to pound to bits, to comminute; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; petty, troublesome; disheartened, broken-down: COM., 'hung 'ch'ói' ground to powder; 'ling 'ch'ói' bits, fragments;

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| 1 揣 | 8 惴 | 5 翡 | 7 翠 | 9 對 | 11 嘴 | 13 嘴 | 16 疾 | 17 刻 | 19 嘴 | 21 摧 |
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'só ch'óí' fragmentary; *met.*, petty, troublesome; 'ch'óí' k'èng, odds and ends of work; 'ch'óí' s'ò' petty bills; 'ch'óí' 'king, bits of scenery, as delineated or embroidered; 'ch'óí' 'üng' for miscellaneous use; 'ch'óí' ng'ung, broken silver; COLL., p'ah, ch'óí' to smash, to break to pieces; ch'óí' 'chiéng chek, kwong, chiéng, to gather a large sum by driblets; ch'óí' 'ch'ó' to do chores; ch'óí' 'kong ch'óí' 'tiäng' to prate about this and that petty concern; óí' 'ch'óí' 's'ih, (or ch'ioh,) fond of constant nibbling.

剝¹ Read ch'ó'; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. ch'óí': to cut, to chop, to cut down, as trees: 'ch'óí' k'ó' to cut off; 'ch'óí' ch'au' to fell trees; 'ch'óí' s'ioh, ngá' to lop off a bough.

羅² A spinning wheel, called 'ch'óí' 'ch'ia.

(130) Ch'ok.

出³ To go out, to issue, to proceed from, to manifest, according to the tenor of the following or preceding word; to eject, to put out; to surpass, to excel; an auxiliary verb, implying completion of an action; occasionally read ch'oi' with similar meaning: com., 'ch'ok, ik, out and in, ingress and egress; 'ch'ok, sié' to be born; 'ch'ok, p'ieu' to issue bank-bills; to issue a warrant; 'ch'ok, koi' "produces honor" (in the family), as good sites do; 'ch'ok, ngie'

to complete an apprenticeship; 'ch'ok, laung' oviparous; 'ch'ok, sing, to render personal service; to gain promotion; 'ch'ok, sang, the products of the soil; 'ch'ok, k'wook, to enter upon office; ch'ok, ch'oi' to do the talking; 'ch'ok, ch'üng' to excel the crowd; 'ch'ok, ka, to forsake the family—become a priest; 'ch'ok, 'chiéng, to pay money; ch'ok, 'pó, to put forth the precious (pustules)—a polite phrase; 'siong pok, ch'ok, inconceivable; COLL., ch'ok, k'ung, to visit the privy; ch'ok, 't'au, to rise from poverty; ch'ok, 'k'au, to put to sea; banished; ch'ok, 'meng' to be the responsible party; ch'ok, 'li, to come forth; ch'ok, lo' "exudes brine"—said of a filthy garment: ch'ok, ch'è, opening of the month; ch'ok, 'sang, to make one's debut, to commence business, as young men; ch'ok, pok, original, self-originated, as ideas; ch'ok, n'èng, seng, to appear before people; t'au ch'ok, ka'ek, he has horns—beware of him!

焮⁴ Read ch'ok; used in the coll. for ch'ok,: to scorch, to cauterize, as with the mugwort or moxa punk: ch'ok, hung, nuong, to scorch mosquitos (with a taper).

搨⁵ Used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. ch'ok,: to take in the fingers, to take a pinch of: ch'ok, s'ioh, ch'ok, to take a pinch; ch'ok, s'ih, let us take a pinch and eat—said by those eating at a friend's expense; ch'ok, wai, to exact hush-money.

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戳 Read *tau'k*; coll. *ch'ok*; small seals or stamps, called *'ch'ok*, *'kiang*: *'p'ah*, *ch'ok*, to stamp.

(131) Ch'ong.

倉 A granary, a storehouse for rice or salt; a granary of the government: *'ch'ong* *'iny*, a granary; *'ch'ong* *'mong*, fully occupied, distracted by cares; com., *'mi* *'ch'ong*, a rice granary; *'sieng* *'ch'ong*, salt warehouses; *'ch'ong* *'ngó* (coll. *'ch'ong* *'ch'io'*) a public granary; *'ch'ong* *'chung*, a superintendent of granaries; *'ch'ong* *'mi* *'p'ieu'* tickets for drawing rice from the government granaries; *'h'cak*, *'ch'ong*, to sell grain from the granary; *'ngié'* *'ch'ong*, a charity-granary—where rice is sold cheap in famine; COLL., *'ch'ong* *'seng*, localities of granaries and salt godowns; *'ch'ong* *'mi* *'p'rong'* *'lang'* *'l'ek*, lade out the granary-rice which (is inferior and) boils to pieces; *met.*, to buy things or employ workmen without regard to quality.

蒼 Sometimes used for the last: hastily; the green tint of plants, the azure of the sky; flourishing, prospering; hoary, aged, old in service: *'ch'ong* *'tieng*, or *'k'ang* *'ch'ong*, azure sky, the firmament; *'ch'ong* *'ló*, old, waning; an old man; *pek*, *'hwak*, *'ch'ong* *'ngang*, a young-looking old man; com., *'ch'ong* *'seng*, living things, the people; *'ch'ong* *'suk*, a vegetable medicine—expels humors and bad exhalations.

瘡 An ulcerated wound, a sore, an ulcer; a boil, an eruption: *'ch'ong* *'i*, a wound; com., *'ch'ong* *'tuk*, the pus of sores; *'kang* *'ch'ong*, a dry sore; *'te'* *'ch'ong*, the piles; *'saik*, *'ch'ong*, lice-sores; COLL., *'ch'ong* *'hwak*, *'sioh*, *'sing*, ulcers all over the body; *'ch'ong* *'sang* *'siong'* *'meng'* ulcers coming out on the face, as from licentiousness.

瑤 Color of gems. Read *'ch'iong*, a musical sound; the jingling of stones.

滄 Vast like the sea; name of a river and lake; a superior district in Tientsin-fu: *'ch'ong* *'hai* *'chi* *'liang'* capacity (to drink) like

the sea.

村 A hamlet, a village: *'sang* *'ch'ong*, a mountain hamlet; com., *'hiang* *'ch'ong*, a village, the country; COLL., *'ch'ong* *'d'è*, a rustic; *'ch'ong* *'d'è* *'pó*, a country dame.

艙 An unauthorized character, as in the coll. *'ch'ong* *'tu*, compartments in a boat or ship; a hold; *'k'wi* *'ch'ong*, to break bulk; *'ch'ong* *'peng* *'tu* *'mó*, the compartment-covers all gone.

窗 A window, an aperture to admit light; a sash, venetian blinds, a shutter; a school; a student: *'ch'ong* *'ngü*, a paper window; *'ch'ong* *'h'at'* at school, while at his studies; *'ch'ü* *'ch'ong*, or *'kié* *'ch'ong*, a school-room; com.,

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tung *ch'ong*, or ¹*ch'ong* 'iu, chums, fellow students; ²*sek*, *chai* *hng* *ch'ong*, has studied painfully ten years—i. e., a long time.

鶻 A kind of crane with ash-colored plumage and red cheeks: ³*ch'ong* *keng*, man g o - b i r d ; ⁴*ch'ong* *kroak*, the black crane.

忖 To guess, to judge, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on: ⁵*ch'ong* *tok*, to conjecture; to reflect on.

愴 Grief, sorrow: ⁶*ch'á* *ch'ong*, to pity; grieved, distressed.

牀 A bedstead; a couch, a settee; a suit of bed clothes; the boards which make the bedstead; a well-curb; a measure of 8 *Ch'uang*-cubits: *COM.*, ⁷*t'ëük*, *ch'ong*, a bamboo bedstead; ⁸*tuk*, *soi* *ch'ong*, a single bedstead; ⁹*ch'ong* *p'wo*, bed and bedding; *COLL.*, ¹⁰*ming* *ch'ong*, a bedstead, a bed; ¹¹*ch'ong* *kwang*, the cross pieces; ¹²*ch'ong* *t'iu*, a closet in the back frame; ¹³*ch'ong* *chiä* *kung*, the fenders; ¹⁴*ch'ong* *kung*, a figured bed-valance; ¹⁵*k'auing* *ch'ong*, a couch, a settee; ¹⁶*ch'ong* *piäh*, *tié*, the backside of the bedstead; ¹⁷*tak*, *ch'ong*, a step in front of a bedstead; ¹⁸*t'ieu* *leu* *ch'ong*, a kind of bedstead with front steps; ¹⁹*mi* *chá* *ch'ong*, "Budha-bedstead"—the common sort without steps and having curved feet.

饅 Read *tung*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. ¹*ch'ong*: to eat much; ²*T'ung*, gluttonous—used opprobriously: ³*twai* *ch'ong*, a glutton; ⁴*ch'ong* *pa*, eat your fill; ⁵*ch'ong* *pwong*, stuff yourself with rice; ⁶*ch'ong* *chié*, eat and stuff; *seil.*, and not work.

*Ch'ong*². A coll. word: to wring, to wrench, to twist; to extort: *ch'ong* *wang*, wrench it crooked; *ch'ong* *i* *sióng*, to wring out clothes; *t'au* *hrok*, *piéng* *móh*, *ch'ong* don't wrench his cue; *ch'ong* *chiéng*, to extort money.

(132) *Ch'u*.

初 To cut out garments; to begin, to commence; the first, the beginning; incipient, at first: in the coll. read *ch'è*, q.v.: ¹*ch'u* *sing*, the first thought; *sü* *ch'u*, the beginning, at the first; *COM.*, *ch'u* *hok*, to commence study; *ch'u* *hwoi*, to become acquainted with; *ch'u* *ch'ëü*, the first time; *ch'u* *eng*, to enter on official life.

粗 Coarse, uncleaned, dirty, as rice just threshed; large; open, coarse; rude, vulgar, boisterous, unpolished; gross, indecent; **麤** *Ts'u.* dirty; harsh, as a voice; partially, rudely: *COM.*, *ch'u* *eu*, coarse and fine; *ch'u* *lu*, or *ch'u* *sük*, or *ch'u* *ngwang* (coll. *ch'u* *la*), vulgar, unmannerly, as rustics; *ch'u* *wa*, obscene language; *COLL.*, *ch'u* *mang*, rude, fierce; *ch'u* *p'wi*, in the rough, the unfinished article; *ch'u* *sauk*, coarsely and hastily made; *ch'u* *chó*, to do rough work;

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¹ch'ü chong, a large, coarse female; ²ch'ü che' common words—such as the unlearned know; ³ch'ü tié, the privy—a delicate phrase; ⁴ch'ü sing twai' tang, careless and bold; ⁵ch'ü puong' tang' ch'ai' coarse rice and tasteless vegetables—a polite phrase used by a host; ⁶ch'ü mi twai' 'ngang, sbaggy eyebrows and large eyes.

林 A coppice, a bramble bush; a thicket, a clump of trees; spinous; distinct, clear, orderly, well-done, properly finished; painful, sharp; a feudal state in the Chow Dynasty, now the chief part of Hunan and Hnpeh: ⁷t'ong' ch'ü, or ⁸sing' ch'ü, painful, sharp suffering; ⁹wong' ch'ü, completed; com., ¹⁰ch'ing' ch'ü, clear, complete, finished or settled properly.

慥 Interchanged with the last, in the sense of painful, suffering.
Ts'u.

礎 The stone base of a pillar or column; a pedestal, a plinth.
Ts'u.

(133) Ch'ü.

趨 To hasten to one's place; to stride off, as in the presence of a superior; to run, to walk quickly: ¹¹ch'ü cheng' to hasten to the front; ¹²ch'ü ch'iong, to advance quickly; ¹³ch'ü yéng ho' sié' run to the flame and stick to (the man of) influence—to be a parasite.

越 Also read chü: unable to advance from fear or disability; to go awry: ¹⁴chü ch'ü, impeded.

鵪 Also read chu: a chick or bird just out of the shell, and yet able to peck: ¹⁵wang ch'ü, name of a southern bird.

芻 To cut grass; straw, hay, fodder: ¹⁶ch'ü ngieu, to cut grass; ¹⁷pe' ch'ü, a Buddhist priest—in the Indian language; ¹⁸seng ch'ü ek, sok, a bundle of green grass.

紓 Slow; remiss; insensibly, little by little; to free from or remove, as a calamity: ¹⁹ch'ü nang' to free from evil; ²⁰ch'ü sü, slowly, carefully.

舒 To open out, to unroll, to expand, to make room; to disburden the mind: exhilarated; tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, remiss; slow, leisurely; in order; comfortable: in the coll., to lay, stretch, or spread out: ²¹ch'ü tiéng, to open out; ²²ch'ü sü, in order, slow, as a gait; com., ²³k'wang ch'ü, spacious, ample; ²⁴ch'ü t'iong' joyous, exhilarated; ²⁵ch'ü ming' roomy, spacious; COLL., ²⁶ch'ü ming' ch'ong, to spread the bed; ²⁷ch'ü 'tó, to lie flat, as culprits to be beaten; ²⁸ch'ü meng' siong' to spread on the top of.

此 A pronoun and adverb; this, here, now; the last spoken of, the thing in hand: com., ²⁹pi' ch'ü, that

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 粗 | ⁸ 粗 | 大 | 淡 | 大 | ⁸ 辛 | ¹⁰ 清 | ¹² 趨 | 附 | ¹⁵ 鵪 | ¹⁷ 苾 | ¹⁹ 舒 |
| 妝 | 池 | 瞻 | 菜 | 眼 | 楚 | 楚 | 踰 | 勢 | 鵪 | 芻 | 展 |
| ² 粗 | ⁴ 粗 | ⁵ 粗 | ⁶ 粗 | ⁷ 痛 | ⁹ 完 | ¹¹ 趨 | ¹⁸ 趨 | ¹⁴ 趨 | ¹⁶ 芻 | ¹⁸ 紓 | ²⁰ 寬 |
| 字 | 心 | 飯 | 眉 | 楚 | 楚 | 進 | 炎 | 趨 | 糞 | 難 | 舒 |

and this, there and here; 'ko' 'ch'ü, wherefore, consequently; 'ing' 'ch'ü, by, for, on account of; 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, only this; 'chek' 'ch'ü, thus, then (it's so and so); 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, from this time; 'ki' 'iu' 'ch'ü 'ü, how is there any reason in it? i. e., it cannot be right; 'pok' 'ch'ü 'ch'üik, 'pi, if not this, then that; if not now, then soon; 'ch'ü' 'k'üik, this moment; 'ch'ü' 'tö' 'täng' 'ing, (we) of this occupation; COLL., 'ch'ü' 'king' 'ng' 'pi' 'hü' 'king, this state (as of trade, etc.,) is not like that state.

仉 Small, contracted, diminutive: 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, very small, minute. Tz'u.

泚 Clear water; fresh, clean; name of a stream; also read 'sä, q. v. Chü.

處 To dwell, to reside; to be; to act; to occupy the place of; while in; to distinguish; to manage; to judge, to decide on; to attend to; to do what is proper; to adjust, to settle; to place: also read 'ch'ü' q. v.: 'kü' 'ch'ü, to reside, to dwell; com., 'ch'ü' 'te' to adjust, to set to rights; 'tieu' 'ch'ü, or 'ch'ü' 'huo, to reconcile, to settle a dispute; 'ch'ü' 'si, to visit with death; (I'll) kill (you); 'ch'ü' 'chang, to behead; 'ch'ü' 'hung, to discriminate, as superiors in reference to faults of inferiors; 'ch'ü' 'nü, a virgin; 'ch'ü'ng 'hó' 'i' 'ch'ü, how shall we manage it? COLL., 'ch'ü' 'sü' 'ng' 'säng' 'huang' 'piäng' 't'ieu' 'só, has not settled matters, but rather made more mischief!

取 To take, to lay hold on; to use; to exact; to seize on, to take away; to assume, to appropriate; to receive, to apply to one's use; to get, to induce, to bring upon; taken, applied, selected; also read 'ch'ü' q. v.: 'ch'ü' 'huak, to imitate the pattern; 'ch'ü' 'chü, to rely on, to use for one's profit; 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, to appropriate; com., 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, to bring on one's self; 'ch'ü' 'e' to approve, pleased with; 'ch'ü' 'k'ieu, to use cunning; 'ch'ü' 'seng' to get credit, trusted; 'ch'ü' 'pó, to get security or bail; COLL., 'ng' 'ch'ü' 'e' dissatisfied with; 'ch'ü' 'ngai, to extract a tooth.

鼠 A rat, a mouse, rodent animals in general; met., timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; a rascal, a mean fellow; the 208th radical: 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, a water rat; 'hiong' 'ch'ü, a muskrat; 'sik' 'ch'ü, 'chi' 'ke' of ordinary abilities; com., 'ló' 'ch'ü, a rat; 'chiäng' 'ch'ü, moles (in coll. 'ch'ü'ng 'mang' 'ch'ü, blind rats); 'tieu' 'ch'ü, the marten or sable; 'ch'ü' 'chong' 'liang, rats hoard food; met., be provident; COLL., 'ló' 'ch'ü' 'k'üak, a rat-trap; 'ch'ü'ng 'ch'ü, field rats; 'hu' 'ch'ü, a squirrel; 'ch'ü' 'ch'ek, a pilferer, a petty thief.

癩 Sick from grief, a settled melancholy; moping, diseased by sorrow.

犢 Read 'ch'ü; used :: the Paik, Ing for coll. 'ch'ü: an exclamation in driving animals, hoot! shoo! also a

1故 8只 5自 則 8彼 10處 12處 14處 16竊 18取 20水 22老
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 此 此 此 刻 處 處 處 法 意 信 鼠 鼠

word of contempt uttered with the middle finger thrust out.

(134) Ch'uh.

Ch'uh₂. A coll. word, as in ch'ih₂, ch'ih₂, ch'uh₂, ch'uh₂, a low sound as of two persons talking; i' hū' tié' ch'ih₂, ch'ih₂, ch'uh₂, ch'uh₂, má' hieu tek, 'kong sié' nöh, they are muttering there, I don't know what they are saying.

(135) Ch'úi.

篋 Read sú; coll. ch'úi: bits of bamboo, a bamboo switch: 'ch'úi kiäng, or 'ch'úi sá, small switches; 'ch'úi hong, stripes, marks; 'ch'úi t'au ch'ok, 'hó kiäng, whipping makes a good child.

(136) Ch'uk.

Ch'uk₂. A coll. word: a superlative, as in u ch'uk₂, ch'uk₂, very black, very dark, as the night.

(137) Ch'ük.

Ch'ük₂. A coll. word: to tread, to trample; to destroy by treading on; ch'ük₂ si, to trample to death; ch'ük₂ nöh, to indent by treading on; ch'ük₂ taiŋ₂ to trample down hard, as earth; ch'ük₂ pang te₂ to tread level with the earth; met., to break up and gut 'gamblers' dens, etc.; ch'ük₂ k'a ch'ioh, 'tá, trample under foot; met., to oppress the weak.

(138) Ch'ung.

春 Spring; the beginning of the year; glad, joyous; wanton; wine, spirits; a man's name; met., times,

seasons, periods; budding; starting: com., 'chung t'üŋ, spring; chung chie' spring sacrifices; chung' verbal desire; met., bawdy pictures; 'sing chung, early spring; 'maing' chung, the first month; 'lik chung, opening of spring—the first of the twenty-four solar terms; 'chung pó' "the spring reporter (of literary success)"—name of an attendant of the god of learning; 'chung ch'iu ch'ó t'iong' Spring and Autumn Annuals—a book of Confucius; COLL., 'chung piäng, a large kind of water cake; 'ngiäng chung, "meeting the spring"—an official street-procession, in which an earthen ox, called 'chung ngu, is borne; 'chung t'üŋ au' ná men' spring has a step mother's face, i. e., is changeable; chung sieu sioh, k'aik, tek, ch'üŋ king, a brief part of a spring-evening is worth a thousand of gold; sil., to recreate in.

椿 A long-lived tree resembling the banyan: 'chung hiöŋ, the chung tree and hiöŋ shrub; met., father and mother.

鱈 A salt water fish; it resembles the 'wong kwa, and is called 'chung chi, in the Foochow colloquial.

驄 A dappled or iron-gray horse: 'ngu juwa chung, a pie-bald horse.

驄 Ts'ung.

1 筆 3 筆 出 5 春 7 新 9 立 11 春 12 春 14 春 後 萱 子
 仔 痕 好 天 春 春 春 秋 餅 牛 奶 黃 五
 2 筆 4 筆 仔 6 春 8 孟 10 春 13 迎 15 春 16 椿 17 瓜 19 花
 揮 頭 ○ 意 春 報 左 春 天 椿 鱈 驄

葱 An onion; a kind of sword; a green color; wind or breath having vent; a thorough draft: in the coll. read *ch'eng*, q. v.: *Ts'ung.*

ch'ung'ling, the Karakorum Mt.'s.

怱 Hurried, alarmed, agitated: *'no' k'e' ch'ung ch'ung*, excited to anger, exasperated; *'ch'ung mong*, precipitate. *Ts'ung.*

璵 A pebble or stone resembling a precious gem. *Ts'ung.*

聰 Quick at hearing, astute, ready, quick-witted; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently: *'ch'ung ch'ak*, to discriminate; *'tiéng ch'ung*, heaven-bestowed intelligence—said of the emperor; com., *'ch'ung ming*, clever, intelligent; *'ch'ung ming ling le'* clever and apt; *'ch'ung ming mok' kwo' tá' zrong*, the cleverness (of others) can't exceed the emperor's! *'ch'ung ming ek, sié' 'mung tung ek, si*, clever all his life, stupid just this once; coll., *ch'ung ming zéng*, or *ch'ung ming kiáng*, a quick-witted person. *Ts'ung.*

蠢 To crawl, to wriggle, as worms; to move, to stir; to do stupidly; foolish, simple; rude, unsubmitive: com., *'ngü' ch'ung*, simple. *Ch'ung.*

瞢 Large eyes: in the coll., drowsy, sleepy: coll., *'ch'ung ming*, or *'ch'ung k'ó'* sleepy, dozing; *'ch'ung sioh, k'aiik, 'ku*, to doze a spell; *'ch'ung sioh, 'ku ming*,

to take a nap; *'ch'ung k'ó' tu tek*, (buy it) napping and it's worth all that!

(139) *Ch'üng.*

冲 Young, delicate; harmonious; deep, hollow; to mount upwards in the air; to agitate, to move; to rush, to dart, to strike *Ch'üng* against; to send, as letters; used in the coll. for steeping by pouring on hot water: *'ch'üng tong'* moved, excited by; com., *'ch'üng, 'tiéng*, to dart into the sky, as birds, dust, noise; *'ch'üng p'ó'* ruined (as business) by the happening (of an unlucky day, word or act); *'ch'üng 'tiéng mó'* ancient imperial cap with a peaked crown; *k'e' tóí' ch'üng*, mutually angered; *ch'üng 'hi*, "has met joy"—said of a sick man who recovers on marrying; coll., *nav'* *ch'üng 'tiéng*, the outcry pierces the skies: *ch'üng ta*, to steep tea; *ch'üng 'tong*, or *ch'üng kung 'chui*, to pour boiling water on; *ch'üng yoh*, to make a medicinal infusion.

种 Also read *'t'ung*: young grain, delicate, tender: *'eu' ch'üng* small and delicate. *Chu.*

盅 Also read *'t'ung*: a cup, a hollow vessel, generally small and covered: com., *'ta ch'üng* (coll. *k'aiing' ch'üng*), a kind of bowl or large cup, with the cover closely fitted to the rim.

從 Easy, bland, complaisant, calm, gentle: also read *ch'ung, ch'üng*, and *ch'üng'* q. v.: com., *ch'üng*

- ¹怒 ²氣 ³怱 ⁴天 ⁵聰 ⁶聰 ⁷明 ⁸明 ⁹帝 ¹⁰一 ¹¹一 ¹²瞢 ¹³瞢 ¹⁴冲 ¹⁵幼
 氣 忙 聰 聰 明 明 王 世 時 眠 一 動 种
 怱 怱 明 伶 莫 聰 世 一 瞢 刻 冲 茶
 怱 察 明 俐 過 明 懂 蠢 去 古 破 盅

ung, or *ch'ung ch'ung ung*
ung, not hurried, easy, as
 one's manner; *ch'ung liwang*²
 slow, not pressing; COLL., *ch'ung*
*'kwei nik*², to allow a few days
 longer.

充 To fill, to satiate; to
 extend, to carry out, to
 continue; to act, to fill an
 office; to stop up, to
 stuff; sufficient; long,
 high: *'ch'ung sik*, stuffed solid;
 com., *'ch'ung ch'ung*² to distrib-
 ute among all, as forfeits;
'ch'ung 'mvang, filled; *'ch'ung*
ch'ek, sufficient, in abundance, as
 wealth; *'ch'ung ki*, to satisfy
 hunger; COLL., *'ch'ung sioh*,
miang, to add another name, as of
 a partner; *'mwong' ch'ung kung*,
 banished to the colonies.

忡 Sorrowful, grieved:
'ch'ung ch'ung, distress-
 ed in mind.

恍 The mind much moved;
 agitated, perturbed.

罟 Also read *tung*: a net
 for catching birds.

翀 To fly up high, to soar:
'che' k'6 ch'ung sieu,
 heaven-aspiring ambition.

衝 A path, a crossway; to
 support; to move, to ex-
 cite; to rise, to rush
 against, to overflow;
 abruptly; towards; a car:
¹⁰*'tai' ch'ung*, a great road; com.,
¹¹*'ch'ung taung*² to meet sudden-

ly, to come in conflict with; COLL.,
¹²*'ch'ung 'tau*² to go fully up to,
 as a sedan bearer to the opposite
 side before turning; ¹³*'ch'ung*
taung' ma 'tau, to rush against
 the horse's head; met., to come
 in conflict with a fierce fellow or
 some god (and receive injury).

(140) Ch'wa.

篡 Read *ch'wang*; coll.
ch'wa: to take away one's
 custom in business; to
 scheme, to plot against;
 to spoil the business of
 another, as by underselling;
¹⁴*'ch'wa' li' ch'wa' k'6*² mutually
 drawing away (each other's
 custom); ¹⁵*'ch'wa' k'wo' peng*,
 draws (all the custom) to his side;
¹⁶*'ch'wa' te' hwong*, to get away
 another's place, as by slander.

Ch'wa. A coll. word: sudden
 distortions, pains which
 the Taoist priest professes to cure
 within 49 days: *ch'wa' wai*, dis-
 torted, awry, as the limbs, mouth,
 &c., *ch'wa' piang*, lame in the
 foot by distortion.

Ch'wa. A coll. word, as in
*ch'wa' to*² to take the
 wrong road,—to fall into sin, to
 become vicious.

(141) Ch'wang.

餐 The 3d properly read
song, but classed with the
 others in the *Paik, Ing*:
 to swallow, to eat; a meal;
 a classifier of meals; to
 gather, to select: ¹⁷*ch'6*
¹⁸*ch'wang*, breakfast; com.,
¹⁹*'ek, nik, sang ch'wang*,
 three meals a day; *wang*
ch'wang, supper.

1 充	8 充	5 充	名	8 忡	翀	11 衝	18 衝	14 篡	15 篡	地方	18 一
實	滿	饑	個	忡	霄	撞	撞	來	過	方	日
2 充	4 充	6 充	充	9 志	10 大	12 衝	馬	去	才	17 早	三
衆	足	一	軍	可	衝	透	頭	去	16 篡	餐	餐

銓 To weigh, to measure; to estimate the value of things; to choose according to merit or value; a carpenter's plane: ¹*ch'wang heng*, steelyards, to weigh; *met.*, to estimate ability; ²*ch'wang song*, to select, as good officers.

筌 A crab-trap, a bamboo trap for fish, having a small entrance: ¹*taik, ngü wong ch'wang*, to take the fish and forget the net; *met.*, ungrateful.

揜 To select from, to pick out from with the hand.

詮 To explain, to comment on; select sayings; to illustrate, to expound books; to discourse upon, to set forth and enforce.

踉 Stooping, creeping, bent down; to go along doubled over; decrepit; to kick.

痊 Convalescent, recovered from sickness: ¹*ch'wang ü*, or ²*peng' ch'wang*, recovered from illness.

悛 To stop; to change; next in order, to succeed: ¹*ch'wang kai*, to change.

湍 Water gushing out; a rapid current: ¹*kek, liu wak*; *ch'wang*, a rapid flow is called a torrent.

緜 A reddish color; a pale yellow or carnation tint, made by once dyeing.

喘 To pant, to wheeze, to gasp; breath, the life: ¹*ch'wang ngik*, to gasp, to pant; ²*ch'wang sek*, the breath; *com.*, ³*ke'* *ch'wang*, to wheeze.

舛 Erroneous; opposed; to contradict: the 136th radical: ¹*ch'wang ch'auk*, wrong, erroneous; ²*meng' tu tö ch'wang*, a bad destiny.

爨 A furnace, or cooking place; a mess, a table; to steam, to cook gently: ¹*ch'wei ch'wang*' to steam, to cook; *com.*, ²*tung ch'wang'* to eat at one table, as brothers before living separately; ³*lung ch'wang'* to eat at separate tables.

稜 Read *ch'wang*; coll. *ch'wang*; a spear, a javelin: ¹*teäk, kö ch'wang* long bamboo-spears.

篡 To seize violently; to usurp, to turn traitor and seize the throne: used in the coll. for *ch'wa'* q. v.: ¹*ch'wang' ngik*, to rebel and seize by force; *com.*, ²*ch'wang' oi'* to usurp the throne.

攬 To fling away; to tempt, to seduce to evil; to get one to consent; ¹*ch'wang ch'ioäk*, to entice, to inveigle.

竄 Used for the preceding: to sneak away, to hide, to skulk; to kill; to seduce; to fumigate; to secrete; petty, weak, pusillanimous: ¹*ch'wang' huk*, to hide away; ²*ch'ü ch'wang'* rats secrete them-

- ¹銓 ⁸得 ⁴痊 ⁶悛 ⁹日 ¹¹舛 ¹⁴同 ¹⁶竹 ¹⁷篡 ¹⁹攬
²銓 ⁵魚 ⁷愈 ⁸改 ¹⁰湍 ¹²喘 ¹³息 ¹⁵分 ¹⁸竄 ²⁰竄
³選 ⁴忘 ⁵病 ⁶急 ⁷流 ⁸逆 ⁹喘 ¹⁰氣 ¹¹命 ¹²途 ¹³炊 ¹⁴爨 ¹⁵爨 ¹⁶筌 ¹⁷篡 ¹⁸竄 ¹⁹竄 ²⁰伏

selves; *net.*, pilferers skulking: *tó ch'wáng* to run away.

(142) Ch·wí.

佳 Also read *ch'wí*: a general name for birds with short tails; a species of pigeon or dove.

雖 A sort of ground lizard, an animal whose description resembles that of the proboscis-monkey; a dubitative particle, although.

if, supposing, even if, though, allowing that; to push off: *com.*, *ch'wí yóng*, although, albeit: *coll.*, *ch'wí yóng ch'óng wáng* though it is so.

錐 An awl, a borer; a sharp pointed tool; the apex, the point; to bore; trifling: *suó ch'wí*, a pencil; *ch'wí tó ch'í m'ak*, (like) the points of awls and knives—small matters; *u lík ch'wí ch'í t'ó* no place to stick an awl—wretchedly poor.

騅 A black horse with white spots; *u ch'wí 'nu*, the charger of Hang Yu of Tso.

推 To push away, to expel, to push from one; to abstain from; to shirk, to shift, to throw off, as responsibility; to refuse, to decline; to secede, to resign, to give up; to deny one's self; to examine closely, to infer; to select; to recommend: *ch'wí k'ai*, to push open; *ch'wí t'ó*, to remove; *ch'wí sū*, to decline, to reject; *ch'wí k'íok*, to refuse, to renounce; *ch'wí t'ank*, or *ch'wí 'wí*, to shift from

one's self to others; *11 sang ch'wí*, the three furrows plowed by the Emperor; *12 ch'wí k'á*, to recommend; *13 ch'wí k'ou* to scrutinize; *14 ch'wí laung* to reason out, to infer.

綏 The traces of a carriage; reins; a hand strap to hold by in a coach; steady, quiet, tranquil: *15 ch'ek ch'wí*, to hold the reins; *16 ch'wí ang*, quiet, tranquil; *u ch'wí* to pacify, to quiet.

(143) Ch·wí.

炊 To cook, to dress food: in the coll. restricted to steaming: *coll.*, *17 ch'wí p'rang* to steam rice; *ch'wí p'au*, to steam bread; *ch'wí y'ák*, to heat by steaming; *ch'wí p'rang sang* (or *ch'ung*) *sük*, steamed half done.

催 Read *ch'oi*; *coll.* *ch'wí*: to urge, to press, to hasten; to dun, to importune for payment: *18 ch'wí p'áik*, to urge greatly; *19 ch'wí ch'í'ang*, to press the invitation, as by sending a messenger for the guests; *20 ch'wí t'ó*, to dun urgently; *21 ch'wí sang*, to hasten parturition, as by medicine or by offerings to "Mother"; *ch'wí seny sang*, parturition-powders; *ch'wí ch'ióng líong*, to dun for taxes; *ch'wí mi'ang k'wí*, you vexations imp!

吹 To blow, as the wind or with the breath; to whistle, to puff; a gust, a gust; to play on a wind-instrument; *com.*, *lung ch'wí*, the *Ch'ui*, wind blows; *ch'wí lung*,

1 雖	2 然	3 刀	4 無	5 立	6 地	7 烏	8 推	9 開	10 推	11 托	12 推	13 舉	14 推	15 論	16 綏	17 安	18 催	19 迫	20 催	21 討
2 毛	3 之	4 錐	5 之	6 錐	7 之	8 馬	9 推	10 移	11 三	12 推	13 推	14 究	15 執	16 綏	17 炊	18 飯	19 催	20 請	21 催	22 生

exposure to wind—is bad for the sick; ¹*ch'wéi hū*, to praise, to recommend; ²*ch'wéi king'ku*, to play on instruments; a band of musicians; ³*ch'wéi wó kiu chü*, to blow aside the hair to find a sore; *met.*, to pry into faults; COLL., *ch'wéi kó'* old or faded by the wind; *ch'wéi taéng'* cooled by the wind.

⁴*Ch'wéi*. A coll. word; as in *ch'wéi kang*, to “guess fingers” a drinking game in which the loser must drink.

(144) Ch'wo.
[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'wó*, q. v.]

(145) Ch'woh.
[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'wóh*, q. v.]

(146) Ch'woi.
脆¹ Delicate, frail, easily broken, brittle, crackling, shivery, crumbling; crisp, light, as pastry-crust: in the coll., quick, spry; to make a swell, foppish: ²*ia ch'wóí'* pliant, flexible;

COLL., ³*song ch'wóí'* quick, prompt; ⁴*k'á' ch'wóí'* soon done or effected; ⁵*ch'wóí' t'íng* (or *s'íng*), fluent; constraining, authoritative; *ch'wóí' n'èng*, persons of influence; *yá ch'wóí'* very finely dressed; exceedingly prompt or successful; *ch'wóí' tong tong*, or *ch'wóí' lang' tong*, it's brittle and will snap in two; *met.*, applied to a foppish fellow.

(147) Ch'wok.
[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'wók*, q. v.]

(148) Ch'wong.
[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'wóng*, q. v.]

(149) E.
意¹ The intention, will, purpose; thoughts, ideas; motive, inclination; sentiment, opinion; meaning of a word: COM., ²*e' s'üü'*

idea, purport of; ³*s'ing e'* intention, will; ⁴*e' ngwóí'* beyond expectation; ⁵*e' k'e' song' t'eu*, united in feeling; ⁶*e' kiéng'* opinion, sentiment; ⁷*k'eu e'* purport of one's remarks; ⁸*iu e'* to have a purpose, intentionally; ⁹*taik, e'* to get one's wish, gratified; ¹⁰*hwóí' e'* to understand, to fathom, as a meaning; ¹¹*t'üüng' e'* satisfied with; ¹²*pok, e'* unexpectedly; ¹³*ü e'* according to one's wish; *met.*, a certain carved ornament—a symbol of luck; COLL., ¹⁴*ku e'* purposefully—usually in a bad sense; ¹⁵*ng' chong e'* unexpected; *e' hó ng' chái' s'áh*, the intention good, no matter about the feast (being poor).

臆¹ Used for the last: the breast, the pit of the stomach; the flesh on the breast; the heart, the bosom; the thoughts, opinions, feelings; *Jüny e'* the breast; thoughts, desires.

薏¹ The seeds of the nelumbium; barley: *e' í*, pearl barley: COM., *e' mi*, pearl barley; *e' mi' t'ong*, barley broth; *e' mi' k'üng*, barley root—used medicinally to expel humors.

¹吹 ²鼓 ³蕤 ⁴脆 ⁵腥 ⁶意 ⁷氣 ⁸見 ⁹意 ¹⁰意 ¹¹意 ¹²意 ¹³相 ¹⁴投 ¹⁵口 ¹⁶意 ¹⁷得 ¹⁸中 ¹⁹如 ²⁰意
¹噓 ²吹 ³柔 ⁴快 ⁵意 ⁶氣 ⁷見 ⁸意 ⁹意 ¹⁰意 ¹¹意 ¹²意 ¹³相 ¹⁴投 ¹⁵口 ¹⁶意 ¹⁷得 ¹⁸中 ¹⁹如 ²⁰意
¹吹 ²毛 ³脆 ⁴脆 ⁵思 ⁶意 ⁷氣 ⁸見 ⁹意 ¹⁰意 ¹¹意 ¹²意 ¹³相 ¹⁴投 ¹⁵口 ¹⁶意 ¹⁷得 ¹⁸中 ¹⁹如 ²⁰意
¹京 ²求 ³爽 ⁴脆 ⁵心 ⁶意 ⁷氣 ⁸見 ⁹意 ¹⁰意 ¹¹意 ¹²意 ¹³相 ¹⁴投 ¹⁵口 ¹⁶意 ¹⁷得 ¹⁸中 ¹⁹如 ²⁰意

憶¹ To recall, to bring to mind, to recollect; to think upon, to reflect on; ¹*e' nieng'* to think of; ²*chü' e'* or *ke' e'* to recall, or bring to mind; ³*yeu' e'* to think of things long past.

億² Ten myriads, a lac, a hundred thousand; also a myriad, a hundred millions; innumerable; quiet, repose of mind; to supply and make quiet; to contrive, to calculate; to guess; to bet: ⁴*e' tieu' chi' ch'eng'* multitudes of people, all mankind; ⁵*e' ch'aik, l'äu' t'eng'* plan, then you'll constantly succeed; com., ⁶*iang'* *e'* myriads and lacs—in numeration.

櫛² A tough wood, suitable for making bows, a sort of ash or alder.

衣² To clothe, to put on clothing, to wear clothes; also read *i*, q. v.: ⁷*e' k'ing' k'iu*, to wear light fur-clothing; ⁸*e' tai'k, ngiong*, to clothe with virtuous words, i. e., to hear and embrace good doctrine.

宸² A silken screen used by the ancient emperors in the audience-chamber; it was ornamented with ax-heads.

瘞² A retired, obscure place; to bury, to inter; to sacrifice to those who have been buried, to streams, or to the moon; to hide.

矣² A final euphonic particle, denoting a plain statement, or the completion

of the sense: ⁹*i' i' e'* finished, just that and nothing more.

未² Not yet, not now; denotes the sixth moon; the eighth of the "twelve branches", and symbolized by a sheep; time from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.: com., ¹⁰*e' ch'ang'* 2 P. M.; ¹¹*ngu' e' si' k'ai'k*, time from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; ¹²*e' pek, yong*, not necessarily so, probably not; ¹³*e' pok, si'eng' ti'*, to foreknow without divination—often used facetiously; ¹⁴*lu'ong' siu' ch'ieh'*, not yet married and maintaining chastity—as a girl who remains single after the death of her affianced.

味² Taste, flavor, seasoning, relish; a delicacy, a relish, a dainty; style or beauties of composition; to relish, to take pleasure in, to solace, to recreate in: ¹⁵*chü' e'* (coll. *chü' e'*) a fine relish; com., ¹⁶*ngu' e'* the five tastes, as sweet, bitter, etc.; a tonic medicine for the kidneys; ¹⁷*k'eu' e'* taste of the mouth; *met.*, good to eat; ¹⁸*k'e' e'* the natural flavor; *met.*, feelings; ¹⁹*k'e' e' deu' hak*, united in feeling; ²⁰*ti' e'* to discern tastes; *met.*, to relish the beauties (of a book); ²¹*hai' e'* sea-relishes, i. e., fish; coll., ²²*ta'eng'* or ²³*e' ti'ang'* a strong taste or scent; ²⁴*e' so'* or ²⁵*e' lö'* taste, flavor.

易² Easy, simple, plain, not hard to do, readily accomplished; negligent, remiss, disrespectful; to extirpate weeds, to dress a field; also read *ik*, q. v.: ²⁶*uang' e'* difficult and easy; com., ²⁷*ang' e'* easy, not difficult; ²⁸*k'ing' e'* to treat

1 憶 2 念 3 遙 4 憶 5 億 6 億 7 之 8 衆 9 億 10 則 11 屢 12 中 13 萬 14 億 15 衣 16 輕 17 裘 18 衣 19 德 20 言 21 而 22 已 23 矣 24 未 25 正 26 午 27 未 28 時 29 刻 30 未 31 必 32 然 33 滋 34 味 35 五 36 味 37 口 38 味 39 氣 40 味 41 難 42 易 43 容 44 易 45 輕 46 易

lightly, to contemn; ¹'*üng e' t'wak*, 'ch'ü, easy rid out of hand, as salable goods.

異
Yi.

² Separated, foreign, of another country, different, diverse; admirable, unusual, strange, rare, extraordinary, bizarre; perverse, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as different; to oppose: ²'*e pang*, foreign countries; COM., ³'*e ch'ung*, foreign kinds, as of plants; ⁴'*e twang*, heterodox; ⁵'*e yong* 'hó, remarkably good; ⁶'*e nik*, 'poo p'ó, some future day I will requite (your kindness).

肄
Yi.

¹ To practice, to accustom one's self to, to be skilled in; to serve assiduously; sprouts of a stump: ²'*e ngiék*, a resident graduate.

勸
Yi.

¹ Labor, distress, toil; afflictions, sufferings; to be weary; to endure, to labor in: ²'*mok, ti ngó e* none know my trouble.

^E. A coll. word: dirty, filthy: ¹'*te' a' yá e' ng' t' èngsói* the ground is very dirty, you must not sit on it.

^E. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ^e *wa* to draw, to sketch.

(150)

E.

唳

Read *i*, used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *è*, as in *è kü*, the inarticulate noise or prattle of babes: *è haè* the cry of runners before the sedans of idols or officers; *chó* *è haè* to be a crier to clear the way.

唳

Read *i*; coll. *è*, as in *è kü*, the same as *è kü*: *è laèh*, a hiccough, raising of wind after a full meal; *è è*, used as a call, ho! halloo!

(151)

Eh.

A coll. word, denoting pettishness or obstinacy: *eh, eh*, means I will! or I'll not! according to circumstances.

(152)

Ek.

— One; the first; the same; as one, alike; the whole, at once; a few; a, an; sincere, real, honest, perfect;

壹

to harmonize; to unite, to even, to make one or uniform; the first radical: in the coll. read *sioh*, q. v.: COM., ¹'*á' ek*, the first; ²'*ek, sing*, with the whole mind; ³'*ek, chung*, or *ek, ch'iek*, or *ek, k'ai* all, the whole, wholly; ⁴'*hek, ek*, fixed, uniform, as a rule; ⁵'*tuk, ek*, the only one; ⁶'*ek, teng* certain, settled; ⁷'*ek, ka ing*, one household; ⁸'*ek, tik*, straight on, direct; ⁹'*ek, k'e* at one breath, i.e., without stopping; ¹⁰'*ek, hó*, it's the very best (thus); ¹¹'*ek, hiong* heretofore, habitually; ¹²'*ek, si kang*, in a moment, suddenly; ¹³'*ek, kü ek, tong* in every act, the whole conduct; ¹⁴'*hung hung pok, ek*, confused and disagreeing, as talkers; ¹⁵'*ek, miéng, chi kau*, just acquainted with; ¹⁶'*ek, k'i saéng* *Jwang*, to pay up all at once; ¹⁷'*ek, k'eu ka* only one price, as asked or offered; ¹⁸'*ek, ngiong ke' ch'ok, s'ü* 'ma nang *twi*, when a sentence has gone forth, a four-horse team can't catch it! COLL., ¹⁹'*ek, ngo' ek, sek*, "one five one ten"—all complete, as a narration; ²⁰'*ek, siéng*

¹ 容	² 異	⁴ 異	³ 好	⁸ 報	⁹ 莫	⁹ 第	¹¹ —	¹² 獨	¹⁵ —	¹⁶ —	¹⁸ —
易	邦	端	異	肄	知	一	總	一	家	直	好
脫	異	異	日	業	我	一	畫	一	人	一	一
手	種	樣	補	○	勸	心	一	定	○	氣	向

t'íeng, a mere thread of sky—above a narrow court.

乙
Yi. Bent, curved, as a bud; the second of the ten stems, related to wood; second year in the cycle of 60 years; the 5th radical: *'t'ai' ek*, the great first cause; *'kak, ek*, the 1st and 2d of the 10 stems; *met.*, first and second, this and that, good and inferior.

鳧
Yi. The house-martin which has bluish plumage; the twitter of a swallow.

軋
Yi. Usually read *chak*, the creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, grating sound; punishment of the rack or wheel: *'ek, ek*, creaking of wheels.

揖
擗
'ek, yong' to yield to, to allow; *'tíong ek*, to make a low bow; *com.*, *'sang ek*, three bows; *'chank, ek*, to make a respectful bow, to salute.

挹
Yi. Sometimes used for the last: to pour or bail out, to lade, to transfer liquids: *'ek, 'pi ch'ü' chü*, to lade from that, and pour into this.

抑
Yi. A conjunction, or, either; moreover, further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to cause to desist, to keep back; to abate, to rule, to keep one's self-possession, to repress, to restrain; handsome:

'ek, ek, slowly, reserved; *'ek, h'ek, or*, else, or perhaps; *ek, ok*, grieved; *'k'ok, ek*, to repress; *'ek, 'yong ch'ü' ha'* humble, lowly-minded; *'ek, ek, ek, yong*, one low, one high—as musical sounds, now depressed, then elevated.

悒
Yi. Discontented, disquieted; looking sad, and feeling forlorn.

益
Yi. To pour in more, to augment, to increase; to benefit, to prosper, to advantage; advantageous, beneficial; full, superabundant; restorative, strengthening, as a tonic; more, in a higher degree; the 42d diagram: in the coll. read *y'ah*, q. v.: *'chéng ek*, to add to; *'k'íeng sew' ek*, the humble are prospered; *com.*, *'chéng' ek*, to advance and prosper; *'ü ek*, profitless; *'hó ek*, of what advantage? how does it profit us? *'ek, 'mu k'ó*, a medicine used in pregnancy.

鎰
Yi. A piece of gold, in the Chou Dynasty weighing 30 taels; in the Han Dynasty, 24 taels; and in the days of Liang, 20 taels.

溢
Yi. Full even to overflowing; still, as a full vessel; to overflow, to run over; to spread abroad; a handful: *'ing ek*, full to overflowing; *yong ek*, overflowing; to spread, as one's fame; *'m'ang, 'i pok, ek*, full, yet not running over.

浥
Yi. Damp, dewy, moist, soaked through; to steep, to soak; water running down.

1 太	2 軋	3 長	4 作	5 注	6 抑	7 抑	8 一	9 增	10 益	11 益	12 母
乙	軋	揖	揖	茲	或	然	抑	益	進	何	膏
3 甲	4 揖	6 三	8 挹	9 抑	11 屈	自	一	15 謙	16 益	18 益	20 盈
乙	讓	揖	彼	抑	抑	下	場	受	17 無	19 益	溢

鷁
Yi.

The sea-eagle, or hawk, drawn on the bows or sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing: *ek*, 's*iu*, an eagle-head on the bows of junks.

噎
Yi.

The throat; to hiccough from impediment in the throat: 'h*u*² *ek*, to swallow. Read *auk*;: convulsive laughter.

吧
Yi.

A sobbing, a catching of the breath: 'u *ek*, a sigh, quick or asthmatic breathing.

邑
Yi.

A city, a place where many people assemble; a domain, a feudal state, a principality; a fortified camp; a capital city; a district or its walled city; a stoppage of the breath;

the 163d radical, contracted on the right of the primitive: 'ek, 'ch*ai*, a district magistrate; 'h*ung* *ek*, to appoint to a district magistracy—an ancient term; 'u *ek*, to heave, to sigh; com., 's*iu* *ek*, the chief district of a prefecture.

Ek, A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ek*, *ok*, to bend; *ek*, *ak*, to repress, as quarrels; to insert, as dates; *ek*, *wak*, to scratch; *ek*, *aik*, to press with the hand.

(153) Eng.

鶯
Ying.

The nightingale, or a gay species of thrush, that nestles on the willow and sings well; variegated plumes: 'i*u* *eng* *ki* 'ü; has variegated plumes; com., 'wong *eng*, the mango bird—called

in poetry 'ch*ung* *eng*, the vernal thrush.

Eng. A coll. word, for which the last character is sometimes used, as in *eng* *sëuk*, the poppy; *eng* *sëuk*, *huwa*, poppy flowers or capsules.

嚶
Ying.

The harmonious singing of birds: 'o *eng* *eng*, the carolings of birds; *met.*, mutual admonitions of friends.

嬰
Ying.

Read *ing* in the dictionaries, but usually read *eng* in Foochow: an infant, a babe, a sucking child, a new-born girl; to rush against, to surround, to threaten; entangled, inclosed, hampered, restrained; female ornaments: 'k*iu* *eng*, a demon, a fire and water sprite; 'ü*k*, *eng* *tong*, an orphan asylum; 'eng *si*, a suckling, a babe.

櫻
Ying.

A cherry: 'eng *t'ó*, or 'ch*io* *eng*, a red cherry; 'eng *t'ó* 'k'eu, cherry lips.

鸚
Ying.

A parrot: 'eng *loi*, or 'eng 'u *loi*, the buccinum or nautilus shell—is like a parrot with its head on its breast; coll., *eng* *kó*, the parrot; *eng* *kó* *ka* a parrot-perch; *eng* *kó* *p'e* parrot's nose; *met.*, a beaked nose.

薨

The death of a prince or grandee; to die; many; fleet, prompt: 'chü *heu* 'sü *wak*, *eng*, the death of a prince is called *eng*; 'eng *eng*, many; fleet, swift.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|---|---|------|---|---|
| 1 嘎 | 3 邑 | 5 於 | 7 有 | 8 黃 | 10 嬰 | 12 育 | 兒 | 櫻 | 17 鸚 | 蝶 | 日 |
| 2 噎 | 4 宰 | 6 於 | 有 | 鶯 | 嬰 | 嬰 | 櫻 | 櫻 | 鸚 | 諸 | 薨 |
| 鳴 | 分 | 首 | 鶯 | 春 | 九 | 堂 | 桃 | 桃 | 鸚 | 侯 | 薨 |
| 吧 | 邑 | 邑 | 羽 | 鶯 | 嬰 | 嬰 | 朱 | 口 | 鸚 | 死 | 薨 |

訇 Also read *heng*: noise of drums or bells, clamor; the rushing of water; the din of loud voices: *p'eng eng*, a loud noise; *eng k'ai'* rushing of waters; clang of bells.

洶 Also read *heng*: *eng eng*, the roaring of water over stones; the dashing of waves.

轟 The rumbling of wheels; muttering of thunder; roaring of cannon; a buzzing, stunning noise: *'loi eng*, the roar of thunder; *'eng eng*, the rumbling of many carriage-wheels.

安 Read *ang*; used in the coll. for *eng*: to place, to put, to set, to lay on or down: *'eng kid'* to place low; *'eng nòh*, to set things; (place) for setting things; *'eng chiàng'* place it straight; *'eng 'chi 'tié*, set it in here; *'eng hiéng'hiéng'* lay it in full view; *'eng 'lá 'iàng kang*, waits vainly to hear the watches beat—a coarse expression applied to brothel-visitors; *'eng 'lá hiéng' sié'* just staying in the world—said of a worthless fellow.

陰 Read *ing*; coll. *eng*, as in *'eng u 'tiéng*, a dark muggy atmosphere.

'Eng. A coll. word: to touch, to tap, to strike lightly: *'eng sioh, a'* to give a touch; *'eng chiá' eng, chiá'*, touch! touch!

印 A seal, a stamp, an official signet; to seal, to stamp, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off

an impression: *com.*, *'k'ai eng'* (coll. *k'wi eng'*) to open the seals—resume official business on the 20th day of the 1st month; *'hung eng'* to close the seals—on the 20th of the 12th month; *'chiék, eng'* to enter upon office; *'kwo' eng'* to transfer the seals of office; *'eng' chü*, to print books; *'eng' hwa*, to print flowers, as on cloth; *'eng' peng*, printing blocks; *eng' saik*, a red pigment of oil and vermilion for stamping; *pai' eng'* to worship the seals; *coll.*, *p'ah, ó' eng'* stamped, as dollars.

應 That which is proper and right, ought, should be, suitable—that which is likely to take place; to answer, to respond, to grant petitions; to fulfill, to come up to expectations, corre-

spondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; a lot, a number: also read *ing*, *q. v.*: *tung sing siong eng'* the echo answers; *met.*, people of the same tastes; *com.*, *'eng' tó'* to answer, a reply; *eng' tak*, or *tak, eng'* to answer, to respond; *'chiék, eng'* to entertain guests; to re-enforce, as in battle; *eng' 'hü*, to promise, as superiors do; *eng' sing*, to promise, to assent to, to permit; *'eng' siu*, to pay civilities and make presents; *'eng' 'li*, reasonable, proper; *eng' ch'oi'* to answer back—in anger; *'eng' kong*, answered, saying; *eng' ngiéng'* fulfilled, answering to the prediction; *coll.*, *'i má' eng'* he can't or will not answer; *eng' kwang nioh, wai'* amounts to how much? what is the sum total?

1 雷 2 轟 3 轟 4 安 5 安 6 安 7 安 8 安 9 陰 10 開 11 封 12 接 13 印 14 印 15 印 16 印 17 應 18 接 19 應 20 應 21 應

轟 下 正 安 禮 烏 印 書 板 應 理

轟 安 安 安 安 禮 天 印 過 印 印 應 應 應 講

轟 安 安 安 安 禮 天 印 過 印 印 應 應 應 講

瘡¹ A disease of the mind, grief, despondency; a settled melancholy.
Yin.

廕² To shade, to overshadow, to protect, to shelter; shade, shadow; shady, cool; the hereditary care of the state: COM., 'chiá eng' to overshadow; 'pe' eng' or 'eng' pe' to shelter, to protect.

Eng' A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *eng' ong'* to dip; *eng' aing'* to extinguish, as coals in a jar; *eng' aung'* to watch; *eng' yéng'* to engross; to insert, to patch, as with boards.

閒³ Read *hang*; coll. *eng*: leisure, repose; idle, unemployed; indolent, empty, unoccupied, as a place: *mó eng*, no leisure, busy; *'eng n'eng*, idle persons; *'te' eng*, the ground vacant; *'eng chiéng*, unemployed money; *eng chiéng'* idle and mischievous; *'eng si a'* leisure time, other than the special time; *'eng eng' peng*, leisurely; *'eng chó' pah, chó'* to trifle, not doing one's task; *eng' kong eng' t'iang'* to prate, talk of this and that; *'eng wa' h'iu t'i*, don't introduce irrelevant talk; *eng' kwang twai' pah, mó ch'oi'* *ch'iu*, idly trouble a husband's elder brother, because he has no mustaches! *met.*, to interpose in others' matters.

咏⁴ To sing or hum in a recitative, to chant or draw out the words; music of birds: *'eng' si*, to sing hymns; *'eng' t'ang'* to sing and Yung. sigh, to hum plaintively.

泳⁵ To walk under water; to dive and seek for things under the water; flowing, meandering: *'eng' chi' iu chi*, to dive and sport in the water.
Yung.

物⁶ Filled, stuffed, crammed, made solid; overflowed: *'u eng'* filled, crowded.
Yung.

任⁷ Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; trust, office, a responsibility; to bear, to sustain, to execute, to undertake, to be responsible: *'eng' ho'* to bear, to sustain; *'tuk, eng'* sole responsibility; *'seng' eng'* to trust one in a matter; *t'üing' eng'* a responsible trust; COM., *chaik, eng'* a trust, a charge; *'eng' e'* according to one's wish; *tó' eng'* to assume office; *ing eng' kó' sing*, illustrious office, and steady promotion—a felicitous phrase.

恁⁸ To consider, to think, to contemplate, to dwell upon with satisfaction; thus, in this manner.
Jèn.

賃⁹ To rent, to lease, to hire, to charter—said of houses, furniture, vessels: *'chu eng'* to take on lease.
Lin.

鴛¹⁰ A bird with a crest, likened to a woman's head-dress; perhaps it is a species of hoopoe.
Jèn.

刃¹¹ A knife, a sword, a sharp weapon; the edge or point of a knife; sharp, strong; to cut, to kill: *'ping eng'* warlike weapons; *hung eng'* the edge or sharp point of.

¹遮 ²廕 ³庇 ⁴閒 ⁵地 ⁶閒 ⁷閒 ⁸閒 ⁹閒 ¹⁰閒 ¹¹咏 ¹²咏 ¹³咏 ¹⁴於 ¹⁵任 ¹⁶獨 ¹⁷信 ¹⁸任 ¹⁹租 ²⁰賃
廕 庇 閒 閒 地 閒 閒 閒 閒 閒 咏 咏 咏 於 任 獨 信 任 租 賃
廕 庇 閒 閒 地 閒 閒 閒 閒 閒 咏 咏 咏 於 任 獨 信 任 租 賃

姪² Pregnant, with child: 'eng² 'ük₂ to bear, to bring forth; 'iu eng² to conceive; **姪**² 'sü t'ai kwai' eng² illicit birth and strange conception; com., 'hwai eng² pregnant; 'eng² ho² a pregnant woman.

訥² Jên. Slow of speech, unready, hesitating so as not to speak unadvisedly; to stammer, to speak with difficulty; cautious remarks: 'äng 'chid² 'kí 'ngiong yd' eng² the words of the humane are spoken cautiously.

軻² Jên. To stop a carriage, to block a wheel; a chock, a catch; a length of eight cubits: 'huak, eng² to remove the catch; to unstop, to set agoing.

仞² Jên. A measure of eight cubits, or about ten English feet; to fathom, to measure the depth of; full, to fill.

韌² Soft and flexible, but tough or tenacious.

胤² Ying. A succession of descendants, a line of posterity, heirs; generations, ages; accustomed, practiced: 'eng² säü² descendants, posterity; 'ing sek, chio² eng² to bestow official promotion on one's descendants in perpetuity.

Eng². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in eng² yong² to move, as waves do: eng² wang² to change; to exchange; eng² aung² to rub; rubbed, daubed.

(154) Eng. A coll. word, as in Eng ngie² ants: Eng ngie² 'ao, an ant-nest; Eng Eng, a centipede; Eng Eng 'k'a, a centipede's feet; met., paper marked in a certain way—a kind of lottery, by which friends decide their respective contributions to an entertainment.

紅² Hung. Read hung; coll. Eng: a red color, reddish: 'wai² Eng, a deep red; 'ngüng Eng, a lightish red; 'chau Eng, a dull red; 't'ó Eng, or 'mü Eng, a peach or plum red; 'Eng ch'üd, a brilliant red; Eng ch'ieu a lively red color; 'o² Eng 't'au, has a reddish tinge; 'Eng tang tang, or Eng liék, liék, or Eng t'á t'ó intensely red; 'ngwoong Eng kang, dried lichí fruit; 'Eng hwa, a red dye-stuff; Eng haik, m'ó the red and black caps, i. e., lictors; Eng hung 'k'i pah, nü₂ red cosmetics raise white flesh—sobriquet for a fair, fat man.

(155) Eu.

甌² Ngou. A bowl, a cup, a deep cup; a surname: tung eu, ancient name of Fookien; com., 'ta eu, a tea cup; 't'ong eu, a kind of small bowl; 'eu p'wang a cup full and a half; coll., ch'üng eu, a covered cup to make tea in.

漚² Ngou. Bubbles on the water, foam, froth, spume: 'p'eu eu floating foam. Read aiu' to soak, to macerate, to steep, to soften by soaking; 'aiu' ma, to steep hemp.

- ¹孕 ³孕 ^其言 ⁵發 ⁷永 ³大 ¹⁰糟 ¹²紅 ^頭紅 ¹⁵紅 ¹⁷湯 ¹⁹浮
²育 ^婦婦 ^也也 ⁶胤 ^錫錫 ^紅紅 ^紅紅 ^赤赤 ¹⁴紅 ^花花 ^甌甌 ^浮浮
^懷懷 ⁴仁 ^者者 ^訥訥 ^胤胤 ^祚祚 ⁹銀 ¹¹桃 ¹³有 ^丹丹 ^茶茶 ¹⁸甌 ²⁰漚
^孕孕 ^者者 ^訥訥 ^嗣嗣 ^胤胤 ^紅紅 ^紅紅 ^丹丹 ^甌甌 ^半半 ^漚漚

鷗 A gull: *pek, eu, or sa eu*, white gulls; *hang eu*, a gull at rest; *kung eu*, a flock of gulls.
 Ngou.

Eu. A coll. word: hungry: *pok, 'ló eu*, the stomach empty, hungry; *eu má' seú' hungry* beyond endurance, famishing.

謳 To sing songs in recitative; a chant, a ballad, a ditty: *'eu kó*, to sing songs; *'eu nging*, to chant; *'siéng' eu*, fine chanting.
 Ngou.

歐 Used for the last and the next: to sing, to crow merrily; a surname: *'eu tó*, an executioner's sword; *'eu 'yá*, a celebrated sword-manufacturer of ancient times; *com., eu, yong*, a surname.
 Ngou.

嘔 Also read *eu*: interchanged with the last two: to vomit, the noise of retching; to spit out; a child's prattle; to sing, to make a cheerful noise: in the coll. read *'au, q. v.:* *'eu haik*, to spit blood; *'eu t'ó* to vomit.
 Ngou.

毆 To strike, to lash, to knock, to beat with a stick; to fight; to switch up, to drive on, to urge: *'tain' eu*, to fight; *'eu ak*, to disgrace by beating; *h'ung eu*, to cudgel ferociously; *com., 'eu ch'á*, to beat the police; *'eu siong*, to wound by inflicting blows.
 Ngou.

幼 Young, tender, immature; small, youthful, under 16 years; in the coll., fine, as workmanship; delicate and tender, as meats, etc.: *com., 'niéng eu'* young in

years, juvenile; *'ló eu'* old and young; *'t'iong eu'* the elder and younger; *'eu' tung*, a lad—applied to one entering the lists for Siutsai degree, while under 10 years; *eu' hok, sū ti*, a youths' primary reader; *COLL., eu' nauing'* sleek and soft, velvety; *eu' kiék*, fine and of close texture.

又 An old form of the hand; a conjunction, more, also, further, moreover, and, and then, still again; in a higher degree; before a negative answer to but, still; the 29th radical: *eu' 'iu*, there are more; *'eu' ong'* to ask again; *com., 'eu' kiéng*, additional; *eu' se' ek, 'hwang sié' kai'* (or *'hwong' king'*), there is still another state of things; *COLL., eu' eu' ch'iong wang'* yet again thus! *eu' eu' ek, cheng cheng*, step by step over again—precisely the same as before.
 Yu.

褒 Elegantly dressed, embroidered garments; the blade of grain springing up; easy, quiet enjoyment, plenty. Read *seu'* a sleeve, a fur cuff.
 Yu.

右 The right hand, on the right; to honor, to give the precedence to, as the right was once the place of honor; to encourage, to aid, to support; high, honorable, noble; strong, violent, high-tempered; a second in rank or command: *'chó' eu'* "to the right of your seat"—your honor! an epistolary phrase; *com., 'chó eu'* left and right; *'eu' ch'iu*, or *'eu' peng ch'iu*, the right hand; *'chó eu' ling*, one's neighbors on

1 謳歌	3 善謳	5 歐冶	7 嘔吐	9 毆辱	11 毆傷	13 老幼	15 幼童	17 又兼	19 左右	21 右邊	右鄰
2 謳吟	4 毆刀	6 嘔血	8 鬪毆	10 毆差	12 年幼	14 長幼	16 又問	18 座右	20 右手	22 左手	○

the left and right; *eu' yǎng*, the right camp or military division; *eu' tong*, a district magistrate's assistant.

佑² To aid, to help, to protect, to succor, to lend a hand to; divine protection, assistance, care, kindness of the gods; to protect, to shield, as the gods do: the first is commonly used in the sense of *divine*, as well as *human*, protection: *'pó eu'* to protect, to defend; *'eu' cho'* to aid; *'mek, eu'* secret protection, as of the gods.

柚² A pomelo or shaddock (*citrus decumana*): *'eu' 'chū*, the pomelo; *'kek, eu'* mandarin-oranges and pomelos.

宥² Indulgent, to forbear with; lenient in punishing; to relax, to give scope to, to tolerate, to encourage; crimes of ignorance; a permanent benefit, a far-reaching advantage: *'eu' chói'* to remit punishment; *'sang eu'* the three venial offences—sins of ignorance, accident, and thoughtlessness; *'ngwoong eu'* a mitigating circumstance; venial sin; *'ki zui ngwoong eu'* I beg you to regard it as venial.

侑² Used for the last: to encourage guests to eat (by music); to do the honors of the table; to urge to eat, to wait on: *'eu' sik*, to invite to eat; *eu' 'chiu*, to offer wine.

囿² A park, an inclosure for animals; an aviary; a menagerie; a walled paddock; a limited acquaint-

ance with; a superficial knowledge of; inclosed, confined, restrained: *'lèk, eu'* a deer-park; *'huong eu'* gardens and parks.

鼬² A kind of weasel or ferret, of a yellowish color, which destroys rats; a polecat; the motion of hair or feathers: *'pieu eu'* the feather floats.

Eu'. A coll. word: to glaze, glazed; the glazing of earthen ware: *o' eu'* is glazed; *'p'wak, eu'* to put on glazing, to glaze.

(156) **Ëü.**

Ëü'. A coll. word: on fire, burning without flame: *'ëü' tloh*, caught fire, is burning; *'ëü' wong*, burnt up, consumed.

預² To prepare, to provide for, to get ready; beforehand, already; prepared for, provided, ready; to confer with: *'ëü' ngiong*, a prediction; *'ëü' ki*, or *'ëü' ke'* to anticipate, to long for; com., *'ëü' siéng* (coll. *'ëü' seng*), formerly, previously; *'ëü' 'cha 'ta saung'* to plan beforehand; *'ëü' pe'* (coll. *'ëü' paing'*), to get ready beforehand; *'ëü' 'chié*, to prepay, as wages.

豫² Interchanged with the last: a large elephant; easy, contented, idle, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; a jaunt, an excursion: *'ëü' tai'* lazy; *'sü huang' 'ëü' 'hwong*, think of the evil in time and guard against it; *ha' 'ëü' 'ch'ung' ang*, easily and leisurely; com., *'äu' 'ëü'* monkey and elephant; *met.*, to suspect, suspicious, hesitating.

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 保 | ² 默 | ⁵ 橘 | ⁷ 三 | ⁹ 祈 | ¹⁰ 侑 | ¹² 園 | ¹⁴ 預 | ¹⁶ 預 | ¹⁸ 預 | ¹⁹ 預 | ²¹ 思 |
| 佑 | 佑 | 柚 | 宥 | 爲 | 食 | 園 | 言 | 記 | 早 | 備 | 患 |
| ² 佑 | ⁴ 柚 | ⁶ 宥 | ⁸ 原 | ¹¹ 鹿 | ¹³ 影 | ¹⁵ 預 | ¹⁷ 預 | ¹⁸ 打 | ²⁰ 預 | ²¹ 豫 | 防 |
| 助 | 子 | 罪 | 宥 | 宥 | 囿 | 鼬 | 期 | 先 | 奠 | 支 | |

蕷²
Yü.

A tuberous root, called 'sü üü' resembling the yam, but with a coarse fiber; it is used as a stomachic.

與¹
Yü.

Together with, joined to, connected with, interested in: also read 'ü and ü, q. v.: 'üü' 'meu, to consult with; 'ü üü' unconnected with; 'kang üü' to interfere in, meddling; 'pok, taik, üü' unable to engage in; 'üü' 'ü, to know as others do; 'hó üü' what connection with? com., 'üü' 'hong' (coll. üü' 'sioh, hong'), to have, or contribute, a share; concerned in.

譽²
Yü.

To praise, to extol, to laud, to eulogize; to cajole, to flatter, to overpraise: 'seü' üü' to receive praise; 'pok, ngü, chi üü' unexpected praise; com., 'ming üü' fame, reputation.

裕²
Yü.

Rich in clothes and chattels; to enrich, to leave to; plenty, superabundant; in excess, supererogation; liberal, generous: 'ch'ang üü' full, in abundance; 'üü' 'kwok, to make the state prosperous; com., 'üü' 'ngwong pwo' superior Sochow cloth, marked üü' 'ngwong.

喻²
Yü.

To know, to understand the import of; to make known, to proclaim, to manifest, to declare; to instruct, to teach, to explain; to compare, to illustrate; instructed, manifested; instruction: 'hieu üü' to cause to know; to comprehend, as teaching; 'p'ü üü' to illustrate, to compare; 'sieng' üü' qualified to instruct.

諭²
Yü.

Interchanged with the last: orders, commands, injunctions, edicts, official notifications; to signify, to proclaim (to the people), to order; to reprove; to compare, a comparison: üü' 'se' a proclamation; 'üü' 'chi, or siong' üü' the emperor's command; 'ch'üü üü' your letter; com., 'hieu üü' to proclaim, to cause to know; üü' 'wa' official orders; 'kan' üü' a district superintendent of the Siutsai.

Ëü. A coll. word: to wear away, to impair or diminish by constant attrition: üü' 'k'ó' worn, attrite, rubbed, as a book, shoe, etc.

(157)

Ëüh.

嘯²
Yü.

Read *ëak*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ëüh*: a sound in the throat; to blow, to pant, to wheeze: *ëüh, ëüh, kieu'* (spoken rapidly *ü ükieu'*), a guttural sound, grunting, as of a pig.

(158)

Ëük.

郁²
Yü.

An ancient region, now in the S.E. of Kansuh and S.W. of Shensi; an ancient town in Shantung; elegant, as an essay: 'ëük, *ëük*, brilliant, gorgeous; 'hok, *ëük*, fragrance.

彘²
Yü.

Used for the last: beautiful, colored, brilliant; elegant, said of a polished gentleman: 'ëük, *ëük*, flourishing.

煥²
Yü.

Also read *ó'*: warmth, heat, internal heat: *hang ëük, ëük*, cold and heat;

1 薯 3 無 5 不 知 份 虞 譽 國 15 曉 17 善 19 教 21 馥
 2 蕷 4 與 6 得 7 何 9 受 之 充 14 裕 16 喻 18 喻 20 郁 22 彘
 2 與 4 干 6 與 8 與 10 不 11 名 13 裕 16 譬 18 諭 20 郁 22 彘
 2 與 4 與 6 與 8 與 10 不 11 名 13 裕 16 譬 18 諭 20 郁 22 彘

'ok, *ëak*, summer - heat ; *ang* 'ch'ia *ëak*; quiet and warm withal.

菓 A sort of fruit like a plum, called '*ing ëak*, or *ëak, li*; some say a species of wild grape.
Yü.

嘆 Sad, sorrowful ; sadness, sorrow, grief: '*ëak, i*, inward grief; '*ëak, hau*, a moan, as of one in pain.
Yü.

旭 Read *hëak*, in the dictionaries: the rising sun, the dawn: '*ëak, nik*, sun-rising; '*ëak, ëak*, joy over success—applied to the
Yü.

mean mau.

頊 To carry the head in a serious manner, to conduct gravely; attentive, grave: '*ëak, ëak*, to lose self-possession; '*chiong ëak*, the emperor who succeeded Hwangti, B.C. 2513.
Eüng.

(159)

涌 Read '*üng* in the dictionaries: water welling up in a spring; bubbling; rising up, protruding; an affluent of the Yang-tsz-kiang in the north of Hu peh: '*hüng ëüng*'
Yung.

water bubbling up; com., '*ëüng*' '*k'i*, to well up, as a spring; '*ëüng*' '*ch'ok*, (water) gushing forth; '*ëüng*' '*chiong se*' the bubbling spring monastery (at Kushan).

擁 To embrace, to hold or clasp in the bosom; to carry in the arms; to tuck up the dress, as in running; to screen, as the face; to conceal from; to gather round, as

a crowd, to push forward, to throng: '*eu*' *ëüng*' to embrace with the right arm; '*haiu*' *ëüng*' the criers in the rear of an officer; '*ëüng*' *chëüng*' followers, the rear-guard; '*ëüng*' *pe*' to screen; com., *ëüng*' '*chá*, to press; crowding, as in a full street.

壅 To stop with earth, to close up, to dam; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth about plants; to conceal from: *tó*' *lo*' *ëüng*' *saik*, the road is blocked up; '*ëüng*' *ü* *siong*' *üng*, to prevent complaints from reaching the emperor.
Yung.

鼈 A disease in the nose; a stoppage or catarrh in the nose.
Yung.

用 To use, to employ, to serve of; to cause; use or exercise of a thing; use, efficiency; serviceable; using, availing of; by, with, by means of; commonly, generally; expenses, outlays; the 101st radical: com., '*kwok*, *ëüng*' expenses of the government; '*ëüng*' *hing*, to inflict punishment; '*k'e*' *ëüng*' utensils, tools; *chiék*, *ëüng*' to economize; *ëüng*' *ping*, to employ troops; *ëüng*' *pingong*, to employ capital; '*ëüng*' *sü*' an employé, servant; *ëüng*' *to*' for current expenses; *ëüng*' *puo*, to use strengthening (food); '*iu*' *ëüng*' useful; *ëüng*' *sing*, careful, heedful; *pok*, *tëüng*' *ëüng*' unfit, worthless; *ëüng*' *cheng*' *sing ki*, to exhaust the ingenuity of the mind on it; *t'ung* *heng* *t'ung* *ëüng*' current and used every-

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|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1鬱 | 8嘆 | 5旭 | 7頊 | 9洵 | 11湧 | 寺 | 14後 | 16擁 | 上 | 19用 | 21用 |
| 煥 | 嗒 | 日 | 頊 | 湧 | 出 | 18右 | 擁 | 蔽 | 聞 | 刑 | 事 |
| 2頊 | 4嘆 | 6旭 | 8頊 | 10湧 | 12湧 | 15擁 | 17壅 | 18國 | 20器 | 23有 | 有用 |
| 奠 | 咻 | 旭 | 頊 | 起 | 泉 | ○ | 從 | 於 | 用 | 用 | 用 |

where, as money; COLL., *má' äüŋ'* *tek*, *tioh*, cannot apply it to this use; *'sai äüŋ'* to use, to employ; *'äüŋ' nĕng*, to employ men.

潤² To moisten, to wet; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit; to increase; moist, damp; rich, fat; glossy, velvety, shining, sleek, in good liking: *'äüŋ' tek*, to enrich, to fertilize; *'chü äüŋ'* to moisten; *'long äüŋ'* glossy, sleek; COM., *'äüŋ' huo*, moist and even, as the temperature of the body; *'äüŋ' hié*, 'an internal emollient for the lungs; *'äüŋ' pek*, "to moisten the pencil"—presents of eatables to one going to the examinations; COLL., *'chü 'su 'yá äüŋ'* this ground is very moist.

(160) Ha.

哈¹ The 1st read *hak*, and *hak*; the 2d also read *ha*: used for the coll. *ha*, as in *'ha hu ch'ieu'* noise of laughing; *'ha hu hu twai'* **哈**² Ho. *ch'ieu'* a loud, hearty laugh.

哈³ Ha. A coll. word, used in answering to a call.

孝⁴ Read *haw*; used for the coll. *ha'*: mourning, funereal: *'tai' ha'* to wear mourning; *'ha' huk*, mourning apparel; *'ha' liéng*, a white cotton curtain hung before the coffin; *'ha' 't'iong'* the mourning staff—it is covered with white paper and carried by sons of the deceased; *'ha' 'mwang*, the period of mourning (27 months) ended.

霞 Clouds tinged with red; vapor, smokiness: COM., *'jung ha*, clouds and crimson vapor; *'ha 'p'wo k'ain'* the chief district of Fuhning prefecture; *'ha 'p'wo ká*, a street in Nantai (Foochow) at the north base of Great Temple Hill; *'ha niöng 'sang ho'* two female idols in "Bloody Pool" temple; COLL., *'äng ha*, crimson clouds; *ha 'äng*, lightish red.

痕 A female complaint: *'hong ha*, a scar, cicatrix. Read *'ka*: chronic pain in the stomach; *'ting 'ka*, intestinal concretions; *'ngieu 'ka*, small worms in the intestines.

遐 Remote, distant from; why? what? *'ha 'i*, far and near; *ha 'cheu*, distant retreats.

蝦 Small crustaceans; a shrimp, a prawn, a crawfish: the first is commonly used: COM., *'hai ha*, sea crawfish; *ha chiong'* pickled shrimp relishes; *ha 'üŋ*, fresh shrimps minced and boiled; *'ha ma*, a toad; COLL., *ha 'k'u*, a long flat crustacean with short feelers; *'k'iu k'äng'* *ha 'k'u sioh, yong'* cuddled up like a crustacean; *ha 'ing*, or *ha 'ning*, prawn meat; *ha 'ch'iu*, the feelers of a crawfish; *ha 'mi*, small shrimps dried; *ha chak*, assorted prawns; *ha 'ch'üŋ*, shrimps in pickle; *ha 'ch'üŋ piék, kwai'* shrimp-sprites and turtle monsters; *met.*, weak, insignificant people; *ha 'ma 'siöng*

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 潤 | 8 朗 | 5 潤 | 7 哈 | 哈 | 9 帶 | 11 孝 | 13 孝 | 15 霞 | 16 霞 | 17 痕 | 19 海 |
| 澤 | 潤 | 潤 | 哈 | 哈 | 孝 | 幟 | 滿 | 浦 | 娘 | 痕 | 蝦 |
| 3 滋 | 4 潤 | 6 潤 | 笑 | 大 | 10 孝 | 12 孝 | 14 雲 | 縣 | 產 | 18 遐 | 20 蝦 |
| 潤 | 和 | 筆 | 哈 | 笑 | 服 | 杖 | 霞 | ○ | 婦 | 邇 | 蟆 |

siáh, *t'íeng ngié*, a toad thinking to eat a wild goose; *met.*, one who attempts things beyond his ability.

瑕 A blemish in a gem; a crack, a flaw; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated: *'ch'ek, ha*, carnation-colored gems; *'ha chü*, a mistake, an inadvertence; *'pok, 'nü ha chü*, I do not consider you guilty.

Ha. A coll. word, as in *ha 'tiäng*, soon, shortly, after awhile; *ha 'tiäng k'ó'* will go shortly; *tang mó eng ha 'tiäng siáh*, no leisure now, will eat soon.

下 Below, down, bottom; inferior, mean, vulgar; next; to descend, to go down; to put, as the hand; to fall, as rain; to sprinkle, as powders: as a verb, often read 'a in the Classics; in coll., read *a'* q. v.: *com.*, *'sióng' ha'* above and below; *'ha' ping*, *'ha' k'üü'* and *'ha' ik*, the 5th, 7th, and 8th tones of the Foochow dialect; *'ha' 'p'ing*, of an inferior class; *'mwong ha'* pupils; *ha' 'chieu laiü'* to sprinkle seasoning on; *k'aik, ha'* or *'ngang ha'* at this instant; *'ha' 'ü*, to rain; *ha' 'chäng*, to plant seeds; *met.*, to inoculate; *'kóh, ha'* or *'tai ha'* your excellency! *ha' 'k'au ha' ngwong'* to utter vows, as in invoking curses on enemies before an idol; *'ha' k'e'* to keep down the temper; *ha' 'ch'ü*, to put the hand to; to seize one; *'ha' pek*, to use the pen, to write; *pok, sióng' pok, ha'* neither up nor down;

met., in straits, in a fix; *coll., ha' lóh*, to put down into; a way of managing; *tang o' ha' lóh*, now there's a way to do it!

夏 Summer; a mansion; clear; variegated; name of a dynasty: *'t'üng ha'* China; *com.*, *'ha' t'íeng*, or *ha' kié'* the summer season; *'ha' pwo'* grass-cloth; *ha' i*, summer clothes; *'ha' t'ieu*, the Hia Dynasty (B. C. 2205-1766); *'lik, ha'* the 7th solar term, beginning of summer; *maing' ha'*, *t'üng' ha'* and *kié' ha'* the 4th, 5th, and 6th months; *ha' 'kwí* steamed rice cakes—eaten at the *lik, ha'* term; *coll.*, *ha' che' nik, ch'ok, 'hwi*, at the summer solstice the sun emits fire—is very hot.

廈 A mansion; a side room: *'tai' ha'* a spacious house; *'hwa ha'* a showy mansion.

暇 Leisure, relaxation; self-indulgence; unoccupied: *'hiu ha'* or *ha' 'üü'* relaxation, ease; *com.*, *'hang ha'* at leisure; *'ch'üü' ko' pok, ha'* no time to look after one's self.

Ha'. A coll. word: to transport, to convey; to carry from place to place in a boat or carriage: *ha' 'mi*, to transport rice; *ha' sié' n'oh*, what are you transporting? *ha' sung*, to convey (goods) by boat; *ha' sioh, sai'* to carry one boat load; *ha' 'kwo' hai*, to bring over the sea.

(161) Há.

Há. A coll. word, expressing assent to another's statement, yes! it's so!

1赤 3不 4上 6下 8下 10下 12下 14中 16夏 18立 20華 22自
 瑕 汝 下 去 品 雨 氣 夏 布 夏 厦 厦 顧
 2瑕 暇 5下 7下 9門 11閣 18下 15夏 17夏 19大 21休 不
 疵 疵 平 入 下 筆 天 朝 厦 暇 暇

睨 Ni. Read 'ngá; coll. 'há: to look aslant, or askance at; glancing the eyes: 'há mó' to cast hateful glances at; 'há nêng, to leer at people; 'há sang hwa, to stare till the eyes are dim; 'piék, 'há laung' the turtle stares at its eggs; 'mó ngü 'há 'lai, catching no fish he stares at his basket; met., to pursue a less, in default of a greater, business.

Há'. A coll. word: an exclamation of grief or fear: há' há' kieu' sobbing, moaning.

Há. A coll. word, as in há háh, a mocking, irritating tone; to sneer at; to make fun of; há há kieu' sighing, sobbing, the same as há' há' kieu' q.v.

蟹 Hsieh. Also read 'hai and hai': a crab: 'pong há' crabs; com., 'há' keng, crab-soup; coll., 'mó há' crabs with hairy claws; mó há' k'au and persimmons—said to be a poisonous dish breeding leprosy.

Há'. A coll. word: to sob, to cry, to whimper, as a child: chái' há' sioh, siäng (or kwó) 'ngwai cheu' p'ah, whimper once more, and I'll whip you!

Há'. A coll. word, as in há' lóh, lí, to settle or sag down, as the collar of a coat when unbuttoned; há' há' tioh, settling, sagging down.

(162) Haë.

Haë'. A coll. word: to call out, to shout at, to vociferate, as before officers and idols:

chó' 'è haë' to be a lictor or crier; a company of lictors; haë' 'hwang t'íeng, to cry loud enough to turn the heavens!

Haë'. A coll. word: to shame, to disgrace; to insult: haë' 'sieu' lá, to shame one by drawing the fore-finger over the cheek and crying out haë'; haë' nêng, mó meng', p'úi, to reproach one for being shameless; haë' haë' t'íe ma wong, shame! shame! you big cry-baby!

(163) Haëk.

蓄 Ch'u. Read hëük,; coll. haëk,; to collect, to get or buy for use: 'haëk, pe' to buy female slaves; 'haëk, ngiék, to purchase property; 'haëk, nêng, or 'haëk, nêng k'eng, to hire workmen; 'haëk, tong k'eng (or chó'), to hire steady work; 'haëk, lá siáh, p'wong' employed to eat rice!—as said when workmen are lazy or too many.

(164) Haëng.

譽 Hsing. Read heng'; coll. haëng': a swelling on the person: 'haëng' k'i lí, to swell up; 'haëng' t'ong, puffed from (washing in) hot water, as a cut; 'haëng' haëng' yék, an inflamed swelling; 'haëng' hok, puffed into a small lump.

巷 Hsiang. A lane, an alley; a street of dwellings: com., 'k'ang haëng' the 2d of the "seven alleys" in the city of Foo-chow; 'ká haëng' streets and alleys; hwa ká liu haëng' "flower street and willow alley"—a locality of brothels; coll., hëng haëng' alleys; haëng' t'au, or

睨 花 毛 螃 毛 蓄 蓄 長 儂 梨 譽 宮
 伙 龍 魚 蟻 蟻 業 伙 工 飯 譽 熱 巷
 睨 睨 睨 蟻 蓄 蓄 蓄 蓄 蓄 譽 湯 譽 街
 生 蛋 籬 羹 婢 伙 蓄 禮 起 譽 核 巷

hǎng 'k'au, the entrance of an alley; *hǎng* 'kiǎng hǎng' *sié*, small alleys; *hǎng* 'chieu k'ëük, *siáh, sá* the alleys few, the beggars many; *met.*, little work with many to do it; supply small, demand great.

焮² Read *hǎng*; coll. *hǎng*²: to throw out heat; heat reflected or beating in, as through a window: *'hǎng' hǎng' yék*, hot from the reflection; *'hǎng' ta*, dried by the reflected heat; *'hǎng' sük*, matured by the warmth, as fruit; *hǎng' niǎng*, scorched yellow.

(165) Háh.
Háh. A coll. word, as in *há háh*, to sneer at, to jeer; a sneering, mocking tone; to tease by saying *há háh*, as to a crying child.

(166) Hai.
哈 To laugh and joke; to smile at, to ridicule; in the coll., an exclamation of surprise or astonishment.

海 The sea, ocean; the receptacle of rivers; maritime, marine: com., *'hai yong*, an ocean; *'kwo' hai*, to cross the sea; *'ch'ok, hai*, to voyage; *'hai ch'ek*, pirates; *'sëü' hai, chi nói* with-in the four seas—i.e., the world; *'hai líong* capacity like the sea; *'hai e'* marine delicacies; *'hai seng*, beche-de-mer; *'hai Jwong* (spoken *'hai z'wong*), the superintendent of maritime customs; *'hai ong* transport-junks; *'hai kwang*, a port of entry, a custom house; *'hai lüng z'wong*, Nep-

tune, god of rain; *'siong' hai*, Shanghai; *hok, zü tung hai*, happiness like the east sea; COLL., *'hai kǎk*, "corners of the sea"—i.e., distant regions; *'hai ua'* "sea talk"; *met.*, tales, yarns; *'hai 'tá mico cheng*, feeling for a needle on the bottom of the sea; *met.*, difficult, impracticable; *'hai shwo siong* the sea Buddhist—a smooth-headed fish; *'hai t'auing* a flood tide.

盃 A wine vessel made of pewter; an amphora; earthen ones are sometimes so called: com., *'chiu hai*, a wine vessel.

醃 Seasoned, minced meat, pickled in brine; the brine in which meat is pickled; to simmer: *'tang hai 'i chiéng'* to offer minced pickles in sacrifice.

喊 To cry out, to bawl; in the coll., an exclamation of surprise, as on dropping something: *'hak, hai'* to vociferate.

孩 An infant: beginning to laugh; a child, children, youth; generally applied to boys: *'hai z'ung*, insects; com., *hai 'i*, a child, boys; COLL., *hai 'i k'wa' z'eng*, boys treading on the lotus—as pictured on lanterns at New Year's; *hai k'á pung*, "the boy-torrent has burst"—used in cursing noisy children.

頰 Bones of the chin; the chin: COLL., *pah, hai*, the chin gapes; *met.*, you're lying! *hai pah, hai t'ok*,

1焮 乾 洋 海 海 量 參 運 龍 17海 19醃 20喝
 2焮 3焮 4海 5過 7海 之 10海 12海 14海 龍 王 海 角 醃 喝
 熱 熟 海 賊 內 味 防 關 16上 18酒 以 21孩
 焮 4海 6出 8四 9海 11海 13海 15海 海 海 榼 薦 蟲

"your chin gapes and drops"—as said to a mendacious person. Read *kai*; ugly, ill-favored.

骸 Shin of the leg (tibia); bones of the human frame; bodily members: *'kūng hai*, sinews and bones; *'lèk hai*, the trunk, head, hands and feet; *'ngu kwang paik hai*, the five faculties and whole frame; com., *'hai kuuk*, human bones, a skeleton.

諧 To harmonize, to agree, to pair; consenting; in concord, of one mind; to laugh at, to ridicule: *'hwoi hai*, to ridicule; com., *'hwo hai*, to harmonize; cordial, agreeing, as a married pair.

咳 The laugh or smile of a child; used in the coll. as an exclamation of surprise or pity, ah! alas! also a cry of burden-bearers. Read *k'ai*' as in *'k'ai' sau* to cough: *'kang k'ai*' a dry, irritating cough.

咳 A coll. character: crockery: *'hai k'e* crockery-ware; *'hai, yeu*, a pottery-kiln; *'sieu hai*, to burn crockery; *'hai kwang*' an earthen pot.

亥 A horary character, the 12th of the Branches, answering to boar: com., *'hai' tū*, the year "boar", as marking the time of one's birth; *'hai' niéng*, years of the cycle containing this character; *'hai' nyuok*, the 10th month; *'hai' si*, 9-11 o'clock, P.M.

閔 Also read *ngai*' in the dictionaries: to shut, to prevent entrance; stopped, hindered, obstructed: *'kaik hai*' cut off from; *met.*, not comprehending; not agreeing in opinion.

械 Military weapons; a spear, a bow; shackles, fetters: *'ki hai*' a curious contrivance, delicate machinery; *met.*, cunning; com., *'k'e' hai*' military weapons; coll., *'hai' tai'* to be at feud, as two villages.

懈 Remiss, slow, negligent, inattentive; the 2nd also read *'kai and ká'* q. v.: *'sèak, yá'* *'p'i hai*' busy morning and night; com., *'hai' tai'* lazily, slowly.

廨 Read *'kai and kai*' in the dictionaries: a hall, suite of rooms: *'kung hai*' a court, apartments.

獬 A fabulous animal, called *'hai' chai*' the lion-unicorn, embroidered on the robes of censors and judges; *met.*, haughty, stern.

薤 Chives, a kind of scallions which a person fasting is not allowed to eat: coll., *'hai' pah*, chive-whites—i. e., the bulbs used medicinally.

噉 Also read *hai*': to cry out, to bawl; used in the coll. as a word of prohibition, stop that! you must not!

1筋 3五 4骸 6和 8乾 10核 12亥 14亥 16機 18夙 19懈 21獬
 2骸 5關 7骨 9諧 11咳 13亥 15時 17夜 20懈 22豸
 3六 5百 7詎 9咳 11器 13亥 15隔 17器 20公 22薤
 骸 骸 諧 嗽 器 亥 猪 亥 月 閔 械 械 懈 靡 白

避² Accidentally, a pleasant hap: *hai*² *haiu*² an unexpected meeting.
Hsieh.

害² To injure; to hurt; to prejudice, to offend; to damage; noxious, calamitous; a sense or fear of, a feeling: *com.*, *'chang hai*² to injure; *'stong hai*² to wound, wounded; *'le hai*² severe, hurtful, formidable; *met.*, stingy; *'chai hai*² calamity; *'hwong hai*² opposing and injurious, a risk; *'pie hai*² to avoid calamity; *'tuk hai*² to poison; *coll.*, *hai*² *ing hai*² *'ki hai*² *che*² *sing*, in injuring others you injure yourself; *hai*² *tek*, *'ch'ang*, to injure most grievously; *hai*² *nung p'ok*, *'wang chiok sik*, to injure persons till their bowls are turned down (empty) and subsistence cut of. Read *hak*: why not? how not?

(167) Haik.

血¹ Read *hiék*; *coll. haik*: blood: *'haik mah*, blood and pulse; *met.*, race, stock; *'haik, si*, small particles of blood; *'haik, le* dysentery; *'haik, k'e* blood and breath—vigor, bodily stamina; *'k'e haik, soi*, the constitution debilitated; *'pwo haik*, to renew the blood (by tonics); *'k'ëuk haik*, coagulated blood; *'o haik*, effused blood, as in parturition; *'haik, p'wong*, capital in trade; *haik, t'it*, the soft spot below the shoulder joint; *haik, kwai*¹ lumps of coagulated blood in the system; *'haik, shu*, charms (written) in blood; *haik, sang pung*, menstrual flooding; *haik, ling ling*, profuse bleeding; *haik, kang*

bloody sweat; *met.*, excessive toil.

黑¹ Black, sooty; dark, obscure; cloudy, dull; *met.*, wicked, malicious: *'haik, 'chü*, dark moles on the skin; *com.*, *'haik, ang*¹ pitchy dark; *haik, pi'eng*¹ to deceive maliciously; *'haik, yä*¹ night; *haik, pek, nang hung*, difficult to distinguish the bad from the good; *coll.*, *sing kang haik, saik*, black-hearted, malicious; *haik, chiong*¹ darkish purple.

赫¹ Bright, splendid, luminous, like a fire or the sun; angry; to scorch, to glisten: *'haik, no*¹ very angry; *haik, haik*, fiery, as the sky in a drought; glorious, effulgent; *com.*, *'hieng haik*, brightly displayed, effulgent.

嚇¹ An angry tone; to threaten, to intimidate, to anger; scared, frightened: in the *coll. read hiäh*, q.v.: *'haik, cha*¹ to terrify by threats.

(168) Haing.

橫¹ Perverse, obstinate, unreasonable; crabbed, cross-grained, mulish; disagreeing with others: also read *hwang*, q.v.: *'haing ngik*¹ refractory, perverse; *com.*, *haing sheng*, to act unreasonably; headstrong; *coll.*, *haing haing*¹ or *'yä haing*¹ insufferably mulish.

莧¹ An edible species of spinach, called *haing*¹ *ch'ai*: *com.*, *haing ch'ai*¹ *mieng*¹ spinach and vermicelli; *hwang haing*¹ a kind of spinach—used medicinally.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 殘 | 3 利 | 5 妨 | 7 毒 | 9 血 | 11 血 | 13 衰 | 14 掬 | 16 血 | 15 黑 | 20 黑 | 22 嚇 |
| 害 | 害 | 害 | 害 | 絲 | 氣 | 補 | 血 | 本 | 子 | 夜 | 詐 |
| 2 傷 | 4 災 | 6 避 | 8 血 | 10 血 | 12 氣 | 血 | 15 瘀 | 17 血 | 19 黑 | 21 赫 | 23 橫 |
| 害 | 害 | 害 | 脉 | 痢 | 血 | ○ | 血 | 符 | 暗 | 怒 | 逆 |

苳¹ Also read *haing*²: an aquatic vegetable, a kind of duck-weed with white stalk and reddish leaf—used in wine to communicate a rich, delicate flavor.

幸² Fortunate, lucky, blessed; happily; an emperor reaching, or tarrying in, a place; to hope, to wait or long for; lucky in getting; to rejoice; to love, pleased: ¹*ke' haing*² to hope for; ²*hó haing*² how so lucky? COM., ³*pok, haing*² unlucky; ⁴*ka muong pok, haing*² a domestic misfortune—words used on cards, as at the death of the eldest son; COLL., *haing*² *tek*, fortunately.

倖² Interchanged with the last: to obtain or avoid without merit or right; lucky, fortunate: ¹*haing*² *cheng*² undeservedly promoted; ²*haing*² *neng*² to use flattery; COM., ⁷*hieu haing*² a lucky hit, to get by a fortunate coincidence.

行² Actions, conduct: also read *heng* and *hong*, q. v.: COM., ¹*taik, haing*² virtuous deeds; ⁹*ping haing*² conduct, character; ¹⁰*ngiong haing*² words and acts; ¹¹*sing haing*² the disposition, intention, as good or bad; COLL., *tuk, sing ch'au' haing*² a venomous heart and vile conduct; *haing*² *ték*, (his) acts (are) malicious.

杏² A kind of plum: COM., ¹¹*haing*² *hwa jiong sek, 'li*, "the almond fragrance extends ten 'li"—a poetical phrase; ¹²*ngüng haing*²

white almonds; one says, nuts of the *Salisburia adiantifolia*; ¹⁴*haing*² *ing*, almonds; ¹⁵*haing*² *lok, t'ong*, an emulsion of almonds, rice, and sugar.

(169) Haiu.
候² To wait; to inquire for; to wait on; to visit, to congratulate; to take care of; a time: COM., ¹⁶*séu' haiu*² to wait upon, to serve; ¹⁷*ong' haiu*² to inquire after, to send respects; *haiu*² *ka'* I wait for you, Sir! ¹⁸*si haiu*² time; *haiu*² *'song*, to wait for selection or appointment; *haiu*² *'pwo 'lu*, to wait for appointment, as prefect; *haiu*² *chié*, "waiting to redeem (our bills)"—a bank notice.

後² After in time, late; behind; then, next; posterity, descendants: in the coll. read *hav*² and *au*² q. v.: COM., *chiéng haiu*² before and after; ¹⁹*haiu*² *'lai*, hereafter; ²⁰*haiu*² *ch'ü* the 2nd wife—after the death of the first; *haiu*² *hok*, I, your pupil; *haiu*² *hwóo' 'iu, ki*, there'll be a time of meeting again; ²¹*haiu*² *pwóo'* of the next class in age, juniors; *kwo' haiu*² after passing away—after death; COLL., *haiu*² *'pong*, the next set or company; hereafter; *haiu*² *'sing*, or *haiu*² *'ch'iu*, afterwards; *haiu*² *t'óh*, successors—*scil.*, good or bad, as sons; *seng neng ch'ó' haiu*² *neng jiong*, former people did so, and their successors perpetuate it.

堠² A bank or tumulus, used to make fire signals on; milestones, a half or a whole league apart.

¹冀 ⁸不 ⁶倖 ⁸德 ¹⁰言 ¹²杏 ^里仁 ¹⁶伺 ¹⁸時 ²⁰後
²幸 ⁴幸 ⁵倖 ⁷行 ⁹行 ¹¹行 ¹³花 ¹⁴杏 ¹⁵杏 ¹⁷候 ¹⁹候 ²¹娶
³何 ⁴家 ⁵倖 ⁷徵 ⁹品 ¹¹心 ¹²香 ¹⁴杏 ¹⁵酪 ¹⁷問 ¹⁹後 ²¹後
²幸 ⁴門 ⁵進 ⁷倖 ⁹行 ¹¹行 ¹²十 ¹⁴杏 ¹⁵湯 ¹⁷候 ¹⁹來 ²¹輩

厚¹ Thick, large, substantial; liberal, generous, kind; well, very; faithful, intimate; well-flavored; rich, as soil; to esteem: COM., ¹*haiu'*

²*pok*, thick and thin, liberal and stingy; ²*ing haiu'* kind, benevolent; ³*ch'ing haiu'* intimate; ⁴*haiu' t'üng'* grave, dignified; fat and heavy, as persons; ⁵*haiu' tai'* to treat well; ⁶*haiu' ong*, great favor; ⁷*haiu' e'* a rich flavor; ⁸*haiu' e'* a generous mind; ⁹*haiu' p'auk*, a kind of medicinal bark; COLL., *haiu' haiu' saeng' nü*, make you a liberal present; *haiu' pok, tu se' e'* liberal or scant, still the intention is entirely (good).

后¹ A queen or empress; a prince or ruler; a tributary sovereign; behind: COM., ¹⁰*hwong haiu'* the empress; ¹¹*hwong t'ai'* *haiu'* the empress dowager; ¹²*t'ai' hwong t'ai' haiu'* the emperor's grandmother; ¹³*haiu' t'u*, gods of the land—worshiped on the left of the grave; ¹⁴*t'ing haiu'* or *t'ing haiu' seng' mu*, the Chinese Amphitrite—goddess of seamen.

逅¹ To meet unexpectedly; pleased, delighted to meet; unsettled: ¹⁵*hai' haiu'* pleased to meet.

(170)

Hak.

瞎¹ Blind of one eye; wholly blind; *met.*, ignorant, uneducated: COM., ¹⁶*hak, chü*, a blind person; COLL., *hak, chü*, or *hak, kiäng*, a blind man; *kwong hak*, the eyes open but sightless; *hak, kaë'* or

hak, nau' to bawl, as a blind man—talking at random; *hak, chü t'iang siäng*, the blind hear the voice; *met.*, to depend on information only; *hak, kiäng k'e' mek, chiu kwong*, the blind so angry that their eyes open; *met.*, a high degree of virtuous indignation.

喝¹ To call out loudly, to hoot, to shout at; to reprove, to reprimand; an angry hoot; a guttural, gurgling, choking sound: COM., ¹⁷*hak, leng'* to shout the orders, as a leader in a mob; ¹⁸*hak, laung' tai' sing*, the great god who hoots at the waves; *met.*, an outrageous scold; ¹⁹*hak, chui ngang*, gurgling-water rock—a spring near Kushan monastery; *hak, chui sing ping*, to congeal water into ice; *met.*, to succeed in every thing; ²⁰*hak, tö'* to clear the way, as lictors; *met.*, to bawl; COLL., *heng hak*, to reprove in a loud tone; *hak, nau' hak, kaë'* noisy vociferation; *hak, ch'ai*, to applaud, to cry out “good! fine!” *hak, siöh, siäng ngié piäng' ch'ak*, gave a hoot (loud enough) to change a goose into a duck; *met.*, to scare one out of his wits by hooting; *hak, toi*, to bargain for in the lump.

嘎¹ Read *ha'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *hak*; the voice hoarse or broken; the sound of cracked earthen or metal ware: *siäng ing hak*, the voice is hoarse; ²*hak, siäng*, or *hak, hak, siäng*, a broken voice; a clattering, as of cracked metal.

¹厚 ²薄 ³親 ⁴仁厚 ⁵厚 ⁶厚 ⁷厚 ⁸厚 ⁹厚 ¹⁰厚 ¹¹皇 ¹²皇 ¹³皇 ¹⁴皇 ¹⁵皇 ¹⁶皇 ¹⁷皇 ¹⁸皇 ¹⁹皇 ²⁰皇 ²¹皇

Hak, A coll. word: to whet, to strop; also to sneeze; *tó hak*, *'kwí a'* strop the knife a few strokes; *hak*, *ch'e'* to sneeze; *ch'e'* *hak*, *'kwí ch'íah*, to sneeze a few times.

合 Ho. To unite, to join; to shut, to close; to collect, to convene; accordant to, agreeable, harmonious, suitable; a pair; the whole; united, together, with; a measure, about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a *ching*; in the coll., to settle, to pay off a score; cheap, not dear; to break, to snap: ¹*t'íeng chauk*, *chí hak*, marriages made in heaven; COM., ²*chá hak*, joined together; ³*hak*, *'chiong*, to join the palms; ⁴*hak*, *'chiong ká*, the street between opposite shops; ⁵*hak*, *k'íng*' all together, the sum total; ⁶*hak*, *'king*, shut or joined closely; *hak*, *shu*, a kind of child's cape; ⁷*hwo hak*, harmonious; ⁸*hak*, *ngi*, suitable; ⁹*hak*, *'ngang*, suiting the eyes, as spectacles do; ¹⁰*hak*, *chaung*' buried together; ¹¹*hak*, *sing*, of the same mind; ¹²*hak*, *sek*, "suits the pattern"—suitable, cheap; ¹³*hak*, *ka*, all the family; ¹⁴*hak*, *ch'üeng*' *kwok*, the United States; COLL., *hak*, *puó'* *t'eng'* or *hak*, *chiéng t'eng'* to double one's capital by profits; *hak*, *chiéng k'i ka ek*, to double the capital and a tenth more; *hak*, *pwang*, a cheap lot of goods; *hak*, *chiéng*, to break, snap asunder; *hak*, *ch'ing*, to settle up; *hak*, *chiéng*' *muí*, to pay up the balance; *shoh*, *hak*, a pair; *hak*, *siéng*, or *hiák*, *siéng*, hinges; *hak*, *ch'íoh*, a folding foot-measure; *hak*, *tóh*, a pair of tables.

洽 Ho. Used for the last: to join pleasantly, to harmonize; united, blending; to instill into; imbued, pervaded with: ¹⁵*üng hak*, to blend, to mix; ¹⁶*puo hak*, pervading.

鞞 Ho. Also read *kak*,: a kneepad of leather; a sort of leathern sash or apron for soldiers.

闔 Ho. A leaf of a door, a two-leaved door; all within doors, a family; to shut, to close; the whole, altogether; why not? ¹⁷*hak*, *pik*, to shut and open; COM., ¹⁸*hak*, *ka*, the whole family.

盍 Ho. To cover over; to unite for a purpose; why not? ¹⁹*hak*, *kwí shu lai*, why not return home? ²⁰*hak*, *kauk*, *ngiong*' *i che'* why do you not each reveal your wishes?

鷓鴣 Ho. The Tartar pheasant, which is gregarious and pugnacious—a symbol of courage: ²¹*hak*, *kwang*, a helmet with plumes of pheasant's feathers; *hak*, *tang*' a thrush that sings at night.

曷 Ho. Why? why not? how? wherefore? to stop by an order; to intimidate, to hoot at: *hak*, *kik*, where are its limits? limitless; *hak*, *ung neng lai*, how can you say he will come?

喝 Ho. Also read *hiok*, in the dictionaries: warm, hot; injured by the sun's heat, a sun-stroke: COLL., *hak*, *tíoh*, *nik*, *hwí*, struck by

- 1 天作之合 2 齊合掌 3 合掌街 4 合掌街 ○ 5 合共合緊 6 合合緊 7 和合合宜 8 合合宜 9 合眼合葬 10 合眼合葬 11 合心合式 12 合心合式 13 合家合衆 14 合家合衆 15 國融洽溥 16 國融洽溥 17 洽闔闔 18 洽闔闔 19 家盍各言 20 爾志鷓鴣冠

the sun's heat; *móh, k'ó' ník, 'hóí*
'lá hak, don't go into the sun's
heat and get a stroke!

嗑
Ho. Loquacious: *'sié' hak,*
one of the 64 diagrams.

褐
Ho. Short garments; poor,
hempen clothes; woolen
stuffs; stockings; a beg-
garly fellow: *'e' hak,*
to wear poor garments;
'hak, hu, a beggarly fellow; *'sëü'*
hak, menials, servants.

氈
Ho. A kind of twilled felt or
haircloth from Shantung—
used for cushions.

蝎
Ho. A scorpion; grubs found
in decayed wood.

轄
Hsia. A linch-pin; the creaking
of carriages; to regulate,
to control; to guide the
morals of society; to turn,
to revolve: *'kwang hak,*
to govern.

頤
Ho. Hale, strong, robust,
vigorous, sturdy: *'heu*
hak, to speak in a loud
tone, to proclaim; *'mwak,*
hak, a flat nose and face;
hale, robust.

(171) Hang.

酣
Han. Exhilarated, lively, cheer-
ful; merry from wine,
tipsy, half-drunk; jocund,
riant, as nature: *'chiu*
hang, merry from wine;
'hang chiéng' excited in battle.

邯
Han. As in *'tang hang,* a
city of the ancient Han
country in Hupeh. Read
hang, as in *'hang tang,*

a district of Kwang-ping prefecture
in Chihli. Read *hang'* as in
'hang' tang' full, abundant.

蚌
Han. A salt water cockle, a
species of Arca or bivalve
with furrowed shell, a
small clam: COM., *'chio*
hang, a cockle with a
smooth, dark shell; COLL.,
hang peng, a dish of
clams with one shell off; *hang*
k'aëk, clam shells.

憨
Han. Simple, foolish; an idiotic
look: *'ch'i hang,* or
ngü hang, silly, stupid.

Hang. A coll. word, as in *hang*
tiu, a closet with two com-
partments for dishes and food.

罕
Han. Rare, few, scarce, sel-
dom; a kind of flag; a net
for birds or rabbits:
'hang wong, a bird-net;
COM., *'hang kiéng'* rarely
seen; *'hi hang,* or
'hang 'ü, scarce, rare;
COLL., *'hang kiéng,* rare child or
children, as when born late
and only one or a few in the fami-
ly; *hang tek,* *hang,* very scarce
or seldom; *'hang tek, li,* comes
seldom.

悍
Han. An ardent, energetic
disposition; fearless, vio-
lent; hasty, cruel: *'kióng*
'hang, overbearing;
'hang ho' a violent wo-
man; *'hang chuk,* a fierce clan.

衍
Han. Pleased, contented; to
be happy, joyous; credi-
ble, trustworthy, in which
sense read *'k'ang* in the
dictionaries.

1 噬 2 嗑 3 衣 4 褐 5 夫 6 賢 7 管 8 輶 9 頤 10 酒 11 酣 12 邯 13 珠 14 痴 15 蚌 16 罕 17 網 18 罕 19 希 20 罕 21 仔 22 梨 23 悍 24 婦 25 悍 26 悍 27 悍 28 悍 29 悍 30 悍 31 悍 32 悍 33 悍 34 悍 35 悍 36 悍 37 悍 38 悍 39 悍 40 悍 41 悍 42 悍 43 悍 44 悍 45 悍 46 悍 47 悍 48 悍 49 悍 50 悍 51 悍 52 悍 53 悍 54 悍 55 悍 56 悍 57 悍 58 悍 59 悍 60 悍 61 悍 62 悍 63 悍 64 悍

stature; *hang' liong' hó*, personable; *i hang' ma' yá keng*, he is very tall.

曠
Han.

Also read *'hang*: dry, heated air; to dry; drying, parching.

爇
Han.

Also read *siéng'*: much fire; to dry at the fire, to roast; to respect: *'hang' kang*, roasted dry; *'ngó k'ung hang' e'* I highly respect him.

Hang'. A coll. word: to think, to suppose, to consider, to regard as; also to give notice, to inform; to acknowledge, to confess; to ask, to request: *hang' tek*, to suppose; *hang' se' tié' néng*, was thinking who it could be; *kaéng' 'nū hang' 'lau*, I have already notified you; *hang' taik*, *chói'* or *hang' pok*, *se'* to confess a fault; *hang' k'uang'* inform (the dead) of going to sleep—i. e., to weep by the coffin before retiring; *hang' siá'* to express thanks; *hang' 'ch'ia' 'hi*, to present joyous salutations, as women and rustics do; *hang' 'k'i taéng'* to thank one for his trouble; *hang' 'nū k'á'* *'ngwai' ch'ó'* request you to do it for me.

Hang'. A coll. word, as in the reduplicated form *hang' hang'* to be moderate, not persistent, not exacting; *hang' hang' 'mwong má' 'ngwai*, be easy (as to price) and just sell it to me.

閑
Hsien.

A bar, barrier, a fence; an inclosure, a fold or stable for horses; to close, to obstruct; to protect, to defend; to regulate by

law; to forbid; to move about; large; accustomed, practiced; *'hwong hang*, to guard against; *'hang' siá'*, to repel evil influences; *'hang' sik*, accustomed to.

咸
Han.

All, jointly, altogether; completely, totally; always; all around, reaching everywhere; concord, associated; hasty; a diagram: *'pok, hang*, disagreeing; com., *'hang' hwong*, the emperor Hien-fung (A. D. 1850-61).

閒
Hsien.

Leisure, repose, rest; indolent; unoccupied, empty: also read *kang*, q. v.: com., *'ang hang*, repose, quiet; *'hang' hu' 'chai' 'ku*, at home unemployed; *'hang' 'ching*, feeling of leisure; *'ü' 'ch'iu hó' hang*, fond of idleness, lazy.

嫻
Hsien.

Skilled, accustomed to; loving leisure; elegant, refined: *'hang' 'nga*, polished, elegant; com., *'hang' sük*, versed in.

鶩

A kind of pheasant: com., *'pah, hang*, the silver pheasant.

鶩
Han.

緘
Chien.

Cards for binding hampers; to close or bind up; to seal, to bind up crevices closely; used for *hang* (altogether): *'hung hang* to seal, to close; *'noi' 'seng' ek, hang*, the inclosed letter; *'ngäk, hang*, your esteemed favor.

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| 乾 | 孔 | 閑 | 習 | 豐 | 暇 | 情 | 手 | 雅 | 鶩 | 信 | 緘 |
| ○ | 矣 | 閑 | 不 | 咸 | 安 | ○ | 好 | 嫻 | 封 | 一 | ○ |
| | | 邪 | 咸 | 閑 | 在 | | 閒 | 熟 | 緘 | 緘 | |

函 Used for the next: to contain, to infold, to comprehend in, to envelope; a letter or what is contained in an envelope, in which sense it is the same as the last; liberal, capacious: ¹hang kak, a coat of mail; com., ²pau hang, to infold, to contain; magnanimous.

械 A cup, a wooden bowl; **桶** a casket, a case to hold things.

鹹 Saltish, as salt water; salted, preserved in brine; bitter: in the coll. read ¹keng, q. v.

含 To hold something in the mouth; the mouth full; to contain; to cherish, to suffer, to put up with or tolerate; to restrain; to place gems in a corpse's mouth: in the coll., incomplete, confused; shabbily: com., ¹pau hang, to hold, to contain; to be lenient; ²hang ch'iew' to smile; ³hang wong, to endure false accusations; ⁴hang h'ëuk, to smother (resentments); COLL., ⁵hang t'ie, to be in tears; ⁶hang hang, incomplete, by halves; ⁷hang chu, or ⁸hang hong' confusedly, anyhow; ⁹hang h'ë, at odds and ends, shabbily; ¹⁰hang ming hang k'au'ng' half asleep; ¹¹hang hu paik, to understand obscurely; ¹²hang ang' pwo, dusk, evening.

銜 Usually read ¹hang; coll. ²hang, as in ³hang t'au, official rank, station; ⁴i sié' n'oh, ⁵hang t'au, what is his official rank?

憫 Also read ¹hang: composed, tranquil; pleased; liberal; affected, aroused, anxious for others: ²hang yong niéng' ngwoi' ³ang chi' iu' h'ë, aroused by considering others' faults.

誠 Union, harmony; to be accordant, united; sincere, cordial, hearty: ¹hang h'wo, to harmonize; ²che' hang 'kang' sing, sincerity influences the gods.

鼾 Read ¹hang'; coll. ²hang: to snore: ³k'au'ng' ngó' ngó' ⁴hang, to snore loudly in sleep.

韓 A fence about a well, a well-curb; a feudal state of the Chow dynasty; a surname.

涵 To sink in the water, submerged; to leak; marshy; to soak; to contain, capacious: ¹hang t'ing, submerged; ²hang üng, to contain; enlarged, liberal; ³hang yong, to cherish, as virtues; kind, meek.

寒 Cold, wintry; shivering; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; my, mine; plain, simple: ¹swoi' hang, or ²hang t'ie'ng, winter; ³hang so' plain, unpretending; com., ⁴hang sik, the day before the ⁵Ch'ing ming festival, when, in former times, cold food was eat-

- ¹函 ³包 ⁵含 ⁷含 ⁹含 ¹¹伊 ¹³銜 ¹⁵至 ¹⁷睡 ¹⁹涵 ²¹涵 ²³寒
²甲 ⁴含 ⁶冤 ⁸啼 ¹⁰混 ¹²頭 ¹⁴誠 ¹⁶哦 ¹⁸涵 ²⁰涵 ²²素
³函 ⁴包 ⁵笑 ⁶蓄 ⁷舍 ⁸舍 ⁹暗 ¹⁰世 ¹¹和 ¹²感 ¹³神 ¹⁴鼾 ¹⁵容 ¹⁶歲 ¹⁷寒 ¹⁸食

en; *hang* 'sü, cold and heat; *hang* 'leng, shivering, cold; ¹*hang* *hang*, or *hang* 'sa, a cold; ²*si* *hang*, periodic colds, catarrhs; ³*hang* 'ü, a poor student; *hang* 'ka, or *hang* 'mcong, my family; *hang* 'sing, the mind chilled (with fear), discouraged; ⁴*hang* 'lo' "cold dews"—the 17th solar term; ⁵*hang* 'k'e' *kwei* 'seng' the cold has settled on the kidneys.

盪 An unsteady gait; embarrassed, irresolute: ¹*hang* 'kai' to walk awry; at a loss what to do.

Hang. A coll. word: to consume, to burn up; to heat, to boil: *hang* 'tau' to burn or heat through; *hang* 'tio, to burn coals in a furnace—on festive occasions; *hang* 'hiong, to burn fragrant wood; *hang* 'laiu' to boil pig's food; to burn muck for manure; *hang* 'hwi' 'toi, to burn a heap of refuse; *hang* 'lai' a burning leprosy'—said to one carrying a hand-stove or wearing thick clothing in warm weather.

Hang. A coll. word, as in *hang* 'ka' a bride's furniture; *hang* 'ka' 'taing' a furnishing shop.

翰 Usually read *hang*'; in coll. read *hang*: ¹*hang* 'ling 'yeng' or ²*hang* 'ling 'kweang, the Imperial college.

翰 A fabulous pheasant; to fly high; white; protracted, well-sustained; a plume or quill to write with; writings; a prop; the stump of a tree: ¹⁰*chü* 'hang' written with a pen; ¹¹*hang* 'mëk, literary.

瀚² The northern sea; *met.*, wide, vast: ¹²*hong* 'hang' the troubled appearance of water; ¹³*hó* 'hang' vast, expansive.

憾² To hate, to abhor; to murmur at; to feel indignant at, resentful; regretting, vexed: ¹⁴*wong* 'hang' to abhor; ¹⁵*pó* 'hang' to cherish anger.

陷² To fall down or into, to sink; to descend into; overwhelmed, ruined; to involve another: ¹⁶*hang* 'nik, sunk, drowned; ¹⁷*hang* 'koi' a criminal's cage; ¹⁸*hang* 'seng' a pit for trapping animals; to fall into a trap; ¹⁹*hang* 'hai' to inveigle one; COLL., ²⁰*sidng* 'hang' the city-walls ruined.

餓² Not satisfied with eating, to eat too little.

餡² Pastry; cakes stuffed with meat, sugar, dates, or other articles: in the coll. read *ang*' q. v.

鐸² Greaves on the arms; to solder; to hasten: in the coll. read *ang*' q. v.: ²¹*hang* 'yoh, soldering.

頷² To contain in the mouth; sallow; the jaws, the chops; to shake the head: ²²*ha* 'hang' the chin; *hang* 'ha' 'chio, the pearl under (the dragon's) chin.

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| 1 風 | 8 寒 | 5 寒 | 歸 | 8 翰 | 林 | 11 翰 | 13 浩 | 15 抱 | 17 陷 | 19 陷 | 21 鐸 |
| 寒 | 儒 | 露 | 腎 | 林 | 館 | 墨 | 瀚 | 憾 | 櫃 | 害 | 藥 |
| 2 時 | 寒 | 6 寒 | 7 盪 | 院 | 10 書 | 12 混 | 14 怨 | 16 陷 | 18 陷 | 20 城 | 22 下 |
| 寒 | 心 | 氣 | 9 翰 | 翰 | 翰 | 瀚 | 憾 | 溺 | 阱 | 陷 | 領 |

含² Read *hang*; used in the coll. for *hang*: to close, to shut up; to close partially; to keep a fire by covering it with ashes: 'ch'oi' *hang*² 'king' *king*, mouth shut tight, as of a clam; ²*meong na' hang*² 'lá, shut the doors partly—with the leaves overlapping.

(172) Hau.

哮¹ To howl, to bellow, to roar, as beasts when afraid or angry; to grunt, as swine; a loud call; to pant, to gasp: ³*hau haik*, enraged; ⁴*pau hau*, to rave, to scold furiously; ⁵*hau 'ch'wang*, asthma; COLL., *hau hau kieu* a howling, as of dogs.

虓¹ The scream or roar of a tiger; beside one's self with anger.

藋¹ Read *kó*; coll. *hau*: to weed; to extirpate, as grass or weeds: ²*hau 'ch'au*, to pull grass, to weed.

吼¹ The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline animals; *met.*, to rave, to scold: ²*sai 'hau*, a lion roaring; *met.*, as in ³*ó tung sai 'hau*, a scolding wife, a shrew.

Hau. A coll. word: to call one; to inform, to tell, to direct to do; also to bawl, to cry out, as in distress: *hau i lí*, tell him to come; ⁴*k'ó 'hau*, go and call him; *hau ng' eng* calls and gets no answer; *hau sioh, hiok*, to call a-while; *siang 'hau, siang eng* to answer as soon as called; *hau lí 'hau k'ó* to bawl back and forth,

as two persons; *'hau keu* to cry for help; *'hau 'h'ang 'tiéng*, to bawl (loud enough) to turn the heavens; *'hau 'si 'hau wak*, "cries dead and alive"—i. e., in great distress.

孝¹ Filial duty, obedience, respect to parents; mourning for parents: used in the coll. for *ha'* q. v.: COM., ²*hau' song* dutiful to parents; ³*hau' keng* to obey and revere; ⁴*hau' sing*, a filial disposition; ⁵*hau' 'chü*, filial duty and parental love; ⁶*hau' 'chü 'hwong*, portals in honor of filial piety; ⁷*pok, hau'* unfilial; *hau' nang*, a mourning son; ⁸*hau' 'tiéng*, name for a Kújin graduate; ⁹*hau' king*, a classic on filial duties—one of the 13 *king*; ¹⁰*hau' sing 'kang tong' 'tiéng te* the filial spirit moves heaven and earth!

齧¹ The horse-hoof or king crab; the Xiphosuræ or *Limulus longispina*: COLL., *hau' 'ngiong*, crab's groin; *met.*, the human groins; *hau' kié*, a crab-shell dipper; *hau' k'aëk, siéng'* fans curved like crab's shells; ²*hau' k'aëk, 'sang*, foreign umbrellas—are so called; *hau' hiäk, 'meong*, venetian blinds; *hau' 'kié tó' ne' suk, 'mi 'ku*, the crab-dipper on the contrary is baited (stuck over) with the glutinous rice paste; *met.*, to get more (as presents) than one gave.

Hau'. A coll. word, as in the duplicate form *hau' hau'* round-shouldered; to bow in saluting one; *yeu tó hau' hau'* to make the loins bend—to bow respectfully.

¹嘴 ²門 ³哮 ⁴哮 ⁵獅 ⁶獅 ⁷孝 ⁸孝 ⁹坊 ¹⁰廉 ¹¹心 ¹²地
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緊 含 咆 孳 河 孝 孝 孝 孝 經 動
緊 禮 哮 草 東 順 心 子 孝 孝 天 傘

效¹ To imitate, to learn, to copy; to verify, like, similar to; effectual, efficacious; an example; to exert one's self; to offer; effects, results: com., 'hau' *ngieng'*

Hsiao. fulfilled; effectual; 'sing hau' wonderfully efficacious, as a medicine; 'hau' *iu*, to imitate a bad example; 'kieng' hau' to be efficient, efficacious; 'hau' *zung'* a promoted dragoon, an aid-de-camp.

効² Used for the preceding: to toil, to labor; to follow a rule, to imitate; effects, results: com., 'kung hau' meritorious effort; 'hau' *lik*, to exert one's self; 'hau' *lo*, to toil for others.

校² Joy, hilarity; jovial, cheerful; pleased, as with others' company. Read 'kieu: wise, intelligent.

校² A school, a college, as anciently called; an inclosure, a horse-pen: also read kau' q. v.

後² Read hau'; coll. hau', as in 'hau' *sang*, young, youth, young persons from 16 to 30 years of age; hau' *sang tié'* a licentious young scamp; 'hau' *sang neng'*, or hau' *sang kiang'*, or hau' *sang neng' nie'*, young persons.

(173) Hauk.

摧¹ The 1st read k'auk, the 2nd read ak₂; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. hauk,: to pound, to beat with a stick, to cudgel: Ho. 'k'ek, hong *teng hauk*, to

beat with a tobacco pipe; hauk, lang' *tæk*, p'ie', struck him two (a few) blows with th bamboo ferule; 'hauk, ch'ci' beat it to pieces; 'hauk, 'chung, swollen from a beating.

(174) Haung.
桁² Read heng; used in the coll. for haung': a joist in a floor, a sleeper, a floor-beam: 'lau haung' or lau *pang haung'* upper floor beams; 't' *pang haung'* the joists of a lower floor; 'haung' *niung*, the floor joists are limber.

恨² Indignation, resentment; dislike, hatred, spite; to regret, vexed, sorry: 'k' *haung'* detestable; 'siok, haung' to gratify revenge; com., 'hieng haung' to hate; 'haung' *sing*, a resentful disposition; haung' *sing taeng'* deep resentment; 't'ong' haung' to have painful regrets; haung' *pok*, taik, would that! O for! COLL., haung' *kau' si*, to hate till death; haung' *sang móh*, haung' *si*, hate while living, not when dead—bury resentments in the grave.

項² Nape of the neck, that which rests on the pillow; great; a surname; often used for a species, class, sort, item, thing, article; in the coll., a sum, a deposit of money, funds: com., 'haung' *tong*, the neck long, as of a goose or snake; haung' *hu*, "neck tiger"—a virulent boil on the back of the neck; COLL., chioh, haung' borrowed money; kung haung' public funds; haung' *a'* present resources, funds in hand; k'ieung'

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Heh, . A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hek, hwah*, to sport, to play; to jest, to trifle.

(178) *Hek*.

翕 *Hsi*, . To re-assemble, to unite, to collect; to rise up; to loll out the tongue; to revile, to slander: *'hek, ü yá'* a concord of harmonies; *'hek, seu' hu, sié*, to gather and to dispense.

燻 *Hsi*, . Hot, burning; used in the coll. in the sense of to steam, to heat or cause fermentation by covering close; to smother, to "take a sweat", as under bedclothes: *COLL.*, *'hek, pwong'* to cover and steam rice—after cooking it; *'hek, hwang, sü*, to steam potatoes; *'hek, yék*, to cover and heat up; *'hek, 'si*, smothered to death; *'hek, ak, 'kiäng*, to hatch ducklings by heat; *'hek, lai'* sweltering leprosy! said jocosely to one wearing thick clothes in hot weather.

闌 *Hsi*, . Leaf of a door; a kind of lance with tassels, placed in chariots; a chariot so guarded; standing erect; settled.

歛 *Hsi*, . To snuff up the nose; to draw in the breath; to gather, to collect: *'hek, tióng*, to collect and to scatter; *'hek, hek*, a deep red.

滄 *Hsi*, . The noise of flowing water; running, gurgling, murmuring, as torrents: *'hek, hek, 'chié 'chié*, to forsake duty and imitate bad examples.

洫 *Hsieh*, . A water-course in fields; a moat; a sluice for water; overflowing.

減 *Hsieh*, . Same as the last. Read *mik*, : to flow rapidly; a current; water foaming and rising.

血 *Hsieh*, . Quiet, silent, peaceful; taciturn: *'hek, cheng'* peaceful, undisturbed.

頰 *Shih*, . Read *sek*, in the dictionaries: to abound, to flourish, plentiful; to color up, to grow angry; flushed, crimsoned; a carnation or carmine color.

襖 *Shih*, . Read *sek*, in the dictionaries: a rain cloak: *'pwak, hek*, an overcoat or cloak of leaves, worn by husbandmen.

聒 *Hsi*, . A sound spreading and reverberating; a buzz of flies; a soughing among trees; a report going abroad: *'hek, hiong*, insects generated by dampness; *'pik, hek*, great, disproportional.

Hek, . A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hek, hiék*, to heat or dry by a fire; *hek, hok*, to brush off; *hek, hak*, to hoot at; also to strop, as a knife or razor; *hek, hwak*, to give or pay out, to offer for sale; *hek, hawk*, to beat with a stick; *hek, haék*, to buy, as for one's use.

獲 *Hu*, . A sort of wild beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as thieves; to get, to obtain, to receive; an opprobrious epithet for female slaves:

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| 1 翕 | 2 翕 | 3 燻 | 4 燻 | 熱 | 7 燻 | 癩 | 10 歛 | 訛 | 12 血 | 14 聒 | 15 佛 |
| 如 | 受 | 飯 | 番 | 燻 | 鴨 | 欵 | 施 | 訛 | 靜 | 蠻 | 聒 |
| 也 | 敷 | ○ | 薯 | 死 | 仔 | 張 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| ○ | 施 | ○ | 燻 | ○ | 燻 | ○ | 滄 | ○ | 襖 | ○ | ○ |

'pó hu, to fuse the ashes of idol-paper ingots—*scil.*, in order to extract the pewter.

(180) Heng.

亨 To pervade, to penetrate; good, successful: 'heng ka, excellent; 't'ai' heng, great prosperity; COM., 'heng tung, prosperous, successful.

哼 Foolish, frightened; in the coll., to vociferate, to speak harshly, to express dislike by vociferations: 'ch'iong heng, foolish and frightened; COLL., 'heng hak, to scream at; heng ha ne' ch'iong' the two generals, Heng and Ha—idols in the Sing Kwong monastery, near Black Rock hill, Foochow.

脬 A puffed belly: 'p'ang heng, inflated, puffed up, as the belly with wind.

悻 As in 'heng' heng, anger, hatred; greatly displeased, vexed; quarrelsome, pertinacious.

很 Read 'hong; coll. 'heng: a sign of the superlative, very, much, great, exceeding; stern, severe, harsh; grievous, painful: 'heng sá' very much; 'heng á' fully able; 'heng hó, very good, all the better; tang' heng bó, now we are at a sad pass! 'heng' heng sié' or 'heng' heng á' severely, harshly; 'heng' hó pok, k'oo' incomparably good; 'heng' k'ó 'iu, very well off, well-to-do in the world; pang' yá' heng, very

sick; 'huang' hi tek, 'heng, very much pleased; 'heng' sing, or 'heng' heng' sing, harsh, unfeeling.

興 To desire; to be moved, excited; an appetite, a passion, a desire; pleased, delighted with: also read 'hing, q. v.: COM., 'k'i' heng' the risings of desire; 'si' heng' poetical inspiration; 'heng' 'tu, or 'tu' heng' a passion for gaming; 'heng' huang' to call one to pleasure; to invite smilingly, as shopmen do; 'heng' p'ieu, lecherous; 'kó' heng' a strong passion for; COLL., 'p'ah, 'tong' heng' or heng' t'au p'ah, 'tong, the desire interrupted or thwarted.

迥 Void, waste, desert; distant, remote; to differ, to distinguish; also bright, lustrous: 'heng' 'wong, remote; 'heng' pok, 'iu' ing, very different from other men.

洞 Distant, remote; profound, vague; an abyss; to forbid.

Heng' A coll. euphonic prefix, as in heng' hang' to tell, to report; heng' hiang' or heng' tong' hiang' vibrating, toppling; met., uncertain, as to the issue.

行 To go, to walk, to proceed; to act, to do, to direct; imports the action of the following verb; to appeal or transfer a case; a step, a road, a way, a path; the elements; a manner, a motion: also read h'ing' and ch'ong in the reading style, and hiang' in the coll., q. v.: COM., 'heng' 'ui, to do, to act; 'heng' i, to practice med-

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icine; ¹*heng chü*, a running hand; *heng t'au*, the dress, as being good or poor; ²*heng lá*, to salute in due form; ³*heng chong*, a traveling dress—a short outside garment; ⁴*heng tai*, the night lodgings of idols or officials; ⁵*heng sek lang² hung*, 2 per cent. interest a month; *heng 'cheu*, to walk and run; *met.*, employed, as in official duties; ⁶*heng s'eu²* or *heng paing²* to transact business; ⁷*pro² heng*, to go a-foot; ⁸*heng sieng²* to act virtuously; ⁹*heng 'li*, traveling baggage; *heng ngwook² king*, to have the menses; ¹⁰*pieng² heng*, to go all around; ¹¹*ngu heng*, the five elements; ¹²*heng lok, tu*, picture of a person, a likeness; ¹³*heng 'hó sing*, or *heng 'hó s'eu²* to be benevolent; *COLL.*, *hu heng laung² chó²* to act as a rake or spendthrift. Read *haung²*, as in *haung² haung² ü yá²* the appearance of great strength and energy.

桁

The purlins of a roof; a plank to cross a rivulet; stocks for the feet; a clothes-horse: ¹⁴*ok, heng*, the purlins of a house.

衡

A balance or thing to weigh with; to weigh; compared, adjusted; a balustrade; transverse; a yoke or strap on the head of cattle; the space under the eyebrows: ¹⁵*heng liong*, to weigh and measure; *met.*, to estimate, as one's ability; ¹⁶*kwong heng*, poise and scales; *met.*, accurate, definite; *ki heng*, or *ngük, heng*, a kind of armillary sphere; ¹⁷*chung heng*, straight and transverse; *COM.*, *heng sang*, name of a southern mountain.

恆
恒

Constant, perpetual, regular; according to rule or law; to continue of the same mind, persevering: ¹⁸*heng sing*, the mind constant, as in virtue; ¹⁹*heng siong*, perpetual; *COM.*, *heng sang*, a mountain in the west of Chihli.

弘

Twang of a bowstring; flapping of curtains; large, great; to enlarge, to act liberally: ²⁰*hang heng*, liberal, generous; ²¹*ing neng heng lö²* men can spread the doctrines.

宏

Used for the last; wide, extensive, ample, grand, as a prospect; the echoing noise of a wide hall: ²²*heng 'kwong*, spacious; *heng 'wong*, vast, extensive.

閎

Gate of an alley; the bar of a gate; wide, spacious, vast and vacant: ²³*hang heng*, the gate of an alley; ²⁴*kiu heng*, the gate of heaven.

蕙

A fragrant plant, like mallows: ²⁵*to² heng (?)*, sweet vernal grass; ²⁶*hong heng*, a fragrant plant.

珩

A gem, anciently worn on the person as an ornament: ²⁷*pek, heng*, a white gem; ²⁸*chung heng*, an azure-colored gem.

還

Read *hwang*; used in the coll. for *heng*: to give back, to restore, to return; to pay back; to bid, to offer a price lower than

¹行 ⁸行 ⁵行 ⁶行 ⁸行 ¹⁰五 ^圖圖 ¹⁸屋 ¹⁵權 ¹⁷恆 ¹⁹含 ²¹開
^書書 ^裝裝 ^息息 ^事事 ^善善 ^行行 ¹²行 ¹⁸屋 ¹⁵權 ¹⁷恆 ¹⁹含 ²¹開
^行行 ^行行 ^二二 ^步步 ^行行 ¹¹行 ¹²行 ¹⁴衡 ¹⁶縱 ¹⁸恆 ²⁰宏 ²³九
^禮禮 ^臺臺 ^分分 ^行行 ^李李 ^樂樂 ^心心 ^量量 ^衡衡 ^常常 ^廣廣 ^閎閎

that asked: same as *teng*, q. v.: ¹*heng chai* to pay a debt; ²*tó heng í*, take and return it to him; ³*heng 'lau*, returned; ⁴*heng ka* to offer a lower price; ⁵*heng ngucong* to pay vows; done as one wished; ⁶*heng ch'ing*, to give up a girl to be married; ⁷*heng 'wong ch'ên' l'* to repay principal by installments and stop reckoning interest; ⁸*heng nih, wai* how much do you bid? ⁹*heng ch'ing 'ch'u*, fully paid up.

Heng. A coll. word: suspended, hanging down, as a cord; to bow or incline (the head): *heng kiá* or *heng lóh, lí*, hanging down, dangling; *heng kiá' t'au*, to incline the head; *heng k'á tiu' ka'k*, drooping skirts and hitched up corners; *met.*, incomplete, not just the thing.

*Heng*². A coll. word: taciturn, reserved, incommunicative, silent, mum, of few words; to refuse to speak: *heng² heng² taciturn*; *tó' heng²* both refusing to speak; *heng² í ch'ó* keep silent and let him do as he pleases; *heng² tek*, *heng*, very taciturn; *heng² heng² 'k'eng ka² 'sì 'n'eng*, the still dog bites people to death; *met.*, the reserved man is terrible when roused.

*Heng*². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *heng² hwang²* to tie loosely; *heng² hang²* to keep a fire by covering with ashes.

(181) Hēng.

烘 Read *hung*; coll. *hēng*: to warm at a fire; to heat, to toast: ¹⁰*hēng 'huí*, to warm at the fire; ¹¹*hēng*

'ch'iu, to warm one's hands; ¹²*hēng 'pau*, to toast bread; ¹³*hēng 'wang*, warped by fire; *hēng 'siang*, burnt, scorched; ¹⁴*hēng k'ieú 'ngau*, curled by the heat, as paper.

魚 Read *kung* or *hung*; coll. *hēng*: a salt-water, scaleless fish—it is of a flat, circular shape, and sometimes has a yellowish tinge on the belly; found in the Foo-chow market: ¹⁶*wong hēng*, a yellowish variety of this fish; ¹⁰*hēng 'ngü 'siang*, the *hēng* salted and dried; ¹¹*hēng hēng e* the *hēng* flavor—applied to any fish partly spoiled.

Hēng. A coll. word: earnest, aroused, as by seeing what others effect: *í 'sing 'lá ú' hēng*, his mind is aroused.

(182) Heu.

瘵 Read *heu* in the dictionaries: the asthma: com., ¹⁰*heu chik*, or *heu cheng* disease of asthma; *heu sau* an asthmatic cough; *heu 'chü* (coll. *heu 'chü*) an asthmatic; coll., *heu 'chü má² 'seu² tek*, *sau* an asthmatic can't bear coughing; *met.*, one can't endure others' wickedness.

侯 A prince or feudal baron in ancient China; a marquis in modern days; pretty, handsome; but, unless; to receive happiness; a target for arrows; a surname: *heu yong²* to avert evil and obtain good luck; com., *chü heu*, a petty prince; *heu 'i'è*, my lord marquis; *heu chiok*, title of marquis.

1 還 2 掏 3 還 5 還 7 還 8 還 9 還 火 包 樞 16 魚 魚
 債 還 了 還 願 本 箸 清 手 烘 烘 燻 魚 味
 伊 還 還 親 住 壞 楚 手 烘 烘 燻 魚 味
 ○ ○ 價 親 利 ○ 烘 烘 烘 魚 魚 疾
 11 13 15 17 18

餼 Dry provisions, food prepared for a journey: ¹*heu liang*, dry provisions.

喉 The throat, the trachea: in the coll. read *hü* and *hó*, q. v.: ²*heu lëng*, vulgarly either the windpipe or gullet; ³*yéng heu*, the throat; com., ⁴*kiék, heu*, Adam's apple; ⁵*heu ngó*, the quinsy; ⁶*heu chëü* raw sores or inflammation of the throat.

箎 A musical instrument: ⁷*k'ing heu*, a flat flute with 25 strings.

瘡 Pimples, pustules resulting from bad humors: ⁸*heu chü*, a pustule.

嫉 A female name; used in the coll. as an opprobrious epithet, applied to women; vile, wanton, adulterous: ⁹*heu kang* habitually lewd; *heu k'wang*, or ¹⁰*heu heu sé* in a lewd way; ¹¹*heu mó tiäng* or *heu tu ch'ü*, gadding about wantonly.

猴 A monkey, an ape: in the coll. read *kau*, q. v.: ¹²*mí heu*, a female monkey.

鏃 An arrow with an iron point and feathered shaft; the barb of a dart.

(183) Heü.

煦 The genial warmth of the sun; hot, vivifying, nutritive; soothing, kind, gracious; to steam, to heat, to warm; to mature,

to vivify; a red, warm color, carnation: ¹³*hëü' hëü'* warm, genial; gracious; ¹⁴*huo hëü'* genial, as weather; placid, kind.

响 Usually read *hü*: to blow with the mouth; to speak well; used in the coll. in the sense of a rattling in the throat: coll., *hëü' hëü' kieu'* a rattling sound in the throat, as from phlegm or asthmatic affections.

媼 A mother; a dame, a matron: ¹⁵*ü hëü'* an old woman; *hëü' hëü'* the fructifying effects of the sun.

餵 To eat much, to gormandize; to give; gluttonous; satiated, filled, surfeited, loathing: ¹⁶*yéng' hëü'* full fed, satiated.

酗 Mad with drink, raving drunk, furious: ¹⁷*hëü' chiu*, delirium tremens.

(184) Heüh.

噓 A coll. word, as in *hëüh, tié*, to draw in the breath, as in wailing: *hëüh, hëüh, kieu'* a loud wailing, as of women for the dead.

(185) Heük.

畜 To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate, to herd; to cultivate; to restrain; to bear with; to obey; cattle, domestic animals; to gather, to hoard, in which sense the same as the next: ¹⁸*seng hëük*, domestic animals; ¹⁹*hëük, muk*, to raise cattle; ²⁰*hëük, chëüng'* to

¹餼 ²喉 ⁴結 ⁶喉 ⁷箎 ⁹嫉 ^勢 ¹²獼 ¹⁴和 ¹⁵老 ¹⁷酗 ¹⁹畜
^糧 ^嚨 ^喉 ^漬 ^篋 ^慣 ¹¹媼 ¹³媼 ¹⁶饜 ¹⁸酒 ²⁰牧
³咽 ⁵喉 ⁸瘡 ¹⁰嫉 ¹³煦 ¹⁶饜 ¹⁸牲 ²⁰畜
○ 喉 ○ 子 嫉 定 煦 ○ 饜 畜
○ 喉 蛾 ○ 子 嫉 定 煦 ○ 饜 畜

nourish the people; *siéng ha²*
sui hëuk, chi, who in the world
 can bear with him! com., *lëk,*
hëuk, the six domestic animals;
hëuk, seng, you brute!

蓄 To collect, to accumu-
 late, to hoard; to rear, to
 nourish; good vegetables:
 Ch'u. *'chong hëuk*, to hoard;
'hëuk, lik, to reserve
 one's strength; *'chi hëuk*, fine
 vegetables; com., *'chek, hëuk*, to
 amass; *'hëuk, e'* a purpose formed.

愔 To sustain, to encourage;
 to excite or treasure in
 the mind: *'hëuk, yong*, to
 nourish; *'yong hëuk*, treas-
 ured up, as virtue or
 learning; *'hëuk, no'* to become
 angry, wrathful.

擗 To drag along, to puff
 by force, as one drags an
 ox; to shake rudely.
 Ch'u.

勗 To stimulate, to encour-
 age, to stir up; to excite
 to effort, to animate.

勗

(186)

Heüng.

釁 To offer blood in sacrifi-
 ce; to sprinkle sacrificial
 vessels with blood, to conse-
 crate with blood, as tem-
 ples; an offence, a wrong;
 Hsin. a pretext, a cause of quar-
 rel between nations; a
 pressage, a token; to perfume one's
 self when worshiped, as an ances-
 tor; to fumigate; to excite; a
 tiger's skin to wrap arms in:
'hëung' lu, to dedicate drums
 with blood; *'k'ie hëung'* to give

cause of offence; com., *'hëung'*
k'ek, a pretext for a quarrel;
'kiëk, hëung' to be at feud
 with.

(187)

Hi.

非 Not, negative; not so,
 opposite; not right, not
 good; false, bad, wrong;
 Fei. shameless, low; to slander,
 to reproach: *'hi 'li*, un-
 reasonable; *'hi hwoak*, unlawful;
'hi yá' not so; *'hi 'ch'u 'chi*
oi' did not say (or mean) that;
 com., *'se' hi*, yes and no, right
 and wrong; *'hi 'ch'u 'ch'ik, 'p't,*
 if not this then that; *'hi 'ngiong*
pok, ch'ok, don't utter wrong
 words; *'hi tung 'sieu 'k'ó*, not a
 trifling matter!

希 Few, rare, seldom, in-
 frequent; loose, not close or
 near; to hope, to wish, de-
 siring; to scatter; to stop;
 to molt, as feathers; to shed,
 as hair: *'hi wong'* to desire; com.,
'hi 'hang, scarce, few; *'hi 'ki,*
 rare, remarkable; coll., *'hi 'hang'*
 how strange! unaccountable!

晞 Used for the last; to look
 with longing, to hope earn-
 estly; to remember kindly.
 Hsi.

歔 To sob, to catch the
 breath in weeping; to
 snore; timid: *'hi 'lu*, to
 sob and cry.
 Hsi.

豨 Name for pigs in Hu-
 nan; the noise of scamper-
 ing pigs, grunting:
 Hsi. *'hung 'hi*, a fabulous
 animal which protects
 against snakes; *'hi 'ling*, a medi-
 cinal root.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 藏蓄 | 3 旨蓄 | 5 蓄意 | 7 蘊愔 | 9 釁鼓 | 11 釁隙 | 13 非理 | 15 非也 | 之謂 | 18 非此 | 19 希望 | 21 歔歔 |
| 2 蓄力 | 4 積蓄 | 6 愔養 | 8 愔怒 | 10 啟釁 | 12 結釁 | 14 非法 | 16 非此 | 17 是非 | 則彼 | 20 希罕 | 22 封豨 |

熇 To heat, to roast or toast; hot, burning; light and heat together; abundant, pervading; day-break: com., ¹*Chio hi*, a celebrated commentator on the four books—usually called, *Chio 'chü.*

熙 Light, splendor, brightness; flourishing, glorious, prospering; extending, lasting, ample; dry, drying: ²*hi hwo*, prospering; ³*hi ch'ung ta*, Hyson tea; ⁴*hi t'ieu*, a flourishing dynasty; com., ⁵*k'ong hi*, the emperor Kang-hi, A. D. 1662-1723.

噤 The cry of one in pain or sorrow; sound of alarm or indignation, Oh! fie! grumbling; the muttering of spirits.

禧 Happy, lucky, blessed by the gods; to implore the gods: ⁶*hung hi*, great good luck; com., ⁷*k'ung hó*, ⁸*sing hi*, "respectful congratulations on the new (year's) happiness"—written on cards.

稀 Open, wide apart, not close; loose, coarse, sleazy; thin, few; careless, remiss: ⁹*hi su*, bare, as leafless trees; com., ¹⁰*ing seng ch'ek*, *sek, ku lai hi*, few men have ever reached the age of seventy; ¹¹*hi hi*, open, apart; coarse, as cloth; coll., *hi liang*, apart, not close; ¹²*yá hi sioh, t'au*, very open or apart.

晞 To dry, dried; day-break, bright.

倖 To counterfeit, simulated, pretending; like to; obscure, seen dimly: ¹³*ai hi*, appearing as if.

絺 The fibers of hemp, used in making linen; fine hempen cloth: ¹⁴*hi k'ek*, fine and coarse hempen cloth.

嬉 Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports, rambles; to play, to enjoy one's self: ¹⁵*hi hié*, games of children; ¹⁶*hi sin*, a pleasure excursion; com., ¹⁷*hi ch'ieu* playing and laughing.

妃 A partner, a consort, a royal concubine; the wife of the heir apparent: ¹⁸*k'ung hi*, the imperial concubines; ¹⁹*hi ping*, a maid of honor.

姬 The surname of Hwang-ti, also of the emperors of the Chow dynasty; a general term for the royal concubines, in which sense the same as the last; beautiful! noble women! (like Houri, Hebe), because of the fame of the Hi family.

噓 The voice, sound of the breath emitted forcibly; a sigh.

嘻 The sound of mirth; agreeing, in harmony; pleased, delighted: coll., *hi hi ch'ieu* to laugh pleasantly, the face lighted with smiles; *hi li*, to smile, to grin; *hi hi, hó hó*, or *hi hi hó hoi*, a cooly's cry; *hi li hu tu* (also spoken *hi li hu lu*), carelessly, confusedly.

- ¹朱熹 ³熙春 ⁵康熙 ⁷恭賀 ⁹稀疎 ¹¹野稀 ¹³優倖 ¹⁵嬉遊 ¹⁷嬉戲 ¹⁹妃嬪
²熙和 ⁴熙鴻 ⁶熙新 ⁸禧人 ¹⁰稀古 ¹²稀頭 ¹⁴絺綌 ¹⁶嬉宮 ¹⁸妃嬪 ○

飛 Fei. To fly, to flit, flying; to go swiftly; soaring, lofty: used in the coll for *pei*, q. v.: ¹*hi 'neu*, or *hi 'k'ing*, birds; ²*hi lu*, a house on deck, a high cabin; ³*hi lieng*, god of winds, Boreas; com., *hung hi pa'ck, sang'* frightened out of one's wits; ⁴*hi sa 'cheu sik*, the dust flies and the stones run, as in a gale of wind; ⁵*hi to*, the flying dagger—in theatricals; *hi 'hu ki*, the flying-tiger flag—borne before officers; ⁷*hi 'noak, sieng sü*, the flying-cymbal priest—one of Budh's eighteen disciples; coll., *hi sieng poh, pidh*, can fly to the eaves and light on walls, as an expert thief.

羲 Hsi. Vapor; a name: com., ⁸*huk, hi*, the traditional founder of the Chinese monarchy, Fohi—also called ⁹*hi Juong*, the emperor or Hsi.

犧 Hsi. A sacrificial animal of a uniform color; sheep, goats or oxen were used; spotless, pure: ¹⁰*hi seng*, sacrificial animals.

僖 Hsi. Same as the next: to feel joy in; joyous, delighted; cautious, fearful of: ¹¹*hi lok*, delighted.

喜 Hsi. Pleased, joyful; that which gives joy; to feel glad; to give joy to; to rejoice in, to like: com., ¹²*hi Juong*, or ¹³*Juang 'hi*, pleased, glad; ¹⁴*k'ang 'hi*, to congratulate in person, joy to you! ¹⁵*hi s'ü* or *'hi k'eng'* a joyful event; ¹⁶*hi 'chün*, a feast; ¹⁷*hi k'e'* a delighted look; ¹⁸*hi 'king*, fees

on festive occasions—paid to the village temple; coll., *tai' sing 'hi*, pregnancy; *'hi 'sing ta'ng'* the joy-god stirs—i. e., the marriage is about to be consummated; *'hi ch' lang'a 'k'en*, “the word *'hi* has two mouths in it”; *met.*, the two families quarreling about the marriage presents.

Hi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'hi 'hü*, to look askance, to look angrily at.

Hi. A coll. word or euphonic prefix, as in *hi 'hai*, sound of groaning; an ejaculation of burden bearers; *hi 'li 'k'i 'li*, to set up a laugh, to smile or grin; *hi 'hi 'ha 'ha*, indecent haste, as in eating; to speak low and fast, to mumble words.

(188) Hiä.

罅 Hu. The 1st is a vulgar character; the 2nd read *ha'* and *ch'a'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *hiä*: to open, to crack open, as wood in drying; yawning, gaping; cleft; *met.*, lax, dissipated, foppish; to open, as a door; to straddle, to stride: ¹⁹*hiä 'hiä 'k'wi*, yawning; wide open, as doors; *pa'ng hiä*, to stride; *hiä 'hiä 'ch'ieu'* (also spoken *'hiä 'hiä 'ch'ieu'*), to open the mouth wide and laugh in moderately; *'ngu 'hiä*, or *'ngu 'hiä 'l'ek 'leng'* scattered, in utter confusion; *hiä 'li'ek*, cracked, cleft; ²⁰*hiä lang' peng*, yawning open, cleft in twain; *hiä 'ch'oi'* gaping mouth—i. e., dead, as a clan; *hiä 'pai*, “makes a spread”—foppish; *'chiä 'n'eng 'yá 'hiä*, this person is very dissipated.

¹飛 ³飛 ⁷飛 ⁸伏 ¹⁰犧 ¹²喜 ¹⁴拱 ¹⁶喜 ¹⁵喜 ²⁰開
 鳥 廉 石 鉞 牲 歡 喜 酒 金 罅
 飛 飛 散 走 義 歡 喜 酒 金 罅
 盧 飛 魂 飛 禪 義 歡 喜 氣 罅
 虛 飛 飛 沙 師 皇 樂 喜 事 氣 罅
 ⁴魂 ⁵飛 ⁶飛 ⁹義 ¹¹僖 ¹³歡 ¹⁵喜 ¹⁷喜 ¹⁹罅
 飛 沙 刀 皇 樂 喜 事 氣 罅
 虛 飛 沙 刀 皇 樂 喜 事 氣 罅

Hiä. A coll. word: given to sport; idle, unemployed, to spend time in recreation: *'hiä kuing'* habituated to idling; *'hiä sioh, hiök,* to sport awhile.

Hiä. A coll. word: that, that one, the other; the opposite of *'chiä* (this); also an intensive particle corresponding to *ne²* (two), very, exceedingly, incessantly: *'hiä neng,* that person; *'hiä 't'á,* or *'hiä 'k'uang,* that way, shape, or fashion; *'hiä 'hú,* or *'hiä nóh,* that time or thing! — an exclamation in trying to recall a thing to mind; *'hiä ma' chiäh, se² ma'* such scolding is scolding indeed! *'hiä twai² ne² twai²* very large! *'hiä kã² ne² kã²* to cry out incessantly.

(189) Hiäh.

嚇 Read *hãk,*; coll. *hiäh,*: an angry tone, to threaten, to intimidate; frightened, intimidated: *'hiäh, ch'a'* to threaten, to browbeat; *²hiäh, 'chau,* frightened away; *²twai² wã² hiäh, í,* to browbeat him with violent talk; *'hiäh, 'si neng,* to frighten people to death with threats.

(190) Hiäk.

Hiäk. A coll. word: to deceive, to impose upon, to delude; to cozen, to cheat: *hiäk, hung,* to deceive; *hiäk, kwó² siêng'* (or *²peng,*), to succeed in deluding; cheated, gulled.

Hiäk. A coll. word: to fall, to topple over, to fall forward or backward; also to flap or move suddenly, as a door; *hiäk, 'tó,* or *hiäk, 'tó lóh, lí,* to topple

over flat; *hiäk, kwó²* to flap over, as a leaf or a door.

Hiäk. A coll. word: to flap, as a bird's wings; to flutter, to flap in the wind; to raise or open, as things fast on one side; flapping, oscillating, as things pendent; throbbing, as the heart: *hiäk, hiäk,* oscillating; *hiäk, 'k'í,* to raise, as a trunk lid, or as a dog raises his ears; *hiäk, hiäk, kieu'* the noise of things oscillating.

(191) Hiäng.

兄 Read *hiäng;* coll. *hiäng:* an elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect: *hiäng tié²* or *hiäng tié² kó,* brothers; *hiäng tié² pwoi²* friends; *²pau hiäng,* own elder brother; *²tong hiäng,* elder cousins-german; *¹⁰ng íé² hiäng,* a foster-brother; a dear friend; also a woman's paramour; *¹¹hiäng 'só,* elder brother's wife; *¹²hiäng niong² tié²* an older, yielding to a younger, brother; *¹²hiäng tié² hung ch'wang'* (or *²pcong chau'*), brothers cooking and living separately; *¹⁴hiäng tié² chang ka'huó,* brothers quarreling about the property.

Hiäng. A coll. word: a rank smell, as of putrid fish; a stench, a fetid smell, an offensive odor: *ch'au² hiäng hiäng,* a stench; *hiäng hiäng e'* a rancid smell.

Hiäng. A coll. word: dangerous, perilous; a risk, a mere chance: *hiäng² hiäng² pauk,* very slight chances—*scil.*, of his recovery; *hiäng² lóh,* to topple over, as one dozing in a chair.

¹嚇 ²大 ⁴嚇 ⁵兄 ⁶兄 ⁷兄 ⁸胞 ¹⁰誼 ¹²兄 ¹³兄 ¹⁴兄 伙
 叱 話 死 弟 弟 弟 胞 兄 兄 讓 弟 弟 爭
 ²嚇 嚇 伙 哥 輩 ⁹堂 ¹¹兄 弟 弟 分 爭
 走 伊 ○ ○ ○ ○ 兄 嫂 ○ 釁 家 ○

(192)

Hié.

廢
Fei.

A house in ruins; to abandon, to throw aside, to destroy; to lose; to repudiate, to disinherit, to depose; to stop, to fail, to pass away; obsolete, null; spoiled, corrupt; useless, degraded: COM., 'Juong hié' to lie waste; abandoned; 'hié' 'ch'ie', obsolete, intermitted; 'hié' 'sing', cripples, infirm people; 'hié' 'si sek, sēu' time wasted and business failing; 'p'ang' 'tu si hié' to abandon it when half done; COLL., 'chiā tai' má' hié' tek, k'ó' this matter cannot be set aside.

費
Fei.

To spend, to use; to dissipate; to exert; expense, cost, trouble, outlay; waste; lavishing, squandering: COM., 'tong' hié' or hié' 'üing' to spend money; 'hua hié' to squander; 'p'ó' hié' "a needless expense"—said politely by the guest or receiver of presents; 'chak' hié' miscellaneous expenses; hié' 'lik, to exert one's self; 'lo' hié' traveling expenses; 'hié' 'cheng' 'sing ki, to waste one's mental energies on; COLL., hié' k'e' spending breath on—troublesome, difficult to do.

戲
戲
Hsi.

To fence, to play with weapons; to divert one's self, to sport; a play, a comedy, a theatrical exhibition: COM., 'ü hié' sports, games; 'hié' 'pang, or hié' 'tai, a theatrical stage; 'hié' 'chü, play-actors; 'hié' 'pong, play-bills; hié' 'p'uong, a list of plays; 'hié' 'tiou hié' lewd dalliance; hié' 'pung, the "green room";

'hié' 'tang' a male actor dressed as a female; COLL., hié' 't'au kó, head manager of a theater; ch'ó' hié' to play, as actors; hié' 'laeng' to make sport of, to annoy; hié' 'siong' 'tiong, the play has begun; hié' 'ch'aung' gadding about to theaters; 'p'ah, 'sing hié' sporting, mischievous; 'pang' 'kong hié' plays in the colloquial; hié' 'ch'ok, the parts of a play; hié' 'sioh, ch'ok, one part or act.

肺
Fei.

The lungs; they are connected with 'king' (metal): hié' 'hu, the lungs; COM., 'kang hié' "liver and lungs"—as of goats sold in the market; hié' 'kwong, the bronchial tubes; 'hié' 'ló, consumption of the lungs; hié' 'ch'ieu só' the lungs dry and inflamed; hié' 'siong' 'lung, cold in the lungs, bronchitis.

蒂
Fei.

Small: pe' hié' 'kang' 'tong, a small sweet sorbus or service tree. Read hok, as in hok, hok, luxuriant, umbrageous.

羸

Strong, robust, herculean, athletic: 'pe' hié' energetic, strong to bear burdens.

奚
Hsi.

Why? how? a page to an officer; a waiting maid: 'ch'iu hié, a waiting boy or maid; hié' 'ch'ü, how can you approve? hié' 'pok, k'ü' yá' why do you not go?

徑
Hsi.

To wait for, to hope; a narrow pathway: hié' 'keng' a foot path.

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|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 荒廢 | 3 廢人 | 失事 | 而廢 | 7 花費 | 9 雜費 | 11 費盡 | 12 遊戲 | 14 戲子 | 16 調戲 | 18 肝肺 | 20 羸 |
| 2 廢弛 | 4 廢時 | 5 半途 | 6 動費 | 8 破費 | 10 路費 | 心機 | 13 戲棚 | 15 戲榜 | 17 戲旦 | 19 肺癆 | 21 酒奚 |

蹊 A foot or bridle path, a narrow path; to penetrate through by-ways; to go where there is no road: *'sing hié*, made into a road.

鼯 A small meadow mouse, called *'ngi hié*, or *kang k'eu hié*, the sweet-mouthed rat; its bite is considered poisonous.

攜携 To lead by the hand, as a blind man or a child; to go with, to take along; to join, to lock arms; to carry, to take up from the ground; to leave: *'hié t'i*, to lead by the hand; *'hié ch'iu tung heng*, to go hand in hand; *'hié t'i*, to take in the hand, to carry.

觿 An ivory stiletto or horn bodkin, used for opening knots; anciently worn on the girdle; a kind of large tortoise: *'mooi' hié*, to tie the bodkin to the waist; *'ch'oi' hié*, name of a star.

畦 A field of 50 *'mu*, or about 8 English acres; a plat of ground: *'hié ch'ai'* kitchen vegetables. Read *hié*, a low wall around a field.

惠 Kind, gracious, forbearing; benevolent, liberal, charitable; to show kindness to; give in charity; compliant; to give, to concede; to adorn; benefit, grace, charity, presents: *'hié ai'* or *chü hié* compassionate kindness; *'seu hié'* or *sing hié* to receive

favours; *'hié kau'* to teach kindly; com., *'ong hié* grace, mercy; *'seng hié'* or *haiu' hié'* your great favor—an epistolary phrase; *hié' ang kaing'* a district of Chinchew prefecture.

蕙 A fragrant species of marshy orchid, like a *Hubernaria*, with many flowers on one stalk, called *'lang hié'*.

縹 Fine cloth or linen (from the west) of a loose texture, a kind of Decca muslin: *'hié' siong*, loose-textured cloth, anciently worn as mourning.

繫 To tie, to bind; to continue; attached to, to think of; to retain, to hold: *'mi hié'* to tie; *'hié' liéng*, to follow, as results their causes; *'hié' sing*, fixed in the mind; com., *'kwang hié'* important results, consequences involved.

係 The substantive verb, to be, am, is; to connect, to continue; to succeed to, in which sense the same as the last and the next: *'ch'ü hié'* this is (thus and so); *'hié' se' hó ko'* what is the cause or matter?

系 To connect, to tie, to continue; a succession: *'siong hié'* continuous; com., *'sié' hié'* a genealogy, a family record.

慧 Intelligent, perspicacious, wise, clever; shrewd, quick-witted, subtle, ingenious, adroit, skillful:

- 1 成蹊 2 鼯鼠 3 攜提 4 攜手 5 同行 6 佩觿 7 觿 8 畦茶 9 惠愛 10 受惠 11 惠教 12 恩惠 13 盛惠 14 蘭蕙 15 縹裳 16 維繫 17 繫聯 18 繫心 19 關繫 20 係是 21 相系 22 世系

hó' jeng 'sieu hié' desirous of appearing clever in some little matter; COM., *'te' hié'* wise, discerning; wisdom.

恚² Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; irritated at, indignant, angry.
Hui.

螻² A species of beetle or cicada, called *'hié' ku*, living only half a year.
Hui.

諛² To investigate, to discern; ingenious, full of plans and shifts; knowing, successful.
Hui.

吠² Sound of a dog barking: *'k'eng hié'* or *'keu hié'* the dog barks.
Fei.

(193) Hiék.

熿² Read *hiék*; coll. *hiék*; heat rising up, ascending heat; to warm, to heat; exposed to the fire, heated: *'hiék, sióng'* heat rising up; *'hiék, t'ioh*, burnt; *hiék, ta*, dried; *'hiék, u*, blackened by the heat; *'hiék, sioh*, the loadstone.
Hsieh.

血² Blood; the 143d radical: in the coll. read *haik*, q. v.: *'k'ek, hiék*, to weep tears of blood—written on funeral cards; *'te' hiék*, a species of madder.
Hsieh.

俠² Generous, noble-minded, public-spirited, zealous for the right; bold, intrepid; to assist, to redress another's wrongs: *'hó hiék*, a hero; *'eng' hiék*, mutual sympathy; *'hiék, k'e'* noble-minded, intrepid; *'hiék, s'ew'* or *'hiék, k'aik*, a bold advocate.
Chia.

峽² A mountain precipice; hills forming a gorge through which a stream of water forces its way: *'tieu' k'eng' hiék*, the Shaiking gorge in Kwangtung province.
Hsia.

狹² Narrow, strait; a contracted passage: *met.*, narrow-minded, mean: *'ch'ién' hiék*, shallow and narrow; *'hiék, ai'* a narrow pass; *met.*, mean; *'pi hiék*, low and contracted, mean.
Hsia.

挾² To hold, to carry, to carry under the arm; to hold the string of a bow; to conceal; to store up; to hide in the bosom; to defend; to trust to, to depend on; to presume upon, overbearing, arrogant: used in the coll. for *kek*, q. v.: *'hiék, t'i*, to hold under the arm; to undertake; COM., *'hiék, chié'* to oppress arrogantly; COLL., *hiék, hiéng*, to cherish hatred; *kaéng' i hiék*, *hiéng*, is at feud with him.
Hsia.

脇脅² The sides of the body; the ribs, place under the arm; to gather; to intimidate, to reprimand; to take advantage of: *p'aik, hiék*, to intimidate; COM., *'chó hiék, ew' hiék*, the left and right side; *hiék, kauk*, the ribs; *hiék, a'* the side; COLL., *hiék, t'iang'* side-ache.
Hsieh.

穴² A cave, formerly used for dwellings; a den, a cave, a hole, a grotto; underground cavities, graves; a lurking place for men or beasts; a sinus in the body; to bore or dig a hole, to dig through;
Hsüeh.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 智慧 | 3 犬吠 | 5 熿上 | 7 熿烏 | 9 泣血 | 11 豪俠 | 13 俠氣 | 15 俠客 | 峽 | 17 淺狹 | 18 狹隘 | 20 挾持 | 22 左脅 |
| 2 螻蛄 | 4 狗吠 | 6 熿着 | 8 熿石 | 10 地血 | 12 任俠 | 14 俠士 | 16 鞏慶 | ○ | 19 卑狹 | 21 挾制 | | |

empty; the 116th radical: ¹⁴'k'ung hiék, a hole, a den; ^{hiék}₂, ku, to dwell in caverns; com., ^{'moo'} hiék, graves, vaults; ^{'kek}, hiék, a lucky grave; ^{hiék}₂ tó, a good site, as of a grave; ^{met.}, a vital part of the system.

協 Agreement, concord, union, harmony; mutual help; united, assistant, joint; to aid; submissive: com., ^{'tung sing hiék, lik}; Hsieh. to exert strength unitedly; ^{'tùng hiék, or hiék}; tai, a brigadier; ^{hiék}₂ liàng, a brigadier-general of bannermen; ^{'hiék, pai} the second bridesmaid; ^{hiék, paing} tai' ^{hok, sǔu} assistants of a prime minister; ^{hiék, ong} rhyming, cadence.

頤 Harmony of sentiment; union of thought; a man's name. Hsieh.

頁 The head; the 181st radical, seldom used in classic writing; in the coll., the numeral for leaves of books or flowers, lobes of liver, etc.: coll., ^{'hiék}₂ so' the number of leaves; ^{hiék, so'} sioh, pah, has 100 leaves; ^{hiék, pwang} a leaf and a half.

(194) Hiéng.

掀 Read ^{hung}; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ^{hiéng}; to lift up, to remove, as a cover, for which ^{'hwang} is more commonly used: ¹⁰hiéng 'k'i, or ¹¹hiéng 'k'oi, to uncover; ^{k'wo kai}, ^{hiéng} 'k'i, remove the skillet-cover; ^{hiéng} 'lá liàng, uncover it and let it cool.

顯 Light, manifest, apparent, conspicuous, clear; illustrious; glorious, effulgent; to make plain, to exhibit, to display; to render illustrious: ¹⁴'hiéng 'k'ó, "the illustrious finisher"—a deceased father; ¹³'hiéng tǔu' to manifest: com., ¹⁴'hiéng ming, or ^{'hiéng hiéng} to make manifest; ¹⁶'hiéng haik, luminous, as a god's response; ¹⁶'hiéng seng' clearly efficacious; ¹⁷'hiéng tak, distinguished, famous; ¹⁸'h i é n g 'ch'iu taung' to exhibit skill (in work or against an enemy); coll., ^{'hiéng} 'lá hiéng' made very clear.

幪 A curtain drawn over or around a carriage to keep off the sun; the curtain of a sedan. Hsien.

覘 To compare, compared to, like; to spy out, to explore; a weathercock: ¹⁹'kang' 'hiéng, a spy.

蜆 General name of bivalve shells, but especially thin-shelled and lacustrine ones; sometimes applied to some hanging chrysalides: in the coll., ^{liou} 'kiàng, q. v. Hsien.

覘 Clear light, cloudless sunlight; the clear sun in winter melting the snow. Yeu.

覘 The eyes starting out; to see, to regard; to view slightly: ²⁰'hiéng'hiéng, to look at; ²¹'hiéng 'wang, good looking, pretty. Yeu.

覘 A small chisel, a sort of javelin; a hand-staff.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 孔 | 3 吉 | 協 | 6 協 | 8 協 | 士 | 起 | 考 | 明 | 聖 | 手 | 20 覘 |
| 穴 | 穴 | 力 | 領 | 辦 | 頁 | 掀 | 13 顯 | 15 顯 | 17 顯 | 段 | 覘 |
| 2 墓 | 4 同 | 5 中 | 7 協 | 大 | 數 | 11 掀 | 13 顯 | 15 顯 | 17 顯 | 19 間 | 21 覘 |
| 穴 | 心 | 協 | 拜 | 學 | 掀 | 12 顯 | 14 顯 | 16 顯 | 18 顯 | 覘 | 睨 |

險 A precipice, an abyss; difficult, dangerous, hazardous; insecure, in danger; *met.*, corrupt, wicked:

Hsien.

COM., ²*ngüé hiéng*, dangerous, prejudicial; ³*hiéng tē* a dangerous place; *met.*, the key of a position; COLL., ⁴*hiéng kwó'* or ⁵*hiéng lakwó'* to pass over danger, as of a serious illness; *pauk*, ⁶*hiéng*, or ⁷*hiéng pauk*, to risk the danger; ⁸*hiéng mwoang tē hiéng*, full of hazard, as walking on the verge of a precipice; ⁹*hiéng sié*, or ¹⁰*hiéng sié sié*, almost, within a little; ¹¹*ch'a hiéng hiéng meak*, came within a little of falling.

獫狁 A dog with a long snout, a pointer used in hunting:

¹²*hiéng 'ung*, name of a horde of Huns famous in the days of Confucius, so called from their savageness.

Hiéng'. A coll. word: to throw to pitch, to toss; to fling away: ¹³*hiéng' kwó'* toss it over (here or there); ¹⁴*heng' hiéng'* pitch it away; ¹⁵*hiéng' ch'a*, to toss bundles of wood; ¹⁶*hiéng' kiá'* or ¹⁷*hiéng' lóh, k'ó'* fling it down.

Hiéng'. A coll. word, as in ¹⁸*hiéng' hiéng'* or ¹⁹*hiéng' hiéng' hū*, dangerous, perilous, full of risk, as in standing, or placing things, close to a brink.

賢 Virtuous, wise, moral, worthy; excellent, superior in morals or in intellect; a term of laudation; to surpass; to praise, to call

Hsien. worthy: ²⁰*hiéng' chai*, superior abilities; ²¹*hiéng' hiéng'*, to value the virtuous;

COM., ²²*sen' giéng*, sages and philosophers; ²³*giéng' ing*, a virtuous man, a philosopher—a class of men next to sages; ²⁴*hiéng' taik*, exalted virtue; ²⁵*hiéng' ch'a*, a faithful wife; ²⁶*ch'ek, sek, ne'* ²⁷*hiéng*, the seventy-two disciples; COLL., ²⁸*hiéng' hwoi'* "virtuous union"—a good wife is so called.

嫌

To dislike, to hold in contempt, to think meanly of; to loathe, to despise; prejudiced, suspicious; fastidious; jealous of: COM., ²⁹*hiéng' haung'* to hate; ³⁰*pié'* ³¹*hiéng'*, to avoid exciting suspicion; ³²*k'e' hiéng'*, to dislike, to reject; COLL., ³³*hiéng' lai'ü'* to be fastidious about things; ³⁴*hiéng' kang' hiéng' keng'* "hates liver and gizzard"—dislikes this and that.

懸

To suspend, to hang down; to be anxious, in suspense, undecided; anxiously; unlike: ³⁵*hiéng' chiok*, or ³⁶*siong' hiéng'*, very unlike; COM., ³⁷*hiéng' ki*, the divining pen—usually called ³⁸*ki pek*; ³⁹*hiéng' wong'* to look anxiously for; ⁴⁰*hiéng' hū*, insecure, as one's footing; precarious, as affairs; COLL., ⁴¹*hiéng' sing' tai'ü'* ⁴²*tang*, the mind in great suspense; ⁴³*chiá' tai' kié' ko'* ⁴⁴*hiéng' lá*, the matter still undecided.

玄

Dark, somber, blackish, like the deep sky; to manage; deep, still, silent; abstruse, profound; name of Kiaking; the 95th radical: COM., ⁴⁵*hiéng' tá'* or ⁴⁶*hiéng' t'íéng' siong' tá'* the Shangti of the somber heavens; COLL., ⁴⁷*hiéng' tang*,

1 奸 2 險 3 險 4 危險 5 險地 6 險過 7 獫狁 8 賢才 9 賢 10 賢聖 11 賢人 12 賢妻 13 賢德 14 二賢 15 嫌恨 16 嫌 17 棄嫌 18 懸絕 19 懸 20 懸 21 懸 22 懸 23 玄天 24 玄帝 25 上帝

a god supposed to act as porter in heaven.

泣 Also read *hiéng*: glistening dewdrops; pendent dewdrops; falling tears; deep flowing water, a wide sheet of water; name of a river in the south-west of Shansi.

弦 The string of a bow; chord of an arc; the moon in quarter on the 8th and 23d days of the month; a beating pulse: *'ngu, hiéng,*

a guitar with 5 strings; COM., *'kūng, hiéng,* the string of a bow; *'siong, hiéng,* and *'ha, hiéng,* first and last quarters of the moon; COLL., *hiéng 'tong,* a bow or lute string broken.

絃 Silken strings of musical instruments: *'hiéng, kó,* to play songs; *'li, hiéng,* to tune the guitar; COM., *'ch'ek, hiéng,* a seven-stringed fiddle; *'sūk, hiéng,* "join the guitar string"—a widower marrying his second wife.

眩 Also read *hiéng*: confused vision, dizzy, wandering eyes; defective, squinting sight; confused, mixed, out of order; not discerning, mistaken.

虻 The Julus or gally worm, a sort of milleped, called *'ma, hiéng,* found in dry places; it is of a dark purple color and curls up when disturbed.

舷 The side of a ship or boat, the gangway or bulwarks of a vessel: *'k'aiu, hiéng i kó,* to sing to the

accompaniment of beating the junk's side.

街 Also read *hiéng*: bragging, puffing, vaunting, boasting; to display for sale: *'hiéng ngük, k'iu, siu,* to offer a gem for sale; *met.,* seek a market for one's talents; *'ch'eu,* self-praise.

現 Used as a vulgar character for the next: luster of gems; to manifest, to appear; to display, to divulge, to show; apparent; to be seen now, plain, conspicuous, de facto; present: COM., *'hiéng, ch'ok,* to become manifest; *'hiéng, chai,* now, at present; *'hiéng, hing,* to appear in real form; to show one's feelings; *'hiéng, k'aik,* this instant; *'hiéng, ch'iang,* ready money; *'hiéng, huang,* current dollars; *'hiéng, 'li,* to pay (a bill) at once; *'hiéng, 'pwang,* the police now on duty; COLL., *hiéng, 'sié,* "a sight to the world"—the vicious going rapidly to ruin; *hiéng, 'siäng,* or *hiéng, 'siäng, siäng,* ready, de facto; *hiéng, 'chiong tai,* *hu,* the great man with the ready palm—an epithet for beggars.

見 To appear, to be manifest; plain, open, revealed: *'üng, hiéng,* concealed and open, secret and revealed; COM., *'huak, hiéng,* to be manifest.

莧 Edible species of spinach, Artemisia and Chenopodium, distinguished by the adjectives prefixed: in the coll. read *haiéng' q. v.*

1五 3上 5絃 7七 9馬 而 求 18現 15現 17現 19現 21隱
 弦 弦 歌 絃 虻 歌 售 出 形 錢 理 見
 2弓 4下 6理 8續 10扣 11街 12自 14現 16現 18現 20現 22發
 弦 弦 絃 絃 舷 玉 街 在 刻 番 班 見

(195) Hieu.

僥 False, hypocritical, deceitful: ¹*hieu haing* 'to be wholly intent on gain; in coll., a lucky hit. Read *ngieu*, as in ²*chieu ngieu*, a tribe of pigmies in the south-west, said to be three cubits high.

徼 Also read *yeu*: to ask, to seek, to beg, to solicit: ³*hieu hok*, to pray for happiness; com., ⁴*hieu haing* 'a lucky hit, a fortunate coincidence. Read *kieu* in the dictionaries: to go round, to ward off; to assume; frontiers, limits: ⁵*iu kieu* 'a circuit-officer'; ⁶*piengkieu* 'the borders'; ⁷*kieu mieu* 'mysterious.

曉 To dread, to apprehend; a tone of complaint, querulous: ⁸*hieu hieu*, apprehensive.

哱 Great; agitated, not at ease. Read *ch'ai*: vulgar talk.

驍 A gentle horse; skillful at the game of throwing darts; strong, courageous; disinterested: ⁹*hieu üng*, valorous; ¹⁰*hieu k'ie kau* an aid-de-camp among banner-men.

磽 Stony ground: ¹¹*p'i hieu*, rich and poor soils.

澆 To sprinkle, to irrigate, to water; to dip; false, perfidious, ungrateful: com., ¹²*hieu pok*, false, hard-hearted; ¹³*hieu lié*,

in a contrary way, perversely. Read *lieu*: an eddy, a whirlpool.

朽 A hollow roof; hollow, empty, unfilled; famished, hungry: ¹⁴*hieu hok*, an empty stomach; *met.*, ignorant; ¹⁵*ngwong hieu*, a star in Aquarius.

梟 A kind of owl that eats its mother; *met.*, strong, wicked; to hang up a criminal's head in *terrorem*: ¹⁶*hieu keng*, owl soup; ¹⁷*hieu kiong* or *hieu üng*, strong, unscrupulous; ¹⁸*hieu t'ó*, a winter peach; com., *hieu sing*, ungrateful.

鴞 A horned, or barn owl, called ¹⁹*ch'i hieu*; a fabulous animal, called ²⁰*pau hieu*, having a sheep's body and a man's face.

曉 Light, clear, in the morning; day-time; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated, intelligible, apparent; to understand, to comprehend, to perceive: com., ²¹*ming hieu*, to know clearly; ²²*k'ieung hung hieu*, "wanting in perspicuity"—written as a critical note in essays; ²³*hieu üü* or *hieu se* 'a proclamation for general information; COLL., *tu hieu tek*, know it fully; *hieu tek, t'iang*, to understand what one hears; *hieu tek, sié' ko* to understand worldly matters; *hieu tek, lau*, know it already; *ná á' hieu tek, má'* do you understand or not?

(196) Hih.

Hih. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hih₂ hwoh₂* to cheat, to deceive, to humbug.

¹僥 ⁸徼 ⁵游 ⁷徼 ⁹驍 ^校 ^肥 ^薄 ^腹 ^羹 ^桃 ^鴞 ^分
^倖 ^福 ^徼 ^妙 ^勇 ^校 ^薄 ^腹 ^羹 ^桃 ^鴞 ^分
²僥 ⁴徼 ⁶邊 ⁸曉 ¹⁰驍 ^肥 ^澆 ^元 ^景 ^鴞 ^明 ^曉
^僥 ^幸 ^徼 ^曉 ^騎 ^澆 ^澆 ^朽 ^梟 ^健 ^鴞 ^曉 ^曉
^僥 ^幸 ^徼 ^曉 ^騎 ^澆 ^朽 ^梟 ^健 ^鴞 ^曉 ^曉

(197) Hik.

Hik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hik*, *huk*, to fold up hastily and imperfectly; *hik*, *hak*, to shut, to close, as a fan.

(198) Hing.

興 To rise, to get up; to flourish; flourishing, prosperous; raised, elevated, promoted; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; also read *heng* q. v.: ¹*hing ping*, to march soldiers; COM., ²*hing pai* or *hing soi*, to flourish and to decay; ³*hing 'ki*, to rise, to flourish; ⁴*hing 'chiong 'ing tó* the Tautai of Hinghwa, Chinchew, and Yungchun departments, Fookien; *hing 'ku sang pai* ²*siok, hung*, "the Kushan monastery flourishes, the Siok Hung one decays"; *met.*, said of new friendships, trade, etc., flourishing on the ruins of the old; ⁵*hing wong* ²flourishing, successful; ⁶*hing hwa* a department in Fookien; ⁷*hing hwa* ²*hiang*, Hinghwaian; ⁸*hing keng*, to commence a work; ⁹*si hing*, fashionable; ¹⁰*chauk, hing*, made over new, as a house; COLL., *hing sang pai* ²*lang* the buyer (pays) three, and the seller two, *per cent.* (to the go-between).

兄 An elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect: in the coll. read *Hsiung*. *hiang*, q. v.: COM., ¹¹*tai* ²*hing*, or *hing 'tong*, elder brother, a superior; ¹²*hing tá* ²brothers; ¹³*hing tá* ²*zü 'ch'iu ch'ük*, brothers are like hands and feet; *pien hing tá* ²male maternal cousins; also the sons of

paternal aunts; ¹⁴*pai hing tá* ²uterine brothers; ¹⁵*tong hing tá* ²paternal consins; ¹⁶*nói* ²*hing tá* ²wife's brothers; ¹⁶*hing tai*, exalted Sir! a term of respect in letters.

馨

Odors perceived at a long distance: ¹⁷*hing Hsiang*. *hiang*, fumes of incense, savory; *met.*, a wide reputation; *ming taik, mi hing*, his illustrious virtues are fragrant.

歆

To receive the savor of offering, to accept the fumes of incense; to enjoy food, to relish; to desire, to extol; to shake: *siang tá* ²*kü hing*, Shangti receives our incense; ¹⁸*hing sieng* ²to covet, to long for.

垌

A desert or void place, a wild remote from towns; the edge of a forest: ¹⁹*kau hing*, tracts beyond towns, wilds.

駟

A large, powerful horse; a pasture or paddock for horses: *hing hing 'meu 'ma*, fine, robust stallions.

扃

A door-bar, or latch outside of a door; to bolt or bar a door; a bar or frame in a chariot to hold weapons; an ear, a handle: ²⁰*hing mwong*, to bolt the door. Read *'keng*: to investigate fully.

𪔐

Hing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hing heng*, to hoot at; *hing heng*, to dry or warm at a fire; *hing hwang*, to remove, as tiles from a roof.

詞

Also read *heng*: to inform, to advise of; to spy, to pry into: *k'ie 'hing*, Chü.

¹興 ⁸興 ^永道 ⁶興 ^兄化 ^興兄 ^興弟 ¹⁴胞 ^兄弟 ¹⁷馨 ¹⁹郊
²兵 ^起起 ^道道 ^化化 ⁸興 ¹⁰作 ¹²兄 ^弟如 ^兄弟 ¹⁶兄 ¹⁸歆 ²⁰扃
²興 ⁴興 ⁵興 ⁷興 ^工工 ^興弟 ^手手 ^弟弟 ¹⁶兄 ¹⁸歆 ²⁰扃
^敗敗 ^泉泉 ^旺旺 ^化化 ⁹時 ¹¹大 ¹³兄 ^足足 ¹⁵堂 ^台台 ^美美 ^門門

to search for information; *tüing* 'hing, a spy, informer.

'Hing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'hing 'hwang, to turn over, as the leaves of a book; 'hing 'hiong, just speak out (your price)!

例 Interchanged with the next: a thing perfectly formed; to form; a figure, a form, a body; a law, a statute, which should be fixed; perfect, fixed.

形 Form, shape, figure, appearance, contour; material; bodily; manner, visage, air; site, aspect; a landscape; an apparition; to imitate, to give form to; to appear, to make manifest; to show, as the bones when lean: com., ¹'hing sié' the outline, as of scenery; ²'hing ch'ang' or 'hing yong' shape, form, appearance; ²'hing ch'iong' a likeness, an image, as of a god; 'hing üng 'ku kwai' his visage is outré; ⁵'ngwong hing hiéng' ch'ok, the original shape manifested; ⁶'hing chek, form, appearance, a trace of; ⁷'hing saik, the expression, looks; ⁸'hing chek, or 'hing 't'á, bodily substance, the human form; ⁹'tu hing, picture of a man; COLL., *mó* 'hing chek, no clue, no traces of.

邢 An ancient principality, now Hingtai district in the south-west of Chih-li.

鉶 An earthen vessel resembling a skillet or tripod, used to contain broth when sacrificing to ancestors.

型 A mold of earth; an example, a formulary, an ensample; to mold; to be an example: ¹⁰'tiéng hing, a law, a precedent; ¹¹'ngí hing, a good example.

礪 A whetstone; a square or oblong figure for sharpening tools; name of a valley.

刑 Punishment by officers; to castigate; legal punishments torture; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, said of one's destiny or of the elements; a law, a constant practice; to sacrifice victims: ¹²'ming hing, to punish properly; com., ¹³'ka hing, or *tong* 'hing, to punish; ¹⁴'hing hwak, criminal laws, punishment; ¹⁵'hing 'pung, the criminal office in a yamun; ¹⁶'hing hwak, punishment; ¹⁷'hing pwo' Board of Punishments; ¹⁸'hing k'ü' instruments of torture; ¹⁹'hing 'k'aik, "punitive and destructive"—said of clashing fates among members of a family, producing sickness; ²⁰'hing pwo' 'sióng sü, President of the Criminal Board.

眩 Read *hiéng* and 'hiéng; coll. *hing*: dizzy, confused, giddy, light-headed; to swim, as the head: ²¹'wong hing, dizzy, giddy; 't'au hing, light-headed; 'hing 'sung, sea-sick; 'hing kieu' dizzy (from riding in) a sedan; 'hing hing 't'iong, reeling with dizziness.

陁 A declivity in the contour of hills; an abrupt precipice; a defile, a ravine,

1 形勢	8 形象	古怪	現出	7 形色	9 圖形	11 儀型	13 加刑	15 刑房	17 刑部	19 刑尅	尙書
2 形狀	4 形容	5 原形	6 形跡	8 形質	10 典型	12 明刑	14 刑法	16 刑罰	18 刑具	20 刑部	21 昏眩

a gorge; a hob at the side of a furnace; a place in Hukwang.

Hing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hing hang*, to burn, make a bonfire of; *hing heng*, to restore, to pay back; *hing heng heng*, hanging down, pendent.

(199) Hiok.

歇 To stop, to rest, to desist; to keep silence; to terminate, to discontinue, to appease: COM., *hiok, sek*, to discontinue, to rest; *hiok, k'e* to take a breathing-spell; *hiok, tang* to put down the load and rest; *hiok, s'ëuk*, to lodge over night; *hiok, kié* to lay by for the season, as goods; COLL., *hiok, k'a*, to rest the feet (by sitting down); *hiok, pwong taing* to stop at an inn; *mó hiok*, or *mó ting mó hiok*, without stopping, incessantly; *hiok, tau* to rest at noon; *k'ó hiok*, "go rest"—a slang phrase, like "go to grass"; *hiok, sioh, hiok*, or *hiok, sioh, a* to stop awhile; *hiok, sioh, siäk*, or *hiok, sioh, k'aik, ku*, to rest a spell.

蠍 A scorpion; used for scorpions in the classic and coll. Scriptures, as in Luke 10: 19.

謁 To visit a superior or a gentleman; admitted to an audience; to signify to, to intimate; to state or declare, to inform by petition; a card: *hiok, kieng* to visit a superior; *hiok, siä* a guest chamber.

(200) Hiong.

香 Fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic, sweet; incense; effluvia, or aroma; met., reputable, renowned, fragrant, as a name: COM., *hiong ch'ó*, aromatic plants; *hiong ku*, a fragrant mushroom; *hiong loi*, a large species of univalve; *hiong yong*, a kind of finger-lemon, the "Budh's hand"; *hieng hiong*, "heavenly fragrance"—the Mowtan Camellia; *hiong lu*, an incense vase, a censer; *sieu hiong*, to burn incense; *hiong siäng* incense sticks; *t'ëuk, hiong*, incense sticks with bamboo splints inside; *tong sung hiong*, incense sticks made without splints; *hiong hui*, incense ashes—carried home from the temple after worshiping; *hiong ki loh*, a censer stand; *hiong k'eng*, Hongkong; COLL., *pe² hiong*, to smell odors; *hiong kang*, bean-curd cakes, flavored with soy; *hiong t'ak*, inferior incense in coils, used as night-burners; *hiong pui tü*, cakes of scented soap; *hiong toi²* or *hiong pau*, small perfume bags, worn at the festival of the 5th month.

鄉 A village, a hamlet; the country; a ward, section of a town or city; Hsiang. five, *chau*, or 12,500 houses, make a *hiong*; rude, country-like, rustic: *hiong ki*, an old man titled by the Emperor; COM., *hiong li*, village neighbors; *hiong ch'ong*, a village; *hiong tong*, an association, a society; *hiong sing*, village gentry; *hiong p'wai* the distribution of

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|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1歇 | 3歇 | 5歇 | 7謁 | 9香 | 11香 | 13天 | 15燒 | 17香 | 19鄉 | 21鄉 | 23鄉 |
| 息 | 擔 | 季 | 見 | 草 | 螺 | 香 | 香 | 港 | 著 | 村 | 紳 |
| 2歇 | 4歇 | 6歇 | 8謁 | 10香 | 12香 | 14香 | 16竹 | 18香 | 20鄉 | 22鄉 | 24鄉 |
| 氣 | 宿 | 駁 | 舍 | 菰 | 椽 | 爐 | 香 | 塔 | 里 | 黨 | 派 |

ward business; *hióng 'ló*, village elders; *hióng k'ang'* the ward patrol; *pai' hióng*, a village of depraved morals; *'hióng se'* the provincial examinations for the Kújin degree; *hióng sük*, village customs; *liéng hióng*, a union of villages for defence; COLL., *hióng a' the country*; *hióng a' neng*, rustics; *hióng a' tio'* country roads; *hióng 'mi ch'è ek, sek, ngo'* ward rice (contributed to temple keepers) on the 1st and 15th of the month. Read *hióng'*: facing, directed towards.

喧 Clamor, hum, noise of talking; to vociferate: *hióng hwa*, vociferation of a crowd; COM., *'keng' 'chi hióng hwa*, noise is forbidden!

誼 Interchanged with the last and the next: noise, vociferation; to forget; to impose on.

誣 To impose on; false, deceitful; to forget: *hióng wong*, to forget; *'cha' hióng*, to deceive, to humbug.

暄 A genial warmth, as of the sun in spring, a pleasant heat: *'hang hióng*, cold and heat.

暄 A bright, hot sun, the sun's heat; to dry, to parch: *'nik, hióng 'ü cäng'* warmed by the sun and moistened with rain.

萱 The iris or fleur-de-lis, a plant used to dispel sorrow, also called *'lèk, ch'èng* (deer's onions); when worn on the person by a woman who desires

a son, it is called *ngi nang 'ch'ó*; *met.*, a mother; *'ch'ung hióng*, father and mother; *'hióng 'ch'ó wong 'ü*, the iris dispels grief; *'hióng tong*, a mother.

烜 To dry at a fire; clear, brilliant, splendid; hot, to burn.

煇 Warm, genial.

軒 The hood of a car; a high-front chariot; a balcony, a low window; eaves; a study or library-room; laughing, playing; satisfied: *'hióng ngong*, to carry the head high, a bold deportment; *'ngü hióng*, a lady's carriage; *'hióng hióng*, pleased, satisfied.

儗 Ingenious, expert, cunning; nimble; name of a country or tribe in primitive times.

响 Read *'siong* in the dictionaries: noon, meridian: *'hióng 'ngu*, midday.

響 Noise, clamor, fracas; a sound, echo, a ringing din: COM., *'ing 'hióng*, shadow and echo; *met.*, a trace, an inkling of; *Hsiang.* *'hióng k'e'* instruments of music; *'hióng ling*, small bells—like sleigh-bells; *'loi 'hióng 'tiéng ha' 'ti*, when it thunders, all the world hears; *met.*, everybody hears the story; *'hióng lióng'* a clear sound; *'hióng k'ung*, "sounding bow"—a musical apparatus attached to a kite; COLL., *'hióng taéng'* a rat-

1 鄉試 2 禁止 3 喧嘩 4 寒暄 5 日暄 6 鹿葱 7 椿萱 8 萱草 9 萱堂 10 軒昂 11 魚軒 12 軒軒 13 响午 14 影響 15 響器 16 響鈴 17 雷響 18 響亮 19 響弓

ting, a clatter; *hiong* 'ma, a name given to Shantung footpads; *p'ah*, *hiong* 'peng, to inflict resounding (i. e. light) blows on culprits; *hiong* sioh, siang, it sounds, it reverberates.

饗 To offer sacrifice; to feast a guest, to spread out a feast; a sacrifice, a banquet: *hiong* ping, to feast a guest; *hiong* seü' to offer sacrifices.

享 Used for the last: to offer up, to present to a god or superior; to enjoy, to receive an offering; a feast, repast: *hiong* eung' to enjoy the use of; com., *hiong* seü' to enjoy long life; *hiong* hok, to be happy, blessed.

饗 A worm that notices sounds; a silkworm (?): *hek*, *hiong*, insects bred in damp places, as mosquitos, etc.

珣 Name of a precious stone; an ornament worn on the girdle.

向 Towards, facing, opposite to; thinking upon, inclined to; an intention; an object of study; time past, former, heretofore; a window or opening;

points of the compass: *e* *hiong*' intention; com., *huong* *hiong*' or *hiong*' *siu*, the direction, bearing of; *seü*' *huong* *hiong*' the four points of the compass, everywhere; *hiong*' *paek*, northerly; *hiong*' *siong*' facing upward; *hiong*' *lai*, heretofore; *hiong*' *hai*' hereafter; *hiong*'

nik, *ki*, a sunflower; *hiong*' *sieng*' inclined to good; *hiong*' *p'ieu*' bank bills stamped and made payable at another bank; COLL., *hiong*' *seng*, to advance.

晷 Also read *hiong*: a little while; suddenly; formerly.

餉 Provisions for workmen and troops; taxes paid in kind to government; duties in general; to give or send food: *hiong*' *tang*, a duty "chop"; com., *ping* *hiong*' or *hiong* *hiong*' soldiers' rations; *huak*, *hiong*' to give out rations; *chie* *hiong*' to receive or pay rations; *hiong*' *ngung*, commissariat funds; *cho*' *hiong*' contributions to aid government.

眴 Also read *sung*: the eyes rolling, to move the eyes; to see indistinctly, dizzy; to appear fresh and clear: *hiong*' *hwang*' bright and clear, brilliant.

絢 An ornamented wrapper for gems or seals; variegated, flowery, adorned; quick, rapid.

憲 A rule, a precept, a regulation; an example; governmental; a ruler, an officer of any rank from a prefect to a viceroy; to impose or publish laws, to govern; to follow closely; abundant; well-informed: *hiong*' *chu*, the imperial calendar; *hiong*' *hiong*' pleased, gratified; com., *hu* *hiong*' the prefect; *u* *hiong*' the governor. Read *hieng*: bright, illustrious, as in *hieng* *hieng* *leng*' *taik*, effulgent were his virtues!

¹饗 ⁸享 ⁵享 ⁷意 ⁹四 ^北北 ^後後 ¹⁴向 ¹⁶兵 ¹⁸支 ²⁰助 ²²憲
²饗 ⁴享 ⁶脍 ⁸方 ¹¹向 ¹³向 ¹⁵餉 ¹⁷發 ¹⁹餉 ²¹憲 ²³府
³賓 ¹⁰向 ¹²向 ¹⁴票 ¹⁶餉 ¹⁸餉 ²⁰餉 ²²憲
⁴壽 ⁶饗 ⁸向 ¹⁰向 ¹²向 ¹⁴單 ¹⁶餉 ¹⁸銀 ²⁰書 ²²憲

獻 To offer or present to a god, or a superior; to give or present to another (in polite language); to hand up to; an offering; Hsien. intelligent: COM., 'hiong' k'üing' to offer to idols; 'hiong' pek, to offer strips of mock-silk (by burning); 'hiong' siong' to offer up; 'hiong' ch'aik, to volunteer advice (to the government); 'hiong' 'lá uk, to present offerings; 'hiong' kung, to report merit.

讞 Read ngiék, in the dictionaries: to consult on criminal cases; to judge or decide a case, to adjudicate: 'hiong' k'üuk, to examine a criminal case; 'hiong' ngük, to sentence; 'ch'iu hiong' the autumnal assize.

(201) Hiu.

休 To cease, to rest from, to desist; to repudiate; a negative, don't, stop; good, excellent; to praise, to commend, to felicitate; to forgive; to let off: 'hiu ka, excellent; 'hiu sek, to desist; COM., 'wang' s'üü' hiu, "every thing stops"—said when one dies; 'nguong' ping hiu te' deprived of his office; 'hiu chü, a bill of divorce; hiu t'eng' pong sing laung' se' hi, don't listen to what bystanders say for or against!

幽 In a ravine or shady dell; dark, shady; solitary, secret, retired; far back, deep, hidden from view; obscure, mysterious; hades, the shades, the spirits in hades; to go or be sent into retirement, to rusticate: 'ch'iew hiu,

to deliver spirits by masses; 'hiu ming, the lower and upper worlds, spirits and men; 'hiu ang' very dark; hiu p'ek, solitary, as a place; hiu ch'iu, an imprisoned culprit; COM., hiu 'nga, retired and tasteful, as a room.

庇 Shade, shelter; protection, kindness from superiors; to protect, to sustain; a place for sheltering: 'sing hiu, divine assistance; 'chung hiu, great favor; 'hiu eng' to protect, as the gods do.

咻 Also read hau: to call out, the confused noise of a crowd; a cry of pain, shrieks, moaning: ó' hiu, a moan of distress.

貅 A powerful beast, said to devour tigers: 'pi hiu, a ferocious monster; met., fierce; valiant, as troops.

馮 A fine war-steed, a high-spirited horse.

鴞 An owl, regarded as a bird of bad omen: 'ch'ü hiu, a horned owl.

朽 Also read 'hiu: rotten wood; decayed, putrid, putrescent, rotten; failing; forgotten; out of mind: 'hiu muk, pok, k'ó' tieu, rotten wood can't be carved; met., a worthless scamp; ming pok, h'ü, an imperishable name; COM., 'h'ü hwai' ruined, destroyed; 'h'ü lang' or 'hiu po' decayed, as wood.

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|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 獻 | 2 獻 | 5 獻 | 功 | 獄 | 嘉 | 事 | 休 | 15 超 | 17 幽 | 19 鴻 | 21 豸 |
| 供 | 上 | 禮 | 讞 | 秋 | 休 | 休 | 致 | 幽 | 暗 | 麻 | 豸 |
| 2 獻 | 4 獻 | 物 | 鞫 | 讞 | 息 | 13 原 | 14 休 | 16 幽 | 18 神 | 20 麻 | 22 鴞 |
| 帛 | 策 | 獻 | 讞 | 休 | 萬 | 品 | 書 | 明 | 麻 | 蔭 | 鴞 |

疴 Also read 'kieu: sick, diseased; colic, griping pain in the bowels.

Hsiu. (202) Ho.

富 Rich; affluent, abundant; to provide, to enrich; wealth, riches: in the coll. read *po'*, q. v.: COM., 'ho' *koi'*, *ping chiéng'* rich and poor, high and low; 'ho' *koi' chai'*, *tiéng*, riches and honor are from heaven; 'ho' *chéük*, abundance, wealth; 'ho' *hó*, very wealthy; *ho' kwok*, *kióng ping*, a rich country and brave soldiers.

副 To assist, to aid, to second; to investigate; an assistant, a substitute, a lieutenant, a vice, a deputy; an ancient head-dress; in the coll., a classifier for sets of certain things, as buttons, bowls, plates, cups, chop-sticks, bracelets, ear-rings, &c.: COM., 'chiéng' *ho'* principal and assistant; 'ho' *li*, an assistant, a manager; 'ho' *k'ó*, assistant examiner—in the provincial examinations for Kújin; 'ho' *sai'* a deputy commissioner; 'ho' *chióng'* a colonel; *ho' sé*, a compellation of low military officers; 'ho' *pong*, under (Kújin) graduates; 'ho' *chung choi'*, a sub-examiner of Kújin at Peking; 'ho' *koi'* a sub-clerk or vice-treasurer; COLL., 'wang sioh' *ho'* a set of 10 bowls; *téü' sioh' ho'* 10 pairs of chop-sticks; *sóh' sioh' ho'* a pair of bracelets.

付 To give, to deliver, to hand over: COM., 'ho' *t'auk*, to charge with; 'kau ho' to

deliver to; COLL., *ho' k'ëük, i*, hand it over to him.

赴 To go to, to repair to, to hasten; to arrive at, to come: 'ho' *k'ó'* to go and inform, to present a petition; 'ho' *meng'* to obey an order; *ho' yok*, to engage to meet; COM., *ho' sik*, to go to a feast.

賻 To contribute towards defraying funeral expenses, to assist an interment by presenting articles.

訃 To announce the death of a parent or relative by the nearest mourner, on the 7th day; to go to: COM., 'ho' *ing t'ai'*, a card announcing the death of a parent and the commencement of funeral solemnities.

仆 To fall down, to fall to the earth; overthrown: 'yéng ho' to fall down.

傅 To annex, to arrange; to lay on, as colors; to superintend; near; to arrive at; a tutor, a master; a workman; a surname: 'sü ho' a tutor, a master; COM., *ho' hwoi'* to imitate a bad example; in the coll., to do carelessly, anyhow; 't'ai' 'chü t'ai' ho' tutor of the heir-apparent.

賦 To exact, to levy, to collect, to require; taxes of money or military arms; tribute from fiefs; to give; to receive; to place in order; a meter of 4 and 6 feet in the lines: 'ho' *swoi'* taxes, imposts; *ho' liéng'* to levy taxes;

1富 2富 3富 5正 7副 9副 11副 櫃 付 命 18師 太
 貴 貴 足 副 考 將 總 付 赴 命 師 傳
 貧 在 豪 副 副 將 裁 託 告 音 傅 傳
 賤 天 富 理 副 榜 交 赴 帖 太 賦
 12副 13交 14交 15赴 16赴 17帖 19太 20賦

COM., *si ho*³ regular poems and verses of 4s and 6s.

怙
Fu.

To think upon with pleasure; pleased, gratified with, as a friend.

咐
Fu.

To blow, to breathe; used in the coll. in the sense of to charge one with; to bid, to order, to instruct, to direct one how to do: COLL., ¹*hung ho*³ or *chëäk ho*³ to charge one.

*Ho*³. A coll. word: time enough for: *ho*³ *ng*² *ho*³ is there time enough or not? *ng*² *ho*³ or *má*² *ho*³ not time enough; *kang*³ *king*³ *kiäng*³ *cheu*² *ho*³ walk quickly, then you'll have time enough.

*Ho*³. A coll. word: to sprinkle with the hand or a water pot, to dampen, to bedew: *ho*³ *chwoi*³, to sprinkle with water; *ho*³ *sing*³ *lá*, sprinkled it on his body; *chwoi*³ *tó* *lí* *ho*³ bring water and sprinkle it; *ho*³ *lang*² to wet by sprinkling.

父
Fu.

A father; a senior, an ancestor, an old man; the head, as of a family; a title applied to peasants or aged people; to rule, to act as a father; in a *met.* sense, kind, loving: COM., ²*ho*³ *mu*, parents; ³*ho*² *chü*, father and son; ⁴*t'íeng ho*³ Heavenly Father; ⁵*seng ho*³ own father; ⁶*sëü*² *ho*³ a foster-father; ⁷*ka ho*³ my father; ⁸*ho*³ *ch'ing*, father—as used in epistles; ⁹*chu ho*³ grandfather and father; a grandfather; ¹⁰*siéng ho*³ my late father; ¹¹*chëäk*, *ho*³ younger paternal uncle; ¹²*ho*² *chai*³ *chü*

Awang, the son pays his father's debts; ¹³*ho*³ *mu hwoi*² a charitable society to aid burials; COLL., *sa ho*³ a teacher, a master, a skilled workman.

扶
Fu.

Read *hu*; used for the coll. *ho*³: to support with the hands; to hold up, to sustain; to raise, to lift up: ¹*ho*² *k'i*, help him to rise: ²*ho*³ *ch'iu*, or *ch'iu* *tó* *lí* *ho*³ hold it up with your hands; ³*ho*³ *'éng*, to support one in parturition.

輔
Fu.

The rack or cheeks of a cart; end of the jaw-bones; to flank, to help, to second: *ho*³ *chó*³ to second; ¹*sëü*² *ho*³ four stars near the north pole; a counsellor; COM., *ho*³ *cho*³ to succor; to help.

婦
嬪
Fu.

A wife, a married woman, a female under subjection; a lady, a female; beautiful: COM., ¹*ho*³ *nü* (coll. *ho*³ *nü* *nëng*), women; *ho*³ *tó*² female duties; ²*hu ho*³ husband and wife; *ing ho*³ an adulteress; *sek*, *ho*³ a daughter-in-law; *tá*² *ho*³ a younger brother's wife; ³*liék*, *ho*³ one that hangs herself at the death of her husband—a Chinese suttee; *lang ho*³ lazy women; *met.*, fighting insects.

扈
Hu.

Name of a country and of a bird; an officer; a retinue, a suite; to cover; a large, low hill; broad, extended: ¹*song ho*³ name of a bird; *met.*, a retiring scholar; *ho*³ *ho*³ extensive; ²*ho*³ *chüéng*² a retinue.

1 吩 3 父 5 生 7 家 9 祖 11 叔 子 會 15 扶 17 四 19 夫 21 桑
 咐 子 父 父 父 父 父 還 14 扶 手 輔 婦 扈
 2 父 4 天 6 嗣 8 父 10 先 12 父 債 13 父 母 16 扶 起 18 扶 婦 女 20 烈 婦 22 扈 從
 母 父 父 親 父 債 母 ○ 桶 女 婦 從

負² To carry on the back or shoulder, to bear, a burden; to assume a duty; to rely; to depend on; to turn the back on, to disregard, to refuse; to be defeated, to fail; to owe; to slight, to be ungrateful: ¹*ku ho* ungrateful; disappointed; ²*ho seng* to forfeit confidence; com., ³*ho chai* or *ho kiéng* to owe, indebted; ⁴*ho ong*, ungrateful for favors; ⁵*ho sing*, ungrateful; ⁶*ho loi* involved in the crimes of others.

岫² A hill covered with trees and grass; some say a barren hill.

祐² Abundant happiness, the favor of Heaven: ¹*seu t'ieung chi ho* to receive the blessings of Heaven.

戶² To protect, to screen, to close upon; to stop further progress; a chamber door, an inner door; a one-leaved door; a hole, an opening; the nidus of larvæ; master of a family, ship, or shop; a person; people in a certain calling; a family, a household; the 63d radical: ¹*pok, ch'ok, ho ting*, does not go out of doors—a sedentary person; com., ²*mwong ho* a door; ³*mwong ho sieu sing*, be careful of doors—i. e., guard against thieves; ⁴*ho k'eu*, the population; ⁵*ho pwo* Board of Population and Revenue; ⁶*liong ho* taxes on landed property; COLL., *ho pwo seng*, a ward of Chungchau Island, near the "Large Bridge", in Foochow.

肩² Also read *ho*²: to bail out water; a bailing vessel: ¹*ho teu*, a boat's bailing buckets or ladles.

怙² To rely on, to trust to, to depend upon; a father, a parent; a helper, a supporter: ¹*ho se* one's dependence—i. e., parents; ²*sek*, *ho* to lose a father.

護² To aid, to deliver; to guard, to preserve, to save, to succor, to patronize; the flank of an army: com., ¹*ho ka* an imperial escort; *ho sing kiäng* "shield-mirror"—worn in plays; *ho sing hu*, "shield-charm"—i. e., the powerful aid of a patron; ²*ho cho* to aid, to succor; *ho ti*, to hold an office temporarily; *ho chü*, a portfolio; ³*ho hung*, "safely sealed"—two characters used on a latter-stamp.

蟻² Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down: ¹*ch'ek, ho* a worm, called the looper; to span with the thumb and fore-finger.

附² Near, about, approaching; to lean on; to follow; annexed, attached to, tributary, dependent; to join; supplement, appendix, inclosure: ¹*i ho* to depend on; *kié ho* to intrust to, to send with; com., *ho këung* near, adjacent; *ho kü*, to dwell near, as in a part of the same house; *ho chuang* to bury with other remains; *ho chü*, a stimulating medicine.

¹辜 ⁸負 ⁵負 ⁷受 ⁸不 ⁹門 ¹²戶 ¹⁴肩 ¹⁶失 ¹⁵護 ²⁰尺
²負 ³債 ⁴心 ⁶天 ^出戶 ¹⁰門 ¹¹戶 ¹³糧 ¹⁵怙 ¹⁷護 ¹⁰護 ²¹依
²負 ⁴負 ⁶負 ^之戶 ¹⁰門 ¹¹戶 ¹³糧 ¹⁵怙 ¹⁷護 ¹⁰護 ²¹依
^信 ^恩 ^累 ^祐 ^庭 ^戶 ^口 ^戶 ^斗 ^恃 ^駕 ^封 ^附

腐² Corrupted, carious, rotten, spoiled; pulverized; castrated: 'ho² *híng*, the punishment of castration; COM., 'nák, ho² rotten meat; 'ho² *ü* (coll. ho² *ü* *kó*), a foolish pedant; 'ho² *lang*² spoiled, as food; COLL., *tau*² ho² bean curd; ho² *p'íeng*² thin slices of curd; ho² *kang*, dried bean curd.

祀² To sacrifice to ancestors in the hall; to inter in the same tomb: 'ho² *sik*, to sacrifice to ancestors.

附²

Fu.

駙² Near; quick; to help: COM., 'ho² *ma*, a son-in-law of the emperor.

鮒²

Fu.

A fresh-water fish resembling the perch, said to go in pairs or shoals, and to be faithful to each other; like the *chek*, *ngü*, q. v.

互²

Hu.

Interlocking, like serrated edges, or cog-wheels fitting into each other; with, together, each to other, reciprocal, mutual, blended, interchangeable, responsive; a butcher's double hook: 'kau ho² united; 'ho² *sióng ai* mutual love; 'ho² *uk*, serrated, scaly.

互²

Closed up by the ice, ice-bound, frozen, congealed; a glazed, icy appearance.

(203)

Hó.

呵²

Read *ó*; coll. *hó*: a euphonic termination, as in singing songs: 'hó, *hó*, sound of laughter.

好²

Hao.

Good, right, excellent, well; very; in the coll., an intensive adverb, both in a good and a bad sense, exceedingly, superlatively; done, thoroughly cooked; well, recovered from sickness: also read *hó*, q. v.: COM., 'hó *e* a good intention; 'hó *süw*² (coll. 'hó *tai*²), meritorious actions; 'sióng² 'hó, very good; 'ek, 'hó, the best; capital! the very thing! 'che' 'hó, very intimate friendship; 'hó *ch'ieu*² laughable, amusing; 'hó *k'ang*² pretty, beautiful; COLL., 'hó *siáh*, good to eat; 'hó *ch'ieu taung*² fine skill or tact; *yá*² o² 'hó, passably good; 'hó *miáng*² good lot in life, a lucky state; 'hó *kiáng pok, chai*² *tó*, a few good children are sufficient; 'hó *tá*, "good bottom"—i. e., wealthy; 'hó *t'iek, pok, k'ing sang lu*² 'hó, good iron is not passed thro' the furnace thrice; *met.*, a good man does not need repeated reproof; 'hó *heng*, exceeding harsh or unfeeling; 'hó *k'á* *wak*, in very good circumstances; 'hó *tek, kik*, extremely good; *chü* 'hó *lau*, cooked done; *pang*² 'hó, recovered from the sickness; 'hó *p'ung ng*² *ch'ai lok, te* *hwa*, the good bee sips not a fallen flower; *met.*, applied to one of high aims.

好²

Hao.

To love, to take pleasure in, fond of, to like, to desire, to wish for: also read 'hó, q. v.: 'hó² o² to like and to dislike; COM., *chói*² 'hó² greatly to wish for; 'hó² *hok*, fond of study; *hó*² *hak*, domestic harmony; *hó*² *kó*, aspiring; 'hó² *saik*, licentious, lewd; 'hó² *chü*, a

1 腐 3 腐 5 附 7 交 愛 呵 事 好 笑 食 20 好 22 好
 刑 儒 食 互 互 好 上 至 好 命 狠
 2 肉 4 腐 6 駙 8 互 物 好 好 好 好 好 好 好 好
 腐 爛 馬 相 16 呵 12 好 14 一 16 好 18 好 19 好 21 好 23 好
 段 底 學

wine-bibber; *hó' sēü'* fond of meddling; COLL., *hó' siäh,* *lang chö'* gormandizing and lazy.

耗 To diminish, consume or destroy through time or use; to spoil; to dissipate, to squander; to injure; to render void; vicious, bad:

hü hó' wasted, squandered; COM., *'hó' hié'* to spend, to expend largely; *chak, hó'* trifling expenses.

Hó'. A coll. word: an exclamation in answering to a call.

何 Which, who, what; how, wherefore; according to the sense of the context; a surname; to bear, to carry: also read *hó'*, q.v.:

hóyǎ' how? why? *'u hó'*, not long, a short time; COM., *'zü hó'*, how? in what way? *hó ü'*, how is it? how will it do? *'hó k'o'* why? what is the reason? *hó pek'*, why must?—i. e., there's no necessity; *'hó 'teng kang nang'*, how very difficult! *hó laung'* what matters it (between you and me)? *hó hwong'*, what hindrance!—i. e., it's of no consequence; *hó hwong'* how much more! much rather! *hó ,ping hó k'ü'* what evidence?—i. e., no proof whatever; COLL., *mó nai'* *hó'*, no resource, impossible; *hó che'* *chiong wang'* how can it come to this!

荷 The lotus or Nelumbium; also applied to some Malvaceæ: also read *hó'*, q. v.: *'hó hung'*, a south wind; COM., *'hó hwa'*, the lotus; *hó pau'*, a purse carried at the girdle; *'pok,* *hó'*, mint, as spearmint, peppermint;

COLL., *hó yék,* *pau'*, steamed flour cakes of the shape of lotus leaves.

豪 Used for the next: a porcupine with black, pointed quills; imperial—applied to H. M.'s herds and flocks; superior to others, eminent, excellent; martial, high-spirited, brave, a leader; excelling in mental qualities: COM., *'ing chüng hó kiék'*, excelling in prowess, a hero; *'tu hó'*, a village brave; *hó k'e'* high-spirited; *'hó hó'*, wealthy and influential; *'hó tü'*, a porcupine.

毫 Long, fine hair; down; point of a pencil; atoms, motes, anything very minute; ten strands of silk; the ten-thousandth of a tael: *'hó mó'*, small hairs; *'hwa' hó'*, to write; COM., *hó hié'*, or *si hó'*, a very little; a mote; *'hung hó pok'*, *ch'a'*, not the least error; COLL., *siöh,* *si siöh,* *hó tu má'*, *ch'a'*, differs not in the least.

壕 A city moat or ditch, a fosse: *'sing hó'*, a city ditch.

濠 Same as the last: the water in a fosse: *'hó siong'* on the bank of the moat.

壕 An oyster: *'hó sang'*; an oyster bed.

謔 Used for the next: to call, to cry out, to implore; to groan: *'hu hó'*, to cry out, to call.

1 耗 3 無 5 何 7 何 8 荷 10 薄 豪 18 富 15 毫 17 分 18 城 20 壕
 費 何 故 等 風 荷 荷 英 傑 豪 毫 毛 毫 城 壕 山
 2 何 4 如 6 何 9 荷 11 英 12 土 14 豪 16 揮 不 19 濠 21 呼
 也 何 必 難 花 雄 豪 猪 毫 差 上 謔

號 To roar, as a tiger, in which sense the same as the next; a cock's crow; to call aloud, to howl, to cry; also read *hó*², q. v.: ¹*hau hó*, to cry out; ²*hó t'íeng*, to implore Heaven.

嗥 Sometimes read *kó*: to roar and howl, as bears and tigers: ³*hó pau*, a howling.

喉 Read *hou*; coll. *hó*, as in ¹*hó feng*, the windpipe, the throat; *hó feng t'au*, top of the throat; *hó feng t'ó k'á' n'eng k'ang k'ing k'ing t'oh*, to clutch people tightly by the throat.

號 Mark, designation, denomination; a "chop", label, name, epithet or style; sign of a shop; an order, verbal or written; a surname; signal, countersign; to name, to style, to designate, to mark: com., ⁰*chong hó*² or *tai*² *hó*² what is your honorable name? ⁶*piók*; *hó*² an additional name, as the virile style; ⁷*kwok*, *hó*² name of a dynasty; ⁸*nieng hó*² name of the reign; ⁹*hó*² *leng*² a mandate, a proclamation; ¹⁰*che*² *hó*² a mark; *hó*² *kwá*² a soldier's coat; ¹¹*hó*² *so*² the number of the marks, as on articles; ¹²*wa*² *hó*² to affix the signature; ¹³*siu hó*² the first, as to size, etc.; ¹³*hó*² *p'au*² a signal-gun; *hó*² *pung*, a recording office; ¹⁴*hó*² *siá*² labeled cells in examination halls; COLL., *miäng hó*² a name or designation; *hó*² *miäng*, or *hó*² *la miäng*, to name, to designate.

荷 To bear, to sustain, to carry on the head or back; to carry on the shoulders; also read *hó*, q. v.: *hó*² *hó*² to carry on the back or shoulders; ¹⁵*paik, lük, se*² *hó*² bears a hundred blessings.

賀 To congratulate, felicitate at festivals or on happy events; to make presents, to reward; also *met.*, presents, to bear: com., ¹⁶*hó*² *hi*, to congratulate; ¹⁷*hó*² *lu*, or *hó*² *keng*² congratulatory presents; ¹⁸*hó*² *nieng*, to offer New Year's salutations; *kung hó*² "respectful salutations", as written on presents; *hó*² *mwang ngwok*, to felicitate with presents when a child is a month old.

昊 White, a white color; a summer sun, a clear, luminous sky, for which the first is generally used: *hó*² *hó*² enlarged; self-possessed; ¹⁹*hó*² *t'íeng king k'wok*, the glorious heavens and golden palace (of Shangti).

顥 The light of heaven, luminous, like the clear sky; resplendent, bright, lustrous, glistening: ²⁰*ai*² *hó*² the firmament; ²¹*hó*² *siu*, a hoary head; *siu*² *hó*² four gray beards (of the Han dynasty).

鎬 A warming pan, a hand-stove; bright, lustrous; name of a place where Wu-wang had his capital, called ²²*hó*² *king*; *hó*² *hó*² *ch'ioik, ch'ioik*, bright and splendid.

1呼 8嗥 5尊 7國 9號 11號 18號 15百 16賀 18賀 21皓
 號 咆 號 號 令 數 炮 祿 喜 年 關 首
 2號 4喉 6別 8年 10字 12畫 14號 17賀 19昊 20太 22鎬
 天 嚨 號 號 號 號 舍 荷 禮 天 皓 京

浩
Hao.

Great, swelling waters; a watery expanse; immense, vast, affluent; an overplus, superabundant, enlarged, noble: 'hó'

taung² or hó² tai² vast, as the firmament.

灝
Hao.

Extensive, as waters reaching to a distance; vast, boundless: 'hó' 'kieu, broad, like an expanse of water; 'siong

chü hó² hó² the books of the Shang dynasty (in import) are vast like the ocean.

(204) Hóh.

Hóh. A coll. word: to cook, or heat up, as cold food: hóh, p'ong² to warm up rice; hóh, yék, to heat up; hóh, ta, to heat, or fry, dry.

(205) Hoi.

Hoi. A coll. word: an exclamation of regret or surprise; the same as oi, q. v.: 'hoi ó, Oh! Ah!

諱
Hui.

To shun; to respect; to avoid mentioning, as sacred names or improper subjects; to hide; to muffle; name of a person in the

ancestral hall: 'hoi' che² sacred names; hoi' ming pok, hoi' seng names are sacred, but surnames are not; com., 'ngéü' hoi' sacred name of the emperor; 'ke² hoi' to avoid using, as a sacred name; 'hoang² hoi' to trespass on forbidden subjects; 'chong hoi' the sacred name—scil., of your deceased relative.

緯
Wei.

The woof of cloth; degrees of latitude; cross, transverse lines; to weave,

to entwine: king hoi' warp and woof; 'ngu hoi' the five planets; 'te² hoi' geographical divisions; com., hoi' lik, a fringed ceremonial cap.

翡

A kingfisher, with beautiful plumage; the cock is called hoi', the hen ch'oi': com., 'hoi' ch'oi' ngwoh, the chryso-prase.

Hoi. A coll. word, used in calling to a person: halloo! you there! the same as oi, q. v.

(206) Hok.

福
Fu.

Happiness, felicity, good fortune; good, lucky; to bless; a blessing, divine prosperity; provided with all things; sacrificial meats;

to store up; with: com., 'hok, k'e' happiness; 'hiong hok, to be happy; 'ngu hok, the five blessings—longevity, wealth and honor, peace, virtue, and a good death; 'hok, hong' a happy lot; 't'ó hok, happy by your favor; 'hok, kiong' Fookien province; 'hok, 'chiu, Foochow; hok, ch'iang k'ang² the district of Fuhtsing in the Foochow prefecture; 'hwak, hok, to enjoy happiness—i. e., become fat; 'hok, lük, seu' 'hi, happiness, income, longevity, and joy (i. e., children); hok, te² hok, sing mai (coll. dai), the fortunate are buried in lucky grave sites; 'hok, taik, cheng' sing, the god of wealth, mammon; coll., hok, 'chiu k'ah, tóí' p'wang' pah, Foochow traders halve the hundred—i. e., offer only half of the price demanded; hok, k'e' 'yá' 'hó, or 'hó hok, k'e' "good luck"; met., a fine, portly form.

1 浩	8 商	4 諱	6 忌	8 尊	10 地	玉	18 享	15 福	17 福	19 福	20 福
蕩	書	字	諱	諱	緯	福	福	分	州	祿	德
灝	灝	御	犯	五	翡	氣	五	福	發	壽	正
灑	灑	諱	諱	緯	翠	○	福	建	福	喜	神

福, Also read *p' aik*,: a piece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent their goring; a quiver for arrows.

輻, The spokes of a wheel; *'hok, ch'au'* to collect, as at a metropolis; converging, running together.

黻, Variegated, black and azure mixed; to embroider in colors; elegant, flowery, as writing; a variegated garment: *'hok, 'mieng*, an embroidered coronet.

拂, To brush, to wipe, to dust; to push away, to oppose, to expel; to contradict; perverse, disobedient; a kind of posture-making: *'hok, 'ing, 'chi seng'* to thwart one's wishes; com., *'hok, 'ie t'oh*, to dust chairs and tables; *'hok, 'ch'iu*, a small dusting-broom; COLL., *'hok, 'ung, 'ting*, to brush off dust; *'hok, 'ah*, to dust clean.

菹, An edible vegetable with white roots, of the size of the finger; it is found in Shantung.

莠, Brambles or luxuriant herbage concealing the path; happiness, luck; to screen; to clear away, to open: *'hok, 'luk*, happiness and official income; *'hok, 'k'wook, 'hung, 'ch'ó*, to clear away the thick grass.

紼, Raveled silk; a screen; a trace to drag a bier: *'chek, 'hok*, to accompany a funeral.

紼, Used for the last two: a ribbon to hold a seal.

綉, Silken cords which are used to carry coffins; *met.*, fine, elegant, applied to the emperor's words: *'lung, 'hok*, eloquent, persuasive, as imperial sayings.

浚, Also read *hwak*,: cold; to open the sluices, to let water flow over fields, for purposes of irrigation: *'hok, 'taung'* to open the sluices.

祓, Clean, pure; to disperse, to drive off; to wash away; a sacrifice or baptism to obtain good: *'hok, 't'ü*, to ward off (evil).

幅, A wide strip of cloth; a roll of paper or cloth; a selvedge or hem; a border or frontier; a classifier of maps, pictures, rolls, flags, walls, and strips of cloth; leg-wrappers: com., *'pieng, 'hok*, a hem, a border; *'ch'iong, 'hok*, a whole strip; *'se, 'hok*, a set of four scrolls hung in halls; *'hok, 'pwang'* a strip and a half.

佛, Like, as if: *'huong, 'hok*, resembling, appearing, seeming as if.

髯, Disheveled hair; head ornaments; like, nearly, applied to things.

弗, A negative; a term of deprecation; not, it should not be, not permissible;

1輻 2輶 3輻 4拂 5拂 6拂 7塵 8莠 9莠 10豐 11綸 12紼 13除 14邊 15四 16幅 17幅 18半 19佛 20性 21之 22人 23拂 24之 25性 26○ 27○ 28○ 29○ 30○ 31○ 32○ 33○ 34○ 35○ 36○ 37○ 38○ 39○ 40○ 41○ 42○ 43○ 44○ 45○ 46○ 47○ 48○ 49○ 50○ 51○ 52○ 53○ 54○ 55○ 56○ 57○ 58○ 59○ 60○ 61○ 62○ 63○ 64○ 65○ 66○ 67○ 68○ 69○ 70○ 71○ 72○ 73○ 74○ 75○ 76○ 77○ 78○ 79○ 80○ 81○ 82○ 83○ 84○ 85○ 86○ 87○ 88○ 89○ 90○ 91○ 92○ 93○ 94○ 95○ 96○ 97○ 98○ 99○ 100○

contrary, distorted: 'hok, *tí*, not to know, ignorant of; 'hok, *kik*, not to arrive at, to fail of.

蝠
Fu.

A bat, called 'piéng *hok*,—a term used in the coll. for the embroidered or painted figures of the bat.

蝮
Fu.

An adder, cobra, or venomous serpent; a locust before it flies: 'hok, *sié* (called in coll. 'ngu *tuk*, *sié*), a venomous serpent, a viper; 'hok, *wi*, a large snake.

怫
Fu.

Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented: 'hok, *yong*, displeased; 'hok, *ok*, vexed, disquieted.

馥
Fu.

Fragrance, odors diffused around: 'hok, *ëük*, a pleasant fragrance.

覆
Fu.

To repeat; to and fro, back and forth; unstable, unsettled; to subvert, to overthrow, to defeat; to throw down, to upset, to prostrate; to judge, to inquire into carefully: also read *p'aiw*, q.v.: 'tié *ng hok*, fallen down; *met.*, impoverished; reprobate; com., 'hoang *hok*, to repeat; vacillating; 'hok, *k'ó*, to repeat an examination; 'chióng *kung hok*, *muk*, the whole army annihilated.

複
Fu.

A wadded or lined garment; doubled; the second: 't'ung *hok*, again, repeated; 'hok, *tó*, a double road, one above and one below.

袂
Fu.

A pad or covering for the knee. Read *pwak*, a sort of tunic worn by foreigners.

腹

That which embraces; the belly, abdomen, bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections; rich, thick; intimate, dear; the earth: in the coll. read *pok*, q.v.: 'hok, *sing*, very dear, intimate; 'mi *hok*, a posthumous child; 'ku *hok*, pot-bellied, dropsical; 't'ang *hok*, a son-in-law.

鶴
Ho.

A crane; an emblem of age; the name is applied to many of the waders: com., 'hok, *liéng*, a paper sedan and crane, burnt on the last of the *seven-sevens* (funeral rites); 'hok, *hwak, tung ngang*, has gray hairs and a young face; *pah, hok*, a white egret; *hok, sang*, a long dark cloth coat, worn by mounted attendants of officers; *hok, ch'ek*, a crane's leg; *met.*, long-legged; *hok, ting*, crane-shaped button, worn by Siutsai and K'ijin graduates.

鷺
Hsiao.

The black bird, pie, or jay; small birds of this class which go in flocks.

學
Hsiao.

To learn, to receive instruction; to practice; to imitate; learning, science, study, instruction, doctrines, tenets, school of; a college, a school-building; in the coll. read *óh*, q.v.: com., 'hok, *sik*, to study and learn; 'hok, *s'ü*, doctors, academicians; 'ch'u *hok*, a freshman; *hok, seng*, or *hok, seng kó*, a student, a

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|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 弗知 | 3 蝙蝠 | 5 蝮虺 | 7 怫鬱 | 9 顛覆 | 11 覆考 | 14 複道 | 16 遺腹 | 18 鶴輦 | 21 童顏 | 21 學士 |
| 2 弗及 | 4 蝮蛇 | 6 怫然 | 8 馥郁 | 10 反覆 | 12 全軍 | 15 腹心 | 17 坦腹 | 19 鶴髮 | 20 學習 | 22 初學 |

scholar; *hok*, *ni*, a female pupil; *hok*, *tong*, a school-house; *'saung* *hok*, arithmetic; *'sieu* *hok*, the primary lessons—a school book; *'hok*, *tai*, or *hok*, *yén*, a literary chancellor; COLL., *hok*, *ong* *'houi*, of great learning; *hok*, *séü* *'ié*, a chair with carved arms and back.

翥 *Hao.* White, glistening plumes of birds; pure and white: *'pek*, *'neu* *hok*, *hok*, a white bird with glistening plumes.

貉 *Lo.* Sometimes read *lok*: a kind of animal allied to the fox; it burrows and sleeps much, has a sharp nose, and long pie-bald fur; a badger: *'hok*, *kiu*, a fox-skin robe.

紘 *Ho.* The ends of silk cut off and hanging down: *'séuk*, *hiong* *hok*, the father of Confucius.

劾 To judge, to examine into, to search out; to keep in order; to punish; to prosecute or accuse one; to sentence: *'hok*, *sik*, to ascertain the facts; *'hok*, *paing* to revise a case; *'hok*, *chaiu* to accuse by memorial; COLL., *hok*, *sioh*, *puony*, to send up a memorial accusing one.

核 *Hé.* To investigate, to ascertain the facts; the real circumstances; truly, verily; to pare and carve; in the following senses the first is commonly used; the kernel or seed of fruits; the nucleus; a nodule; hard ganglions in flesh: *'hok*, *sik*, to investigate the facts; *'¹⁰chung* *hok*,

to search out a matter; *'¹¹kwó* *hok*, the kernels or seeds of fruit; COM., *'¹²hok*, *t'ó*, walnuts.

(207) Hong.

煙 *Yên.* Read *yéng*; coll. *hong*: tobacco; opium: *'¹³ch'ang* *hong*, raw tobacco—a yellow sort; *'¹⁴sak*, *hong*, cured tobacco; *'¹⁵king* *si* *hong*, fine-cut tobacco; *kw' hong*, a kind of strong tobacco; *'¹⁶hong* *pau*, a tobacco-ponch; *hong* *pau* *nak*, two bone or ivory pieces at the neck of the ponch; *'¹⁷ch'a* *hong*, to cure tobacco over the fire; *'¹⁸chwi* *hong*, a kind of tobacco smoked thro' water; *'¹⁹hong* *téng*, a tobacco or opium pipe; *'²⁰hong* *k'éü*, opium-smoking apparatus; *'²¹u* *hong*, or *yong* *hong*, or *a* *p'ién* *hong*, opium; *hong* *t'u*, crude opium in balls; *hong* *kó*, opium prepared for smoking; *hong* *'sai*, opium dregs; *hong* *'ü*, fellow opium-smokers; *'²²si'ch*, *hong*, to smoke tobacco or opium; *'²³ch'iang* *hong*, please take a smoke; *'²⁴hong* *kwang*, an opium-smoking den; *kaik*, *hong*, to cure the habit of smoking; *ngiéng* *hong*, or *hong* *ngiéng* addicted to the use of opium.

Hong. A coll. word, as in *hong* *king*, inferior or imitation gold-leaf; *se* *hong* *king* *t'aik*, *ki*, it is covered with imitation gold-leaf.

很 *Hên.* Disobedient, perverse, quarrelsome, revengeful; a superlative, very, much, excessive, in which sense read *heng* in the coll., q.v.:

- ¹算 ³白 ⁴貉 ^紘 ^辦 ^實 ^核 ^煙 ^絲 ^炒 ^煙 ²¹食
 學 鳥 裘 劾 劾 總 核 熟 煙 煙 具 煙
²學 齧 叔 實 奏 核 桃 煙 煙 煙 煙 煙 煙
 臺 齧 梁 劾 核 果 生 金 包 筒 烏 館

also used in the coll. for scowling, looking angrily at: COLL., 'nū, chiong wang' 'hong' 'ngwat, you scowl thus at me!

狠 Used for the last; the snarling of dogs; to bite, as pigs; quarrelsome, perverse; intractable: 'taiw' 'hong, to quarrel.
Hèn.

俸 Salary of officers, stipend, emoluments, government allowance; COM., 'hong' 'lūk, or hong' 'sing, official income; 'hong' 'haiw' a fat salary; hong' 'sing 'yong liêng, a salary to promote probity.

訓 To instruct, to teach, to explain; a doctrine, a precept, a definition: COM., 'kau' 'hong' (coll. ka' 'hong'), to instruct; 'hong' 'tó' the second superintendent of education in a department; hong' 'mung chá, a school for children.
Hsün.

諷 To recite or rehearse in a musical tone; recitative; to ridicule, to satirize, to reprove by irony; metaphor, allusion: 'hong' 's'ung' to chant; 'hong' 'ch'ëü' to satirize, pointed irony; 'hong' 'kang' to censure.
Fèng.

糞 Ordure, dung, filth, muck, excrement; to manure: in the coll. read pong', q. v.: 'hong' 'ki tiêng, to manure the land.
Fèn.

奮 To endeavor after; to excite, to rouse one's self; to spread abroad or reach to; to brush away; to lift; prompt, impetuous, rapid:
Fèn.

¹⁰hong' 'hi, to spread the wings to fly; met., to put forth effort; COM., ¹¹hong' 'che' to rouse one's energies.

行 A row, a line, a column, as of characters; a series or order; a company of ⁵Hang. 25 men: also read heng and haing', q. v.: ¹²hong liék, to range in order; COM., ¹³hong 'ngu, a company of 25 men, military ranks; ¹⁴hong 'ngu ch'ok, 'sing, promoted from the ranks; ¹⁵ngang' hong, wild geese (flying) in a row; met., the order or number in the series; COLL., ngang' hong tá' 'kwí, which number (of the brothers) are you?

桁 Read heng; used for the coll. prefix hong, as in ¹⁶hong haung' floor-beams (when spoken of collectively).
⁵Hsing.

杭 The capital of Cheliang, famous for its silks; a square boat, a raft, in which sense used for the next: ¹⁷tiêng hong, the milky way; COM., ¹⁸hong 'chiu, Hangchau; ¹⁹hong siêng' Hangchau fans; ²⁰hong 'cheng, a quilting needle; ²¹hong 'këäk, the Hangchau Aster or Chrysanthemum, used to flavor tea.
⁵Hang.

航 A scow, a square boat for ferries; to sail, to navigate: ²²chü hong, to pity and save—a Buddhist phrase; 'tai hong, ladder and boats; met., to scale hills and cross seas.
⁵Hang.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 鬪 | 8 俸 | 6 訓 | 7 諷 | 9 糞 | 10 奮 | 12 行 | 14 行 | 15 雁 | 17 天 | 19 杭 | 21 杭 |
| 狼 | 厚 | 導 | 刺 | 其 | 飛 | 列 | 伍 | 行 | 杭 | 扇 | 菊 |
| 2 俸 | 4 教 | 6 諷 | 8 諷 | 田 | 11 奮 | 18 行 | 出 | 16 桁 | 18 杭 | 20 杭 | 22 慈 |
| 祿 | 訓 | 誦 | 諫 | ○ | 志 | 伍 | 身 | 州 | 州 | 針 | 航 |

頰 To fly or dart down, as a bird; the neck, the throat.

吭 The neck or throat of a bird; an important pass to a country; to swallow.
Hang.

痕 A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, a trace, a line; an itching; a flaw in glass or pearls, a crack in crockery-ware: COM., ¹*chwi hong*, a trace in water; *met.*, marks or seams in glass and gems; ²*sing hong*, a fresh mark; COLL., *hong hong*, marks; *mó hong mó chiáh*, no marks whatever; *song kwó* 'chwi mó hong, the ship leaves no mark in the water; *met.*, no trace, no evidence of it.

降 To submit, to return to one's allegiance; to descend: also read *kaung*, q. v.: COM., ¹*huk hong*, or *hong huk*, to submit to; ⁴*hong ping*, troops surrendering; ⁵*tau hong*, to submit, as rebels; ⁶*hong chü*, or *hong pieu*, articles of submission.

防 Read *hwong*; coll. *hong*: to prepare, to guard against, to keep off: ⁷*hong pe* or *tong hong*, to be on one's guard against; ⁸*hong ch'ek*, to guard against thieves; *hong mú* 'teu' unable to ward off, or keep from.

鳳 A fabulous bird; the male is called *hong* and the female *hwong*; the Chinese phenix; it seems to be a species of argus-

pheasant; poetical title for the empress: COM., ⁹*hong kwang*, a cap ornamented with phenixes—worn by brides; ¹⁰*hong tié chü yéng* the Phenix Lake College, Foochow; COLL., *hong hwong* 'cheu pah, *pwang mó*, phenixes have a hundred kinds of feathers; *met.*, none whatever, wholly destitute—a play on the coll. *mó*, which means *feathers* and *none*.

奉 To receive respectfully in both hands; to receive from a superior, or offer to him; to approach respectfully, to revere; to obey, to follow: COM., ¹¹*hong s'ü* to serve; ¹²*hong sing*, to flatter; ¹³*hong yong* to provide for one's parents; ¹⁴*hong chi*, to receive the imperial commands; ¹⁵*hong kaw* to embrace the doctrines (of a sect); ¹⁶*hong hó* to offer congratulatory presents—an epistolary phrase; ¹⁷*hong s'ü* *hióng hwi*, to burn incense to; ¹⁸*hong heng ko* 's'ü' to follow the old (mode of doing), to imitate predecessors.

混 A chaos of waters; roiled, turbid, muddy, as a torrent, foul; confused, indistinct; mixed, ill-assorted: COM., ¹⁹*hong chak*, mixed, promiscuous; *hang hong* or *hong tiong* confusedly, as in doing; ²⁰*hong tiéng*, crazy; COLL., *sing lá ó* 'nói' *hong* his mind is somewhat confused.

溷 Used for the last: confused; dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, like a sewer; a privy: ²¹*hong chok*, foul, dirty;

hwang hong a privy.

¹水 ³伏 ⁵投 ⁷防 ⁹鳳 ^書書 ¹奉 ¹⁴奉 ¹¹奉 ^香香 ^故故 ²⁰混
^痕痕 ^降降 ^降降 ^備備 ^冠冠 ^院院 ^承承 ^旨旨 ^賀賀 ^火火 ^事事 ^癡癡
²新 ⁴降 ⁶降 ⁵防 ¹⁰鳳 ¹¹奉 ¹⁸奉 ¹⁵奉 ¹⁷奉 ¹⁸奉 ¹⁹混 ²¹溷
^痕痕 ^兵兵 ^書書 ^賊賊 ^池池 ^事事 ^養養 ^教教 ^祀祀 ^行行 ^雜雜 ^濁濁

恩² To disgrace, to dishonor, to bring reproach on; grieved, ashamed, mortified; to distress, to excite, to trouble: ¹hong² kung², to dishonor the prince.
Tsung.

分份² The 2d read ping, used for the coll. hong²: duty, the duties of an office or a situation; a part, a share, a portion, an interest in: Fèn. the 1st also read hung, q. v.: ¹t'ing hong² natural endowments; com., ¹chek hong² duties of a position; ¹puong hong² one's own duty; ¹hong² teng² fixed, destined; ¹wook hong² to go beyond one's proper sphere; ¹hong² ha² my, mine; hong² ¹su tong ai, the duty that one ought to perform; hong² ngooi² ¹hó, superexcellent; coll., o² hong² to have a share or concern in; ¹ch'ok, sioh, hong² to contribute a share; hong² t'au, a share, a portion.

譚² Low jests, vulgar mirth, lewd allusions, scurrilous merriment: ¹iu hong² to trifle; ¹hong² i, a harlequin dress, a masquerade.

(208) Hu.

夫² To help, one who can assist; a scholar, a distinguished man; a man, a husband; a porter, a workman, a sedan-bearer; an exalted lady: also read hu, q. v.: com., ¹t'iong hu, a man, a husband; ¹hu ka, your husband; ¹hu ch'á, or hu ho² husband and wife; ¹hu ing, an officer's wife, your wife; ¹ü hu ing, a con-

cubine; ¹ma hu, hostlers; ¹ku hu, paternal aunt's husband; ¹hu sing 'chü sek, husband and children—in the language of fortunetellers; coll., ¹hu t'au, headman of porters or sedan-men; ¹hu 'kiäng, common porters, etc.; hu ing ná 'ná miäng' the lucky lot of her ladyship.

膚² The skin, the epidermis; the soft flesh; minced meat; pork; the breadth of four fingers; skin-deep, superficial; beautiful; large; to skin, to flay; to receive: ¹hu t'á, the body; ¹ki hu, muscle, flesh; ¹huak hu, the scalp; coll., ¹pu hu, the skin.

麩² Bran or husk of wheat; the refuse of hemp-seed or ground-nut, after the oil is expressed.

孚² To brood over, to hatch; accordant, agreement; belief, trust, confidence; calyx of a bud: ¹hu kak, the calyx, the coat of seeds germinating; ¹hu seng' veritable.

俘² To captivate, to capture, to take prisoners in war; a prisoner; spoil taken in battle: ¹hu ch'ü, a captive.

桴² The husk of grain; the capsule or pericarp of seed; the calyx.

郭² The outermost wall beyond the citadel; the suburbs; the purlieu of a city.

- ¹恩 ⁸本 ⁵越 ⁷優 ⁹丈 ¹¹夫 ¹⁸馬 ^子子 ¹⁶夫 ¹⁸肌 ²⁰皮 ²²孚
²君 ^分分 ^分分 ^譚譚 ^夫夫 ^妻妻 ^夫夫 ^息息 ^仔仔 ^膚膚 ^膚膚 ^信信
²天 ⁴分 ⁶分 ⁸譚 ¹⁰夫 ¹²夫 ¹⁴夫 ¹⁵夫 ¹⁷膚 ¹⁹髮 ²¹孚 ²³俘
^分分 ^定定 ^下下 ^衣衣 ^家家 ^人人 ^星星 ^頭頭 ^體體 ^膚膚 ^甲甲 ^囚囚

葶 The female hemp; the pellicle lining the culms of reeds; *met.*, related, a distant connection: ¹*ka hu*, the white, medullary lining of some sedges; *met.*, distantly related, lightly esteemed.

桴 A raft, a float of wood or bamboo; in the following senses read *p'eu* in the dictionaries; a ridge-pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow to carry dirt: ²*hu sü*, (or ³*p'eu sü*), a screen, the inner doors opposite the main entrance; ⁴*hu t'ang* (or *p'eu t'ang*), light charcoal.

柎 A stem or petiole; a calyx; a raft; lower bar of a railing; handle of a knife or bow; to wash in lye.

杓 Also read *p'eu*: a drumstick. Read *pau*: bushy, a thick, luxuriant growth of plants.

敷 To spread out, to diffuse; to give; to issue an order, to promulgate, to announce, to show forth; to state to a superior: ⁵*hu sié*, to spread or promulgate, as laws; *com.*, ⁶*hu éung* sufficient for use; ⁷*pok hu*, insufficient; ⁸*hu yoh*, to apply a plaster.

痛 Diseased; a wasting of strength, atrophy: ⁹*tuk hu séu* 'hai, to injure the whole empire, as by exactions.

砮 A stone resembling a gem, a false gem: ¹⁰*u hu*, an inferior jade.

趺 To sit in audience or state, with the legs bent under one *à la Turque*, called ¹¹*ka hu*: ¹²*hu hu yong*, to make an obeisance, as females do.

跣 The instep of the foot where sandals are tied; the toes: ¹³*hu ch'eu* overalls worn by soldiers.

灰 Read *hui*; coll. *hu*: ashes: ¹⁴*huí hu*, ashes, cinders; ¹⁵*hu laiü* the ashes of pewter-foil paper.

呼 Read *hu*: used for the coll. *hu*, as in ¹⁶*hu hak*, or *hu hu hak, hak*, or ¹⁷*hu tak, hak*, to blurt lies recklessly, to humbug; ¹⁸*hu hu kieu* the buzz of insects' wings; the whistling of the wind.

Hu. A coll. word, as in *hu wai* or *hu wai* 'nè, there, in that place; see also in *hü wai*.

虎 A tiger, the king of beasts; *met.*, brave, fierce; awful, violent: *com.*, ¹⁹*hu 'chau*, tiger's claws; *met.*, tailor's shears; ²⁰*hu sing*, the tiger-crab; *met.*, an ugly face; ²¹*hu tiu*, a tiger-trap; *hu kauk, kó*, tiger-bone salve; ²²*hu pié* tiger's arm—the right side of a grave; *hu chiong* a brave general; ²³*hu 'chang*, an executioner's block and knife, as carried in idol processions; *ngu hu*, the

1葶 8桴 5敷 7不 9毒 10砮 12跌 注 料 答 19虎 21虎
 2葶 思 施 敷 痛 砮 跌 火 呼 喝 虎 虎
 3桴 4桴 6敷 8敷 四 11跣 然 灰 喝 15虎 20虎 22虎
 思 炭 用 藥 海 13跣 14灰 17呼 爪 虎 柎 虎
 18跣 15灰 17呼 爪 虎 柎 虎 柎 虎 柎

Five Tiger Mt.'s. south of Foochow; COLL., *lau' hu* (spoken *la' hu*), a tiger; *la' hu kwa' su chio*, a tiger wearing Suchow pearls; *met.*, feigned gentleness; *hu, tó tū*, a tiger carrying off a pig; *met.*, to carry a child on the back; *hu t'au sié' mwi*, a tiger's head and a snake's tail; *met.*, a fierce beginning and a cowardly ending.

琥 Hu. A signet made of a veined stone like a tiger's skin: *'hu hu*, a signet sent as a warrant, when soldiers were levied; COM., *'hu p'aék*, amber.

澗 Hu. Also read *'hü*: the bank of a river, a descent or lawn sloping down to a stream; branch of the river Huai in Nganhwui.

府 Fu. A store-house, a house; a record-office, a library, a treasury; the officer over them; a department or prefecture; a prefect: *'tèk, hu*, the six elements; COM., *'kwoang hu*, an officer; *'hung hu*, a deputy-prefect; *'hu k'ó*, prefectural examinations; *'siong hu* and *'a hu*, the upper and lower prefectures of Fookien; *'vai hu*, his honor, the prefect; *'poong hu*, our prefect; I, the prefect; *'hu siong* your house; *'hwi hu*, return to your home; COLL., *hu pah*, the prefect's police—are so styled; *hu lá p'ó ngwo' kaining' lá p'ó ngwo'* missed both at the prefect's and at the district magistrate's; *met.*, failed in both matters!

俛 Same as the next: to stoop, to look down and consider; to condescend to. Read *'miéng*: to try earnestly, to exert one's self.

俯 Fu. To stoop, to bow; to consider; to look down on; to condescend to; unequal: *'hu huk*, to fall prostrate; *'hu chung*, condescend to grant it; *'hu siu*, to bow the head.

腑 Fu. The inferior viscera: COM., *'chawng' hu*, the superior and inferior viscera; *'tèk, hu*, the stomach, gall, bladder, intestines, and secreting passages.

父 Fu. A suffix of names, a title of respect and honor; to address respectfully; usually read *hó*, q. v.: *'ná hu*, the honorable *Ná* (Confucius); *'siong hu*, the eminent *Siong* (coll. *kiong t'ai' kung*) of the Chow.

斧 Fu. A hatchet, an ax; to cut, to hack, to chop, to fell: *'hu k'ó*, an ax-handle; *'hu siok*, to criticise, to correct.

釜 Fu. A boiler or caldron without feet; a measure, containing about $6\frac{1}{2}$ *'tau*: *'hu chawng'* a boiler and rice-steamer; *'p'ó hu t'ing chiu*, to break the skillets and sink the boats; *met.*, unavoidable, compulsory.

簠 Hu. A sort of basket, square outside and round within, used to contain grain when worshipping, called *'hu k'wi*.

1 琥 2 符 3 琥 4 珀 5 六 6 府 7 府 8 府 9 上 10 府 11 太 12 府 13 府 14 府 15 府 16 伏 17 俯 18 首 19 六 20 府 21 尚 22 父 23 斧 24 斧 25 斧 26 斧 27 斧 28 斧 29 斧 30 斧 31 斧 32 斧 33 斧 34 斧 35 斧 36 斧 37 斧 38 斧 39 斧 40 斧 41 斧 42 斧 43 斧 44 斧 45 斧 46 斧 47 斧 48 斧 49 斧 50 斧 51 斧 52 斧 53 斧 54 斧 55 斧 56 斧 57 斧 58 斧 59 斧 60 斧 61 斧 62 斧 63 斧 64 斧 65 斧 66 斧 67 斧 68 斧 69 斧 70 斧 71 斧 72 斧 73 斧 74 斧 75 斧 76 斧 77 斧 78 斧 79 斧 80 斧 81 斧 82 斧 83 斧 84 斧 85 斧 86 斧 87 斧 88 斧 89 斧 90 斧 91 斧 92 斧 93 斧 94 斧 95 斧 96 斧 97 斧 98 斧 99 斧 100 斧

脯 Preserved or dried meat; flesh: 'sü 'hu, or 'sok, 'hu, slices of dried meat, formerly sent to a teacher; teacher's salary; com., 'lêk, 'hu, dried venison.

甫 Large; beautiful, good; numerous; great, eminent; to begin; I, myself; a term of respect in addressing one: 'chiong 'hu, a cap worn by literati; 'hu 'hu, much, numerous.

黼 Black and white, diversified; embroidered, elegant dress: 'hu hok, dresses anciently used in sacrifices, with black and white lines or embroidery resembling axes; elegant, as an essay.

胡 A dewlap; how; why, wherefore? dark, blackish; the Tartars, the Mongols or Huns; long, lasting, eternal; a spear; a surname; in the coll., careless, remiss, reckless; mendacious: 'hu 'hung, a kind of rouge; 'hu 'k'ó, an aged person; com., 'hu 'ch'ü, a squirrel; coll., 'hu 'tu, careless, remiss; 'hu 'heng laung' 'chó' to act recklessly; 'hu siok, to lie, to talk ridiculously; 'hu 'üng pwo' a fine Formosan fabric, made of woody fiber.

衢 A street in Peking is called 'hu 'tung; the term is mostly confined to the capital.

醐 A spirit fermented from mare's cream, called 'hu 'hu; also butter, or oil of milk.

鵠 A sort of water bird, much dreaded by the fish: 't'á 'hu, a bird like the pelican.

鬚 The beard: 'hu 'yeng, the whiskers; com., 'hu 'chü (coll. 'hu 'chü), a whiskered person; 'hu 'sü, the beard on the chin; beard and whiskers; 'hu 'hu, long, curly beard.

胡椒 Pepper: com., 'hu 'chieu, pepper; pah, 'hu 'chieu, white pepper; 'hu 'chieu mwak, ground pepper.

蝴蝶 The papilionidæ: com., 'hu 'tiék, a butterfly; coll., 'hu 'tiék, 't'au, the butterfly, as in embroidery; 'hu 'tiék, 'taing' "butterfly-shops"—shops on each side of a common passage.

湖 A lake: in the coll. read 'u, q. v.: com., 'hu 'kuong, the old province of Hukwang, now Hunan and Hupeh; 'kong 'hu, river and lake; met., in the coll., beggars, jugglers, &c.; 'ngü 'hu, the five lakes—the Poyang in Kiangsi, the Tungting and Tsing-t'sau in Hunan, and the Tai and Tanyang in Kiangsu; coll., 'hu 'nang 't'au' kwo' s'ü' 'ch'iong, Hunan thro' to Sz'chuen; met., throughout—said of a long rent in clothes or houses; k'ang' 'hu, a kind of game in playing cards.

瓠 Interchanged with the next: the bottle-gourd or gourd-squash: com., 'hu 'ü, a bottle-gourd;

1 修脯 2 束脯 3 鹿脯 4 章甫 5 甫 6 黼 7 胡粉 8 胡考 9 胡鼠 10 胡塗 11 胡行 12 胡說 13 胡亂 14 胡做 15 鵠 16 醜 17 鬚 18 鬚子 19 鬚 20 蝴蝶 21 湖 22 湖 23 湖 24 湖

gourd (shaped); COLL., *hu lu* *p'ieu*, spoons made of the halves of gourds.

葫 Hu. A gourd: COM., *hu lu*, the bottle-gourd; *hu saung'* a large kind of garlic.

餬 Hu. Interchanged with the next: congee; to seek a living: COM., *hu k'eu*, to get a livelihood, a bare subsistence.

糊 Hu. Paste, gluten, thick porridge; to paste, to stick: in the coll., careless; confused, muddy; mendacious, reckless: in the coll. also read *ku*, q. v.: COLL., *hu tu*, careless, slovenly; *hang hu*, confusedly, any way; *hu tu kwang*, a corrupt, reckless magistrate; *hu sa sa*, shiftless, unreliable.

瑚 Hu. Coral: *hu lieng*, vases used in sacrifices; COM., *sang hu* (col. *tang hu*), coral.

鳧 Fu. A sheldrake or mallard; a wild duck with a crest; a small species, near the Yangtze river, is called *kwang hu*, the crested duck; *hu i*, a wild duck or mallard.

夫 Fu. An initial particle, now, therefore, however: also read *hu*, q. v.: *hu ing* 'child, now as to the benevolent man; *ch'ich hu*, moreover.

扶 Fu. To lend a hand, to aid, to help, to assist; to uphold, to protect: used for the coll. *ho*, q. v.: *hu cho*

to assist; *hu ngui*, to aid one in difficulty; COM., *hu t'i*, to uphold, to aid.

飈 Fu. A wind blowing down, called *hu yeu*: *hu hung*, a tempest.

鈇 Fu. A kind of hatchet or small ax.

芙 Fu. A flower: COM., *hu ang*, the hibiscus *mutabilis*.

蚋 Fu. A species of cicada or dytiscus, called *ch'ing hu*, supposed to be able to recover its young, and cause cash, rubbed with its eggs, to return to their owner; *hu sieng*, a species of cicada.

狐 Hu. An animal that can change its form, or can be possessed; suspicious, mistrusting; a fox: *hu kiu*, fox-skin furs; COM., *hu li*, a fox; *hu sieng*, a good fox-elf, worshiped as keeper of the official seals; *hu ngi*, to doubt, suspicious; *hwang hu*, possessed by the fox-elf; *hu ka hu wei*, the fox borrows the tiger's terror; *met.*, one who assumes a bold aspect; COLL., *hu li ma*, or *hu li ma ch'ang*, a fox-elf; *hu li mwei* 'mwang te' t'wa, the fox-elf's tail dragged over all the ground; *met.*, one's bad deeds discovered.

弧 Hu. An arc in mathematics; curved, arched: *tiang hu*, to string a bow; *hieng hu*, a bow suspended, as at the door on the birth of a son.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 葫 | 3 餬 | 5 舍 | 官 | 鳧 | 仁 | 12 扶 | 14 扶 | 16 飈 | 18 青 | 20 狐 | 22 狐 |
| 廬 | 口 | 糊 | 珊 | 鳧 | 者 | 助 | 持 | 風 | 蚋 | 裘 | 仙 |
| 2 葫 | 4 糊 | 6 糊 | 瑚 | 9 鳧 | 11 且 | 13 扶 | 15 飈 | 17 芙 | 19 蚋 | 21 狐 | 23 狐 |
| 蒜 | 塗 | 塗 | 冠 | 10 夫 | 夫 | 危 | 鏹 | 蓉 | 蟬 | 狸 | 疑 |

符

Fu.

A plant called 'kwoi muk, (devil's eye) from the red and round seeds it bears; a species of Hoya (?).

符

Fu.

A tally made of two slips; a seal on two pieces; to correspond to; to testify; to agree with, to evidence; a spell or charm

written for preventing evil or for a cure: 'hu chiek, a tally of two slips; a pass or warrant; com., 'hu hak, to fit, to match; 'wa' hu, to draw a charm; 'hu chieu' a written prayer or incantation; 'hu ch'ak, manual of charms; COLL., 'pang' hu, sickness—a phrase of fortune-tellers; 'hu tsi' a bag containing charms—worn on the person; hu 'chui p'eng' p'ong' to spirit charm-water from the mouth.

壺

Hu.

A vase or pot, a cup, a tankard, a wine jug: 'teu hu, to throw arrows into the jar—an ancient game; com., chek, hu, to hold

the tankard; COLL., niá' hu, a chamber pot.

乎

Hu.

An interrogative adverb; interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, placed at the end of a sentence; after nouns, a

sign of the vocative; after verbs, a preposition, in, towards, to, with, from, up to, in respect to, as, like; sign of the accusative; an expletive: 'u hu, how sad! how miserable! 'i e' hu, just that and nothing more—a closing phrase; 'pok, ik, 'lok, hu, is it not pleasing? 'ti hu pok, 'ti, do you understand or not? 'k'ó hu, will it

answer?—i. e., it will not; ki hu, almost, perhaps; 'pó hu ming, to protect the people; 'mok, kó hu, t'íng, nothing higher than heaven; yong chái hu yá' are four final particles, used as the sense requires; com., 'chi hu yá' 'chiá, four particles in essays—spoken of by a critic as in excess.

呼

Hu.

To breathe, an expiration; to call, to invoke: 'u hu, ah! alas! hu hó, to call out; com., 'ch'ing hu, to address one by his title; compellation, address; hu 'hung hwang' 'ü, to invoke wind and rain, as jugglers do; hu ngek, expiration and inspiration, breathing; COLL., hu yeu hak, lèk, to call out "ace" (for the opponent) and "six" (for self).

噓

Hu.

Same as the preceding; also to hoot, to menace: 'tai' hu, to call out loudly; hu tang' "call the morning," as a cock's crowing.

滹

Hu.

A river in the Southwest of Chihli, called hu tó, flowing into North lake, and thence into the Peiho above Tientsin.

Hu.

A coll. word, as in hu 'siu (sometimes spoken hu diu), a mud eel shorter than the common eel, of a dark yellowish color, and having a pointed head.

和

Ho.

Read huó; coll. hu, as in hu siong' a Buddhist priest; hu siong' se' a Buddhist monastery: see also under huó.

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(209)

Hü.

虛 Hü. Empty, vacant; unsubstantial, unsatisfactory; void, vain, inane; humble, poor in spirit, pure; abstract contemplation, as understood by the Budhists; space, the void of the firmament; the constellation Aquarius: 'hü k'ung, the firmament; com., 'kung hü, empty; 'hü sing (coll. k'íng hü), humility; "tá hü, the constitution weak; 'sing hü, fearful, timid; 'hü che' particles, as adverbs, etc.; 'hü to' to spend vainly (one's time); hü ngidh, a deficient number or quantity; 'hü kung, "scant catty"—pound of 12 oz.; 'hü ung, vain forms or rites; hü ing ching, a hypocritical show of kindness; 'hü tióng, 'sing sié' to make a false display of one's state (or designs).

噓 Hü. To blow with the breath; respiration; to praise, to recommend: "hü ngek, breathing; com., "ch'wei hü, to blow with the breath; met., to speak a good word for; COLL., hü hü kieu' sound of panting or of phlegm in the throat.

墟 Hü. A mound; old mausolea, or burial-wastes; a deserted region, a wild; a place for fairs or markets, a fair: "hü mwo' a burial place; "hü tióng, a place for fairs; "kwi hü, to go to market.

歔 Hü. To rob; timid, fearful; breathing or sobbing, making a noise through the nose: "hi hü, to sob, sobbing.

盱 Yü. To stare, to open one's eyes at; to hope for, to gloat on; joyful: 'hü heng, to stare at; "chü hü, the joy of a mean man; a plain, homely appearance; sung hü, pleased.

吁 Yü. An interjection expressive of grief, distrust, or admiration: "hü chiü, ah! alas!

冪 Hü. The crown worn in the Shang dynasty; it resembled a Cantab's cap in being flat on the top.

訐 Hü. To vaunt, to boast, to brag; false, boasting; great, big: "hü mwo, excellent counsel or memorial, as on state affairs.

紆 Yü. To stammer; slowly, leisurely; to wind or twist; bent, weak in the middle; a cord: "hü hwang' or hü sü, slowly, leisurely; hü k'zük, curved, pliant.

許 Hü. To grant, to allow, to let; to permit or acquiesce in, to accede to, to accord; to listen to and promise; to betroth or promise in marriage; to enter or advance; to flourish; an excess, more than, very; a surname; sometimes used in the coll. for the demonstrative pronoun that, also for the adverbs so, thus: com., "hü nguong' to vow; 'sieu hü, a very little; 'hü ching kung, 'Hü, the true prince—a Taoist god; "eng' hü, to promise; coll., 'hü chidh, that one; 'hü wai' there; "hü tóí' (or kaëk), in

- 1 虛空 2 空虛 3 虛心 4 體虛 5 心虛 6 虛字 7 虛度 8 虛斤 9 虛文 10 虛張 11 聲勢 12 吹噓 13 墟墓 14 墟場 15 歸墟 16 歔歔 17 睂盱 18 吁嗟 19 訐謨 20 許緩 21 許願 22 應許 23 許塊

that place; 'hü ,si, or 'hü ,seng no' at that time; 'hü ,ong, so long a time; 'hü 'mang twai' so very large; 'hü ,peng, on that side, in that direction; 'hü 'tié, in there.

詡
Hsü.

Also read hëü': boasting talk; to display; to talk largely; energetic, bold, moderate: 'k'ou 'hü, to vaunt; 'yong 'hü, to display, to spread abroad.

榧
Hsü.

Also read hëü': a tree like the chestnut; it bears a black nut resembling an acorn; soft, flexible: 'hü 'hü, pleased, joyful.

(210) Hui.

回
回

To revolve, to turn round; to return back, to revert to; returning; repenting, changing the mind; crooked, deflected; a time, a turn; an effort; a chapter in a novel or book:

com., 'hui seng' (coll. 'hui ,p'ie), to answer by letter; 'hui ,ing, "the reply"—an epistolary phrase; 'hui ,ka, to return home; 'hui ,lök, a conflagration; a title of the god of fire; 'hui 'chü, or 'hui ,ngü, to bring the ancestral tablet home after burial; 'hui 'hui ,kau' Mohammedanism; 'hui ,poo' to turn back; 'hui ,nang, to veer to the south, as a typhoon; 'hui 'ch'iu, "turn the hand"—i.e., to set down (the sedan); to return a blow; 'wang ,hui, to reconcile; 'hui ,mwong, the first visit to the bride's parents; 'lai ,hü, to come and go—i.e., to and fro, both ways; 'hui ,sing 'tiong

e' to change one's wind, to forgive; 'hui ,siok, to repeat (teacher's) explanation, as pupils do; COLL, 'k'wei ,hui, how many times? several times; 'hui ,t'au, or 'hui 'tiong ,t'au, to look back; met., in a little while, soon; 'hui ,nong' to become damp; 'hui ,ch'ung, "return of spring"—a poor man becoming prosperous; 'hui 'tiong ,sing, to turn round; 'hui ,siok, saik, to return one of the articles presented; 'hui ,t'au ,sak, an injury coming on the injurer himself.

'Hui. A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used; an independent demonstrative pronoun, the correlate of 'chui (that); 'hui 'hó ,chui ,ngai, that good and this bad; 'hui ,ng' 'pi ,chui, that not comparable to this; 'hiä ,hui, that! that there! an ejaculation in trying to recall a subject.

迴
迴

Interchanged with the preceding character: to curve, to bend; to turn round; to double, as a fox: 'hui ,k'wang, circling, as hills; com., 'hui ,long, porches about a court; 'hui ,chiew' rooms on the front side of a court facing the house; 'hui ,pié' to avoid, to get out of the way—scil., of an idol or officer.

痾
Hui.

Long worms in the abdomen, the tape-worm.

徊
Hui.

To pace to and fro, to go and return; to hover about: ,pai ,hui, irresolute, back and forth.

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 11 詡 12 音 13 祿 14 回 15 挽 16 來 17 轉 18 幾 19 頭 20 迴 21 廊 22 避

洄 Water flowing round and round, an eddy, a whirlpool; name of a lake in Hupeh; indistinct, as eddying water: *huí huí*, indistinct, not perceived clearly; *'ing huí*, an eddy, a whirlpool.

茴 Fennel or caraway seed, a small fragrant seed like dill; in the coll. read *'p'úi*, q. v.: *'huí hiong*, or *'sieu huí*, fennel; *'tai'* *huí*, star anise-seed.

(211) Huk.

佛 To see indistinctly, similitude; to turn aside, contrary, opposed, unreasonable; a bright appearance; Budha, the various Budhs:

價 *Fu.* *'hwong huk*, seen indistinctly, resembling; com., *'huk, kau'* Buddhism; *'huk, kauk*, Budh's bone; *met.*, a Buddhist spirit or affinity in one; *'huk, tang'* a load of Buddhist idols and implements; *'huk, 'chü*, young Buddhist novitiates; small images of Budh; *'huk, song*, a large red flower, (?) species of Hibiscus; *'huk, 'ch'iu kang*, finger-lemon—usually called *hiong yong*; *'sang 'pó huk*, the three precious Budhs; *'ó mi 'tó huk*, Amida Budha; *'mi ná huk*, (properly *'mi lek, huk*), the past Budh; *'huk, hwa'* *'iu yong ing*, Budh transforms those having affinity with him; COLL., *'ch'ai' huk*, a vegetarian.

伏 To lie or fall prostrate; to humble, to subject, to oppress; to hide, to conceal; to brood; to acknowledge; to confess; to abscond; used as an adverb,

meaning humbly, in my opinion: com., *'huk, wong'* to hope for—an epistolary phrase; *'huk, chí'* to confess faults; *sang huk*, midsummer, the dogdays; *huk, ping*, soldiers in ambuscade; *'huk, sie'* to assume a fixed shape, as things often bent; COLL., *huk, tio'* to lie in ambush by the road-side; *seng mai huk, hieng siang*, to plan well beforehand.

復 Again, reiterated, to do the second time; to re-turn, to reply; to restore, to repay; to report to, to answer; to recall the spirit of one who died away from home: *huk, lai*, to come again; *'huk, siu*, to take revenge; com., *'huk, meng'* to report on a commission; *huk, ngwong*, or *huk, 'tong ngwong chek*, to regain former health; COLL., *huk, 'tong li*, to revert, as a country to the original possessor. Read *hok*, as in *'hwang hok*, or *'t'ung hok*, repeated, again and again.

茯 China root* (Smilax China), of which the best kinds are from Sz'chuen; com., *huk, ling*, China root; *pah, huk, ling*, white China root; *huk, ling kó*, China root jelly.

袱 A square cloth-wrapper for inclosing things: com., *Fu.* *'pau huk*, a wrapping cloth.

服 To use; to wait on, to serve; to submit, to yield to; to accord with; to cause to submit; to convince; accustom-

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²洄 ⁴茴 ⁶教 ⁸擔 ¹¹桑 ¹³彌 ¹⁴尼 ¹⁶有 ¹⁸佛 ²⁰讐
²茴 ⁴仿 ⁶佛 ⁸佛 ¹⁰佛 ¹¹三 ¹²陀 ¹⁴佛 ¹⁵緣 ¹⁶伏 ¹⁸伏 ²⁰復
²香 ⁴佛 ⁶骨 ⁸子 ¹⁰手 ¹¹寶 ¹²佛 ¹⁴佛 ¹⁵人 ¹⁶望 ¹⁸勢 ²⁰命

ed to, acclimated; to think; to fold; to dress; garments, mourning apparel; a carriage cloth; a quiver; an affair: 'k'ok, huk₁ to yield submissively; com., 'i huk₂ garments; 'sing huk₂ to commence wearing mourning; 'huk₂ 'm'ang, the period of mourning ended; 'huk₂ s'eu' to serve; 'huk₂ tuk₂ to take poison; coll., huk₂ s'io, vanquished; huk₂ 'i 'k'wang a' submit to his rule.

Huk. A coll. word, as in huk₂ tuk, gruff, rude, stern; hasty and cross, ill-natured, peevish; cheng' k'ó' huk₂ tuk, exceedingly gruff.

(212) Hung.

風
Fēng.
Breath, spirit; passion; air-gusts, a gale, wind; haste, fleetness; manners, deportment, etiquette; institutes; administration, policy; fame; example, fashion; instruction, reformation; influence; disposition, temper; to affect by example; heat in animals: com., 'liang hung, to take the air; 'hung lang' or 'hung p'ó, waves; 'hung e' taste, flavor; 'hung sing, the human appearance; Æolus; 'hung' tu ming ching, the manners and spirit of a people; 'hung sük, customs, usages; hung 'king, scenery, landscape; 'si hung, the winds of the season; 'hung liu, a wind-tumor; 'lo' hung, to expose to the air; met., to divulge a secret; 't'eng hung, a circulation of air; 'hung koi' a bellows; 'hung hang, a cold; 'hung 'ch'ui, geomancy, the luck of a site; hung

'ch'oi' liu, the wind sways the willows; met., applied to one who assents to every thing; 'ié hung ik, sük, to change the customs; coll., p'ah, hung ch'ó' p'ó' the wind blowing in heavy gusts; hung t'ai, a typhoon, hurricane; hung p'ung, sails; hung kwong, brilliant, as funeral rites; hung 'ch'ui 'm'oi, "luck's fag end"; met., a boy hopelessly degenerate; hung si'eng, a fanningmill.

楓
Fēng.
The maple; also applied to the sycamore: 'tang hung, red maple; 'hung sing, the maple palace; met., the emperor.

瘋
Fēng.
The leprosy, scrofula, and kindred diseases; insane, insensate; paralysis, palsy: com., 'hung ti'eng, lunatic, crazy; 'hung 'ni'ong, a paralysis; hung k'e' paralytic affections; hung k'ó, plasters for the palsy; hung tuk, 'liu ch'eu' scrofulous, or confluent, ulcers.

丰
Fēng.
Luxuriant; plump, good looking; easy, melodious; a round face: com., hung 'ch'ai, a graceful gait; plump, as the face; hung 'nga, elegant, as essays; hung sing, a lively look; hung ong' fine harmony, as in music and poetry.

峰
Fēng.
The peak of a mountain; met., a camel's hump; hung hoang, peaks and ridges; com., ch'ien'g hung, a high mountain-peak.

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服 滿 毒 浪 味 俗 瘻 櫃 水 宸 軟

鋒 Fēng. The point of a weapon, a sharp point; the vanguard; turbulent; bristling, to rise up like spears: 'chiēng hung, the vanguard; com., 'pek, hung, the point of a pencil.

烽 Fēng. Fire-beacons, placed on hills to give notice of the enemy's approach: 'hung 'hwo, a beacon-fire.

吩 Fēn. Read 'hung and hong' in the dictionaries; same as p'ong' (to spurt); in the coll. read hung: to direct, to give orders to: 'hung ho' or 'hung no' to direct, to bid, to enjoin on; 'hung ho' 'hung tá' to charge straitly.

分 Fēn. To separate, to divide, to halve; to distribute, to apportion, to give; to partake with; a tenth in decimal notation; a candareen, tenth of a mace; the tenth of an inch: also read hong'; in the coll. read p'ong, q. v.: com., 'hung lié, or 'hung piék, to separate, to part asunder, as friends; 'hung piék, to discriminate, to distinguish; 'hung sang' to scatter; 'hung ming, clear, plain; 'hung hwak, to portion out, as work, wages, &c.; sek, hung, ten candareens; met., a superlative, very, perfectly; 'hung p'wang' one tenth and a half; 'hung chau' to have separate kitchens; 'hung chong, to divide stolen goods; met., to divide into shares; 'hung 'hu, a deputy prefect; 'hung hó pok, ch'á, not the least error; 'hung sung pok, ch'á, will not accept a cash

(for services)! COLL., hung hó ch'áh, che' tu anó, not the least, none whatever; 'hung ch'uang' tu luang' k'ó' tenths and inches (met. the mind) utterly confused.

汾 Fēn. A river in Shansi, a branch of the Yellow river: 'hung yong wong, name of a person in the Tang dynasty — synonym for happiness; 'hung yong 'tiēng hung' Fanyung's king nodding his chin (because he did not know all his descendants); com., 'hung 'chiu, Fanchou wine.

枌 Fēn. Also read hung: a tree like the elm with white wood: 'hung á, the elm; met., the ancestral home.

紛 Fēn. Perplexed, confused, tangled; raveled; to mix up many things at once; hurry, bustle, clamor; a variegated ribbon: com., 'hung chak, mixed, confused; 'hung hwang' (coll. hung hung laung'), confused, as a crowd; perplexed, distracted; 'hung hung pok, ek, contradictory, as reports.

芬 Fēn. Budding, blossoming; the fragrance of plants or flowers; numerous; harmonious: 'hung hung, odoriferous; 'hung hwong, spreading fragrance.

氛 Fēn. Fume, vapor; shadowy signs, a will-o'-the-wisp, airy omens: auk, hung, or 'hung ching, noxious vapors; 'hung ung, aerial influences; 'hai hung, marine vapors; met., pirates.

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封 The domain granted to princes; to heap up earth; great, affluent; to enrich; to invest nobles with rule, to appoint to office, to confer investiture; to give a title of nobility; to seal up, to close; an envelope, a classifier of letters: COM., ¹*hung kiong tai*, ²*sing*, the high provincial officers; ³*teu*, ⁴*hung*, a rescript inclosed in boards, as a death warrant; ⁵*hung ching* to bestow titles, as the emperor does; ⁶*ngik*, ⁷*hung*, rank conferred by Heaven; ⁸*noi seng* *ek*, ⁹*hung*, one letter; ¹⁰*hung eng* to close the seals, as officers do on the 20th of the 12th month; ¹¹*hung seng* (coll. *hung p'ie*), to seal a letter; ¹²*hung sing t'iong* the records of deification; ¹³*hung so*, to shut up (a house); ¹⁴*hung sung*, to impress boats; COLL., ¹⁵*hung moang*, to (cure and) bind up eels with strings.

葑 A species of turnip or rape: ¹*hung p'ei*, rape and greens; *met.*, poor, trifling, as talent which is still available.

葷 Leeks, onions, strong-flavored vegetables; animal food: COM., ¹*hung so* meat and vegetable diet; ²*hung e* the flavor of meats; COLL., ³*hung lá sang*, ⁴*pwang ch'ai* ⁵*ch'ai* ⁶*lá sang*, ⁷*pwang hang*, meats embrace three kinds of vegetables, and vegetables three kinds of meats.

蒸 Vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables, savory odors: ¹*hung kó*,

steam from viands; odorous exhalations.

豐 A full goblet; full, abundant, affluent, copious, exuberant; rich, fertile, prolific; talented: ¹*hung teng*, an abundant harvest; COM., ²*hung hai* generous, as a feast; wealthy; plump, fleshy; ³*hung nióng*, a year of plenty; ⁴*hung moang*, abundant; full and plump, as the face; ⁵*hang hung*, the emperor Hienfung.

鄧 The capital of Wang, now Huhien in Singnan-fu in Shensi: ¹*hung tu*, a district in Chungchau in Sz'chuen, where the fire-wells occur—hence used as a synonym for hell or tophet.

蔡 A fragrant wood burned for its perfume.

棼 The beam or ridge-pole of a roof; confused, disordered, complicated; a hempen covering: ¹*te*, ²*si*, ³*si*, ⁴*hung chi*, to hatchel the silk and tangle it; *met.*, to complicate state affairs.

雰 A cold mist; hoar-frost; sleety rain: ¹*ü siok*, ²*hung hung*, drizzling rain and snow, sleet.

饋 Rice half boiled; to steam rice after boiling: ¹*hung leu* rice boiled and steamed; food thoroughly dressed.

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恐
K'ung.

Read *k'ung*; coll. *hung*, as in *hung p'a* to fear lest; *hung p'a* *i* *á* *li*, lest perchance he may come.

雲
Yün.

Clouds, fog or mist on the hills; shaded, cloudy, numerous, like the clouds; a fructifying principle: *hung 'a*, clouds and rain; *met.*, to copulate; *hung 'nu*, mother o' pearl; *hung hang* the milky way; *com.*, *hung ding*, or *hung huk*, *ding*, Yunnan China root; *k'i hung*, clouds rising; *hung chid*, or *hung pe*, or *hung tai* covered by the clouds; *hung o* a fog; *hung tai*, cloud-ladder; *met.*, literary promotion; *peu hung*, floating clouds; *met.*, uncertain, as wealth and honor; *siong hung*, propitious clouds; *hung koi* the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichau; *hung peng*, a wooden block used to beat on in temples and yamuus.

紅
Hung.

Red color, reddish, fiery, rosy, ruddy, as the complexion: used for *kung* (work); in the coll. read *eng*, q. v.: *hung luca*, the Hibiscus *rosa sinensis*, or shoe-flower; *hung tang*, red lead; *nu hung*, ladies' work; *hung 'a*, "red rain"—(poetically) falling peach-blossoms; *com.*, *hung haing* the red almond; *hung ngang*, a florid complexion; *hung hung ka sing*, a painted beauty; *coll.*, *hung ngang to pok*, *miang* a rosy-faced (beauty) usually has bad luck—gets a poor husband.

馮

A surname. Read *ping*: a horse running; to mount, to ascend; the sound of a

hard wall; to trust, to rely on; boastful; dissatisfied.

鴻
Hung.

A swan, a wild goose; *met.*, a letter-carrier, a postman; large, vast, profound; learned: *hung pieng* to send a letter by one; *hung ngang* a wild goose; *hi hung*, flying geese; *met.*, floating banners; *hung mung*, the primordial influence, or aura; the eastern horizon; *com.*, *hung cong*, great grace.

洪
Hung.

Interchanged with the last: water rising; an inundation, a deluge, a torrent overflowing; great, vast, immense; a surname: *hung huong*, a great waste, chaos; *hung chui*, a flood, the deluge of Yü; *com.*, *hung sang kio*, bridge over the Min 4 miles west of Foochow.

渾
Hun.

A roaring, dashing torrent; the noise of many waters; turbid, roily, foul; polluted, sordid, dirty; great, confused, blended; the mass, the entire, the whole of: *hung sing*, the whole body; *com.*, *hung hung*, roiled; *hung hwa* careless, doing without close scrutiny; *hung sing* (coll. *hung siang*), suitable, fitting.

渾

The noise of water, roaring of the waves. Read *huang*, as in *hwan g huang*, floating; *met.*, an even, or well-modulated, sound.

潰

Also read *hung*: a river overflowing and making streamlets; a river-bank; a river in Honan.

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虹 Used for the next: a halo near the sun; colored vapor; the rainbow—all supposed to be an impure effluence of the sky: used for *k'üung* in the coll., q. v.: *hung ngá*, a rainbow, colored vapors; *hung kio*, the arched rainbow—a poetic phrase.

訐 To quarrel, to litigate; to injure, to denounce to officers; to involve others by speaking; domestic discords; a mau's name.

焚 To burn, to light, to set on fire; to kill, to destroy: in the coll. read *hang*, q. v.: *hung hwa* to burn up, as paper ingots before idols; *hung hong*, to burn incense; com., *hung chü k'ang ü*, to burn the books and throw the scholars into pits, as Tsün did.

墳 A grave, a tomb, a tumulus; river-banks, an embankment; great, vast: *sang hung*, heaven, earth, and man; com., *hung mwo* a grave; *hung sang*, hills covered with graves; *pai hung*, to worship at the tombs; *sang hung 'ngu tiêng*, name of an ancient book—now lost. Read *hung*: a rich, loamy soil.

幘 Also read *hung*: an ornament on the bit of a bridle.

蕢 Fruitful, flourishing plants; fragrant flowers growing together; string of a bow: *hung sik*, bearing much seed; *hung chü*, hemp seed.

逢 To meet undesignedly, to fall in with, to run against; to occur; great, wide: com., *hung nging*, to meet and receive; *met.*, obsequious; *hung si*, time of meeting with, seasonable; *hung si le' k'e'* opportunely and cleverly done, as an essay; *hung niêng*, a propitious year; coll., *hung kwoi*, set days; which are the set days? *hung sang*, set days of threes—i. e., the 3d, 13th, and 23d of the month; *hung ing 'chi siok*, *sang hung wa'* on meeting people say only a little.

魂 The soul, the spiritual part of the ghost, the ethereal manes which ascends: in Changloh, and some other brogues, spoken *hong*: *'sek*, *hung*, to lose one's wits; com., *'sing hung*, the spirit or mind; *'sang hung ch'ek*, *p'a'ek*, the three ethereal, and seven animal, souls; *'hwang hung*, to revive, as one very sick; *'ling hung*, the soul, spiritual part of man; *'chieu hung*, to beckon (bring home) the soul (of one dying abroad); *'hung hi p'a'ek*, *sang* the souls flown and spirits scattered—frightened out of his wits; *'hung pok*, *ho' t'á*, the soul not cleaving to the body—a sudden fright; coll., *hung p'a'ek*, *kiang 'chau kwong t'eng*, his souls (wits) frightened off to Canton!

餠 Sort of pork balls: *hung hung*, pork balls seasoned with soy and onions, then rolled in flour and steamed.

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| 1 虹 | 8 墳 | 5 蕢 | 6 蕢 | 8 逢 | 利 | 11 失 | 13 三 | 14 還 | 16 招 | 魄 | 附 |
| 橋 | 墓 | 典 | 子 | 時 | 器 | 魂 | 魂 | 魂 | 魂 | 散 | 體 |
| 2 焚 | 4 三 | 5 蕢 | 7 逢 | 9 逢 | 10 逢 | 12 神 | 魂 | 15 靈 | 17 魂 | 18 魂 | 19 餠 |
| 化 | 墳 | 實 | 迎 | 時 | 年 | 魂 | 七 | 魂 | 飛 | 不 | 餠 |

hūng hang a fierce, cruel man; *hūng 'ch'iu*, a murderer; *hūng k'e* deadly weapons; *hūng t'ui pok*, 'ta ch'ieu' lieng, the deadly blow does not smite a smiling face; *hūng auk*, wicked, truculent; *t'ing hūng*, fierce, reckless; COLL., *hūng k'i hūng*, very malicious.

洶 The bubbling of a spring, the noise of rapid waters; the sound of tumult: *hūng ēng* gurgling of a fountain.

胸 The breast, the chest, the bosom; the mind, the heart, the feelings; the 1st character represents the breast inclosing the heart: *hūng chong 'king seu* literary, accomplished; *hūng hwai*, the feelings; Hsuing. com., *hūng tong*, the breast, as of fowls; *hūng 'mwang*, the chest puffed and hard—a medical phrase; COLL., *hūng seng*, the bosom.

掀 Also read *hieng*: to raise, to lift up; to lay hold of, to pull out; high, lofty: used in the coll. for *hieng*, q. v.: *'siu hūng hūng*, to raise the head high, as reptiles.

欣 Joy, delight, happiness; gay, jolly, delighted; pleased at getting or doing something; laughing, merry: *hūng hwang*, pleased, delighted; *hūng yong*, with pleasure; *hūng haing* in ecstasy over luck; *hūng oi* solaced.

纁 A light red produced by a trine immersion in the dye; a scarlet tint: Hsün. *'sang ik, ui hūng*, three dips make a light red.

雄 A cock bird; masculine, male of small animals, birds, and insects; courageous, martial, brave, heroic; strong, rapid, energetic, bold: com., *'ch'i hūng*, female and male; *'sing hūng*, or *'tang hūng*, brave, heroic; *'kang hūng*, unprincipled and ambitious; *'hūng chaung* burly and strong, martial; *'hūng wong*, or *'hūng wong ching*, a mineral substance of a brick-red color from Loochoo—resembles sulphur; COLL., *kiang hūng niá noi* walk a little more rapidly; *hūng hūng 'ch'iu*, spry with the hands, to do quickly.

熊 A bear, the hibernating animal: *'hūng 'chiong*, bear's palm—a delicacy; Hsiung. *hūng 'ngi sang*, Bear-ear mountains—a range in Honan; com., *'hūng 'tang*, bear's gall—a medicine.

緊 A coll. word: tight, taut, stretched; the opposite of *neung* (slack): *pek, hūng hūng t'oh*, pull it very tight.

(214) Hwa. A blossom, a flower; met., pleasure, vice; variegated, ornamental, carved; to exaggerate: the 3d is the ancient form; the 2nd also read *hwa*, q. v.: com., *'hwa 'moong*, a flower-pot; *'hwa ch'iong* (coll. Hwa. *hwa, sa*), a florist; *hwa 'wai*,

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a flower bud; *hwa paing'*, or *hwa piéng'* leaves of a flower; ¹*chai hwa*, to cultivate flowers; ²*hwa ki kwok*, the United States; *hwa ch'íd*, wasteful, lavish; *hwa 'ch'ai*, a douceur; *hwa k'wí* and *hwa siá'* the opening and falling of flowers; *hwa chong*, a flower shop; ³*hwa tang'* actors personating girls; ⁴*pek*, *hwa*, accomplished scholarship; *hwa 'ch'ó*, richly decorated with flowers; *met.*, affable; *tai'* *hwa*, to wear flowers; ⁵*hwa siáng'* floss-silk; *ch'eng' hwa*, notation of pounds and ounces on steelyards; *hwa pwo'* figured calico, chintz; ⁶*hwa hwoí'* a lottery; ⁷*hwa seng*, *COLL.*, peanuts; *hwa yong'* flower patterns; ⁸*ch'ó hwa*, artificial flowers of pith; *hwa ch'eu'* fire-works like flowers and trees; *met.*, fruitful, as a woman—term used by fortune-tellers; ⁹*t'ang hwa laung'* *chü*, a profligate, a rake; *COLL.*, *mek*, *chiu hwa*, dim eyesight; *hwa 'hwa sié' kai'* an extravagant age; *hwa sioh*, *pwo*, one flower; *hwa lak*, *lak*, or *hwa lok*, *lok*, flowers in profusion; *hwa 'ku kung* and *hwa 'ku 'pó*, male and female beggars from Nganhwui; *hwa pah*, spotted, speckled; *hwa meng'* *k'aëk*, a false face; *hwa seng' liu lioh*, gay colors, as of clothes; *hwa sang sek*, *paik*, to rattle on in talking.

畫
Hua.

Read *wa'*; *coll. hwa*, as in *hwa mi*, a large yellowish hopping bird; *hwa mi 't'ieu' ka'* the *hwa mi* hops on to the cage-bars; *met.*, restless, as a child.

化
Hua.

To change, to influence so as to alter, to transform; to melt; to digest; to convert, to pass into metempsychosis; to create; to reform; to transmute, to barter, to exchange: *com.*, ¹⁰*piéng' hwa'* to change, to reform; ¹¹*sieu hwa'* to digest (food); ¹²*k'wong' hwa'* to reform by exhortation; ¹³*kang hwa'* to transform—used for spiritual regeneration; ¹⁴*kau' hwa'*, or *hwa' tó'* to improve by instruction; ¹⁵*hwa' seng*, produced by metamorphosis, as insects and vermin; *hing hwa'* a prefecture in Fookien; ¹⁶*hwa' ngwong 'pó*, to burn mock-ingsots (to idols); *hwa' t'ang wong*, pills for phlegm; ¹⁷*hwa' k'e' 'sang*, powders to help the breathing; ¹⁸*hwa' chá*, to beg food, as priests do; ¹⁹*hwa' chiéng lu*, an urn for burning mock-money; *met.*, a spendthrift; *COLL.*, *kaéng' hwa' 'chai sioh*, *yong'* like burning paper; *met.*, to squander; *hwa' mó*, or *hwa' k'ó'* turned to nothing, burnt up, as paper; *ch'ó' hwa'* by good luck, fortunately; *chung hwa'*, or *chung chung hwa'* careless, easy, indifferent.

華
萃
Hua.

The elegance of flowers; abundance of flowers, blooming, flowery; charming; ornated, adorned; splendid, glorious; hoar-headed; a designation of China; to cut a melon in quarters: used for *hwa* (a flower), *q. v.*: ²⁰*hwa 'sin*, gray-headed; ²¹*yong hwa*, white-lead—a cosmetic; *COM.*, *hwa lá'* splendid, brilliant; *ing hwa*, glorious, glory; *ch'íd hwa*, extravagant,

1 栽 國 花 會 花 子 化 化 生 17 化 齋 20 華
 花 花 花 花 7 花 9 探 10 變 12 勸 14 教 16 化 氣 19 化 華 首
 2 花 旦 花 線 生 探 花 浪 11 消 13 感 15 化 元 寶 13 化 錢 21 鉛
 3 旗 4 筆 6 花 8 草

prodigal, as of wealth; ¹*hwa'pien*, a kind of honorary portico in front of a temple; ²*pok*, *hwa'pok*, *p'auk*, neither gaudy nor plain, the just medium; ³*hwa'tang'* a god's birth-day; ⁴*hwa'tó'sieng*, the genius *Hwa'tó* (of the Han dynasty); *met.*, a skillful doctor; ⁵*hwa'kwong tai' tá'* his Effulgence, the great emperor—title of *'ngu'hiéng*, god of thieves.

樺

⁶Hua.

Also read *hwa*: a tree of whose resinous bark links are made, also used in making eups: ⁷*hwa'chiéuk*, a bark torch.

驕

⁸Hua.

A fine steed, a good horse; of eight steeds belonging to Muh-wang, B.C. 980, one was called ⁹*hwa'liu* (Beauty).

嘩
譁

¹⁰Hua.

Clamor, noise, hubbub, vociferation: ¹¹*hióng'hua*, a confused noise, as of a row; ¹²*hwa'zyong*, hurrah; COLL., ¹³*hwa'hua'kieu'* the rustling (of leaves), noise (of rain or running water).

划

¹⁴Fa.

A boat, a pinnace; to row a boat: ¹⁵*hwa'chü*, a pinnace.

¹⁶Hwa.

A coll. word: to estimate, to calculate: *hwa'k'ang'* calculate and see; *hwa'p'uong'saung'le'* to estimate profits according to the original cost; *hwa'chiéng'ch'ék, wai*, to calculate straight and chisel out crooked; *met.*, to plan properly, but do it wrong; *hwa'tek, se'* I reckon so, it's just so.

(215)

Hwah.

Hwah. A coll. word: to joke, to jest; to riot; vicious, dissolute, dissipated: *hwa, ki'wa'* jesting; *móh, hwa,* don't jest; *k'ó'* *hwa,* to go on a spree; *p'ah, hwa,* to live riotously.

(216)

Hwai.

Hwai. A coll. word: to pass out of the mind; gone, ceased; relinquished, as a feeling of grief, resentment, &c.: *sing'hwai*, or *hwai'sing*, to pass out of mind: *'chid'sing'tu'hwai'k'ó'* this feeling is all gone; *sing'sétu' má'hwai*, can't get rid of the thought or feeling.

懷
怀

To cherish in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to carry in the womb; to embrace, to favor; to comfort; to come to; to return; ¹⁷Hwai, to put in the bosom, to store up, to lay by; to remember, to cherish, as ill will; wounded feelings; private, selfish; the heart the affections; kind thoughts of; the bosom, the lap: ¹⁸*si'hwai*, poetical taste; ¹⁹*hwai'taik*, to meditate on virtue; COM., ²⁰*hwai'niéng'* to think of, to long for; ²¹*hwai'eng'*, or *hwai't'ai*, pregnancy; ²²*hwai'pó'* to carry in the bosom; ²³*hwai'ku*, a kind of small flat drum; *hwai'hiék, che'* small fine-print books—smuggled into the examination-hall; COLL., ²⁴*hwai'pó' pi'pa'piék, tier' tang*, clasp the guitar and play another tune; *met.*, to disagree and separate.

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¹⁶懷
抱
¹⁷懷
鼓

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抱
琵琶

別
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○

淮 A large affluent of the Yellow river, which (draining the provinces of Honan and Ngan-hwui) empties into it through the Hung-tsih lake; even, equable flow: com., ¹*hwai sang*, a whitish wood—used medicinally as a tonic.

槐 A species of Cassia (coll. *hwai ch'ei'*), resembling senna (Cassia sophera and Cassia alata); the yellow flowers are used as a dye: com., ²*sang hwai*, three cassia trees; *met.*, high statesmen; ³*hwai hwa*, cassia flowers—a decoction of which gives the gold color to paper burnt before idols.

壞 To spoil, to injure, to destroy, to ruin; broken down, fallen in ruins, dilapidated; ruined, injured; spoiled, rotten, useless: Hual. com., ⁴*p'ó' hwai'* broken down; ruined, as a reputation; ⁵*pai' hwai'* to destroy, to ruin; ⁶*hwai' sēu'* to ruin one's affairs; ⁷*song hwai'* dilapidated, in ruins; ⁸*tióng hwai'* the bowels diseased, as by chronic diarrhea; COLL., ⁹*miǎng siǎng hwai' k'ó'* his reputation ruined.

(217) Hwak.

法 A rule, a law, usage; regulations, precepts; a punishment or legal infliction; an art; skill, industry; sect: com., ¹⁰*li hwak*, reason and law, reasonable; ¹¹*hwak, to'*, or ¹²*hwak, chie'* rules, regulations; ¹³*hwak, ka*, writer of accusations, a pettifogger; ¹⁴*che' hwak*, rules of writing; ¹⁵*tó hwak*, art of fencing;

¹⁶*ch'iu hwak*, handicraft, skill in; ¹⁷*hwak, suk*, or *siéng hwak*, magic arts; ¹⁸*kwok, hwak*, the laws of a country; ¹⁹*hwak, moong*, a sect; *pok, hwak*, refractory; *hwong hwak*, a way or mode (of doing); *hwak, ha'* subject to a law or rule; ²⁰*u hwak, k'ó te'* incorrigible; *hwak, ma*, weights of large money-scales; *hwak, teu*, the main-spring of a watch; COLL., *mó hwak, tek*, unavoidable, necessitated.

發 To issue, to appear; to send forth, to germinate; to cause to go; to dispatch, to throw out; to ferment; to show forth, to manifest; *met.*, the spring and summer: com., ²¹*hwak, sing*, to show pity, give in charity; ²²*hwak, leng'* or *hwak, hó'* to issue commands; ²³*hwak, pwo'* to step forward; *met.*, to gain a degree; ²⁴*hwak, sióng*, to make presents; ²⁵*hwak, k'i*, to prosper; to rise, as dough; ²⁶*hwak, ang'* to publish the names of Siutsai graduates; *hwak, kang'* to take a sweat (in fevers); *hwak, má'* to offer for sale; *hwak, chong*, to sell off pawned articles; *hwak, t'iek*, to clear off, to get rid of; *hung hwak*, to distribute, as wages or work; *hwak, sang'* to show temper; *hwak, hok*, blessed—i. e., fat, corpulent; *hwak, chai*, to grow rich; *chá hwak*, "let us jointly prosper"—said in reply to the congratulatory phrase, *hwak, chai*; COLL., *ting hwak, tek, sá'* to have a numerous posterity; *hwak, chauk*, to sprout; to come out, as sores; to show (resentment); *hwak, k'ah*, to dis-

¹淮 ³槐 ⁵敗 ⁷損 ⁹理 ¹¹法 ¹³字 ¹⁵手 ¹⁷國 ¹⁹發 ²¹發 ²³發
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pose (of goods) to foreign traders; *hwak*, *mu*, or *hwak*, 'p'u, to become moldy.

髮 Hair of the head; *met.*, herbs, trees, moss: in the coll. read *hwok*, q.v.: 'haik, *hwak*, black-haired, youth; 'pek, *hwak*, white-haired, the aged; com., 'sü *hwak*, beard and hair; 'hok, *hwak*, crane's feathers; *met.*, gray-haired; 'hwak, *kak*, "hair and nails"—applied to portions of these, as used in rites to recover the sick; 'hó *hwak*, *pok*, *ch'a*, not the least error.

伐 To destroy, to strike, to fight; to punish, to subdue, to desolate; to cut down; to brag; a meritorious deed; a go-between, to strike, as a bell or drum: 'hwak, *chói* to punish crime; 'hwak, *siéng* to boast of one's goodness; 'hwak, *ku*, to beat a drum.

閥 A door on the left; meritorious services; to set forth one's services, in which sense same as the last: *hwak*, *yok*, the side doors of a gateway; worthy services.

筏 A bamboo raft, a large ship like a raft, an ark.

罰 A peccadillo, a crime: to punish, to castigate, to flog; to fine; a fine, a forfeit: com., 'chaik, *hwak*, to punish; 'hing *hwak*, punishment; 'hwak, *chiéng*, to fine; 'hwak, *ch'iu*, a forfeit of wine; 'hwak, *hong* to mulct an officer's salary; *hwak*, *koi*, *hióng*,

make him kneel (to his wife) while an incense stick burns—as in puppet plays.

乏 Want, destitution, deficiency, failure; without, deficient; to fail; to spoil, to injure; empty, poor; fatigued: 'king *hwak*, or 'ping *hwak*, indigent, beggared; com., 'k'wok, *hwak*, destitute, in want.

猾 A boneless animal, said to get inside of tigers and gnaw them; crafty, tricky, deceitful, treacherous, lying; clever, artful, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble: 'kieu *hwak*, traitorous, false; 'hwak, *chek*, a tricky rascal.

滑 Smooth, slippery; polished, glassy, glairy, soapy; sharp, knavish, oily; flattering, cunning; to disturb; used in the coll. for free, easy; also a mode of cooking: 'kwong *hwak*, shining and smooth; com., 'hwak, *sióh*, soapstone, a medicinal mineral of a whitish color; coll., 'hwak, *p'wak*, free, liberal (in the use of money); *hwak*, *t'ong*, to cook in boiling water, as things rolled in flour.

(218) Hwang.

歡 Joyous, jocund, glad, frolicsome, gleeful, merry; to rejoice, to be pleased with: com., 'hwang 'hi, glad, pleased; to like; Hwan. 'hi *hwang* (coll. *hwang* 'hwang 'hi 'hi), jubilant; coll., *hwang* 'hi *song*, a happy funeral, as when the deceased has

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|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 黑髮 | 8 髮髮 | 5 髮甲 | 不 差 | 8 伐善 | 10 責罰 | 12 罰錢 | 14 罰俸 | 16 缺乏 | 18 猾賊 | 20 滑石 | 22 歡喜 |
| 2 白髮 | 4 鶴髮 | 6 毫髮 | 7 伐罪 | 9 伐鼓 | 11 刑罰 | 18 罰酒 | 15 窮乏 | 17 狡猾 | 19 光滑 | 21 滑潑 | 23 喜歡 |

sons and grandsons; *huang 'hi 'si*, *huang 'hi 'mó miàng*, *huang 'hi tek*, *'teng*, and *huang 'tiéng 'hi té* are phrases denoting excessive joy; *huang 'hi á' 'viéu'* to jump for joy.

燔 To roast meat for sacrifices: *'huang chiá'* to roast, as meat and liver.
Fan.

幡 A banner, a streamer with sentences on it, hung in a temple or carried in processions; a duster, a napkin; to move, to shake: *'huang yong*, forthwith.
Fan.

幡 Used for the last: a flag, a streamer; streamers in general: *'ching huang*, or *hung huang*, a banner borne at funerals.
Fan.

番 A beast's footprint; a time, a turn, a repetition of; to reckon; to change; a tribe in the South, now applied to all foreigners; used in the coll. for a dollar: *'ek huang*, once; *'liéng huang*, incessantly; com., *'huang mang*, barbarian; *'huang kwok*, foreign countries; *'huang sü*, the sweet potato; *huang sung 'p'wo*, ship-anchorage—a locality on the south bank of the Mir; *'ch'ü huang*, this time, now; COLL., *'huang näng*, (opprobriously *huang kiäng*), foreigners; *'kwong huang*, or *ch'ing huang*, an unchopped dollar; *'p'ung tö huang*, broken dollars; *'cheu huang*, the Mexican dollar; *huang shiäng 'kiäng*, fractions of the dollar; *'kaik huang*, a quarter-

dollar; *'täng huang*, dollars alloyed with copper.

墳 A grave: *'huang kang*, amid the graves; sepulchers.
Fan.

蕃 Used for the next: plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; many; to environ, to fence; to inclose: *'huang 'yéng*, plants growing luxuriantly; a numerous progeny.
Fan.

藩 A fence, a hedge; a boundary, a frontier; to inclose; to ward off, to protect; a cover for a chariot; a covered ear, in which sense the 2nd is commonly used: *'huang lié*, a fence, a wattle; *'huang ping*, a screen; *met.*, a statesman; *'tò yong ch'èäk huang*, reckless—like a goat butting a fence; com., *'huang tai*, a title of the provincial treasurer.
Fan.

藩 A dust basket or large sieve, called *'huang lö*; to hide, to cover, to shade.
Fan.

蟠 The sow-bug or woodlouse, usually found under things left long on the ground: *'läng huang ü ná*, the dragon hides in the earth; *met.*, one unable to rise or gain rank.
Fan.

膳 Meat roasted for sacrifice; remnants of a sacrifice sent to princes by the emperor: *'huang nik*, sacrificial meat dressed.
Fan.

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謹
Fan.

To bawl, to clamor, to vociferate, to cry out, to make a noise; pleased, delighted; name of an animal like a fox: used for *hwang* (glad, joyous): ¹*hwang ngó*, clamor, vociferation.

獾

A male wolf; some say, a wild boar: ²*keu hwang*, a species of jackal; ³*hai hwang*, the *Liautung* muskrat; ⁴*hwang chü*, ⁵*p'i*, beaver skin.

繙
Fan.

To spread out; to agitate or wave, as the wind does a flag; to translate, to explain; loose, fluttering, as a flag.

翻
Fan.

To fly to and fro; to return, to change; to vacillate, fickle; to revise a case; to translate books, in which sense it is commonly used for the last: ⁶*hwang ang'* to rejudge a case; ⁷*hwang hok*, vacillating; com., ⁸*hwang ik*, to translate (a book); ⁹*hwang k'iong*, or ¹⁰*hwang wa'* to retract one's word; ¹¹*hwang k'ung*, to retract statements in court; coll., ¹²*hwang chó'* to do differently; ¹³*hwang siáng*, or ¹⁴*hwang kong hwang t'iang'* to take back a promise; ¹⁵*hwang t'iong peng*, to turn over, to invert.

蹠
Fan.

A paw of a plantigrade animal, as a badger: ¹⁶*h'ung hwang*, bear's paw—esteemed a delicacy.

反
Fan.

To turn back; to turn, as the leaves of a book; to rebel, to be contrary; to combine against, opposed to; but, contrary,

again; com., ¹⁷*hwang hok*, repetition; changing; ¹⁸*sióng hwang*, opposed to; opposite, as two meanings; ¹⁹*hwang chiong*, to turn over the hand; *met.*, easily, readily; ²⁰*hwang k'oo'* to turn over, as leaves; ²¹*hwang 'pwong kwi ngwong*, to return to the original, as to principles of duty; ²²*hwang hai'* on the contrary it will be injurious; coll., ²³*hwang k'í*, to remove, as tiles from a roof; ²⁴*chó'* ²⁵*hwang*, to rebel; ²⁶*k'a è'* ²⁷*hwang t'íeng*, to scream loud enough to turn the sky over; ²⁸*hwang lí hok k'ó'* "turn to and fro"—to vacillate; ²⁹*hwang meng'* the "reverse face"; *met.*, the opposite idea; to turn a cold shoulder to one.

返
Fan.

To return, to come back, to go back: com., ³⁰*wong hwang*, to go and return; difficult; ³¹*hwang siá'* to return to one's own house.

恢

Hasty, precipitate; a passionate disposition; to regret: ³²*hwang' sing*, to be sorry for.

飯
Fan.

Used in the coll. mandarin: cooked rice, a meal; to eat: ³³*sik hwang'* (coll. mand. *ch'ih hwang'*), to take a meal; ³⁴*chó hwang'* breakfast; ³⁵*a hwang'* the second meal (of the emperor).

喚
Huan.

To call to, to call out, to call for, to bid; to name: ³⁶*shu hwang'* to call to; com., ³⁷*miáng hwang'* "her name is called"—as in the purchase-deed of a slave girl; coll., ³⁸*hwang' í chá k'ó'* call him to go with; ³⁹*hwang' tu*

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名
喚

呼
22喚

pek, sio, he who invites (another) to gamble will surely lose.

奐¹ Great; beautiful, handsome, variegated; leisurely, at ease; to take one's pleasure: 'mi, chai hwang' yong, how excellent and beautiful!

煥² The brilliance of fire; refulgent, splendid: 'hwang' yong ek, sing, brilliant and all new; 'hwang' ju ki 'iu sung, chiong, how very fine and elegant!

梵³ Name of a bonze; the country of Magadha, whence Budh came; the language of the Buddhists, Pali, or Sanscrit: 'hwang' ngü, Sanscrit; 'hwang' ing, chanting of Buddhist prayers; 'hwang' pung, a cloister.

渙⁴ A branch of the river Hwai in the east of Honan; to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; the 59th diagram, denoting dispersion: 'hwang' lang finely decorated.

汎⁵ Used for the next: to float, driven by the wind; name of a river; broad, expansive: 'hwang' ai, ch'üng' to love the multitude.

泛⁶ To float, to flow down; to transport; extensive; to spill over: 'p'eu hwang' to float; met., vague, superficial; 'hwang' chiu, to go in a boat; COLL., 'hwang' lang' shiftless; to do in a careless way.

汜⁷ Used for the last two: to overflow; to float, to fluctuate; in motion, agitated: 'hwang' lang' vast, as a deluge; 'hwang' hwang' pok, teng' agitated and undecided.

販⁸ To traffic, to deal in; to buy cheap and sell dear: com., 'hwang' hoo' to deal in goods; 'hwang' má' (coll. hwang' k'ó' má'), to sell off (goods); 'hwang' sü, siéng, to carry on a contraband trade in salt; hwang' má', ing' k'eu, to traffic in persons.

Hwang⁹. A coll. word: to act as a nurse, to suckle; to tend children: hwang' neng, to suckle; neng hwang' and kang hwang' wet and dry nurses; hwang' nié' kidng, to suckle or tend children.

Hwang¹⁰. A coll. word, as in hwang' pe' to break wind—a vile phrase used to express contempt for what another says, as in hwang' pe' wa' and hwang' nü pe'.

還¹¹ To return, to revert, to come back; to restore, to give back, to repay; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith, immediately: used in the coll. for heng and teng, q. v.: com., 'hwang' ch'iu, to strike back; 'hwang' yong, or hwang' hung, to revive, as the sick; kau hwang' ch'ing' ch'ü, to return or pay up in full; 'hwang' sü, to return to common life; to become laymen, as priests do.

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| 1 美哉奐焉 | 2 煥然一新 | 3 煥乎其有 | 4 文章梵語 | 5 梵音梵房 | 6 汎汎愛 | 7 衆浮汎汎 | 8 舟汎濫汎 | 9 汎汎 | 10 汎汎 | 11 汎汎 | 12 汎汎 | 13 汎汎 | 14 貨販賣販 | 15 貨販賣販 | 16 私鹽還手 | 17 還陽還俗 | 18 還陽還俗 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

繁
Fan.

Much, numerous, many; confused, multitudinous; a variety of affairs; a saddle-girth, in which sense also read *pwang*:

¹*Jwang ang*, over-strained politeness; com., ²*hwang kang*, much and little; ³*hwang chak*, heterogeneous, as a crowd; confused in mind: ⁴*hwang hwa*, pomp, show; ⁵*ka 'k'eu hó'* *hwang*, a numerous family.

藜
Fan.

A kind of southernwood or Artemisia, whose decoction is sprinkled on silk-worm's eggs to hasten their hatching: ⁶*hwang*

kó, a plant like celery—for pickling in winter.

凡
Fan.

All, everybody; common, vulgar, useful; generally, for the most part; the world: com., ⁷*chü hwang*, all, every; ⁸*hwang 'su 'iu*, all that there is; ⁹*'tai' hwang*, whatever, whoever; in general; ¹⁰*hwang kang*, the world; ¹¹*sü hwang*, to think of the world, as bonzes relinquishing their vows; coll., *hwang chung*, all, for the most part; *hwang sü' t'ioh, sang sü*, in all matters think thrice.

煩
Fan.

Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, heated; to trouble, to intrude on; troublesome, impertinent; grieved, sorry: com., ¹²*hwang lö*, to trouble one; annoyed; ¹³*sü' hwang*, much business perplexing one; ¹⁴*hwang 'nó*, troubled and anxious; ¹⁵*pok, nai'* *hwang*, can't hear the trouble of; ¹⁶*hwang só'* troubled and fever-

ish; ¹⁷*hwang lik*, to over-exert one's self, as after an illness.

橫
Heng.

A cross-bar; transverse, crosswise, athwart, across; perverse, grim, unreasonable; mulish, disagreeing from others; the narrowest width; unlucky, untimely, unfair; disrespectful; to cross, to go athwart: com., ¹⁸*hwang tik*, transverse and straight; ¹⁹*hwang sing hwang löng*, cross, perverse; *hwang löng*, to measure across; *hwang auk*, refractory; *hwang löng*, cross-beams; ²⁰*hwang chai*, unjust gains; coll., *hwang p'ie' tóh*, or *hwang 't'au tóh*, a long narrow table—as at the head of a hall; *hwang sai'* a kind of flute; *hwang wah*, the strokes of a Chinese character; ²¹*ta lang hwang*, across, athwart; *hwang yeu* and *hwang lak*, the transverse strip and the boarding below the plastered portions of a room; *hwang kong hwang t'ing'* to prate unreasonably; *hwang 'ni 'chü mó' p'wong'* "rice earned unjustly boils into no rice"—i. e., Heaven's curse is on injustice.

樊
Fan.

A cage; a fence, a railing; to cage, to confine: mixed: *hwang löng*, a bird-cage, *hwang lö*, a fence, a wattle; *hwang yong ngau hwang'* mixed and confused.

礬
Fan.

Mineral salts, proper for painting or dyeing; alun; to dye with alun; to tan or cure (leather) in lime and copperas: com., ²²*pah, hwang*, alun; *hwang hu*, alun ash; *hwang sioh*, alun shale;

- ¹繁 ³繁 ⁵家 ⁶繁 ⁸凡 ¹⁰凡 ¹²凡 ¹⁴煩 ¹⁶耐 ¹⁷煩 ¹⁹橫 ²⁰橫
²文 ⁴雜 ⁷口 ⁹蒿 ¹¹所 ¹³煩 ¹⁵煩 ¹⁸煩 ²¹橫 ²²橫
²繁 ⁴繁 ⁷浩 ⁹諸 ¹¹有 ¹³勞 ¹⁵惱 ¹⁶煩 ¹⁸橫 ²¹橫
²簡 ⁴華 ⁷繁 ⁹凡 ¹¹大 ¹³思 ¹⁵不 ¹⁶燥 ¹⁸直 ²¹腸 ²²礬

¹*ch'ang hwoang*, blue copperas; *'tang hwoang*, blue or green vitriol; ²*chó' hwoang*, sulphuret of iron, copperas used in dyeing black; *COLL.*, *ch'ang hwoang*, fresh (i. e. unburnt) alum; *p'úi tó k'ó' hwoang*, take the skin and dye it with alum; *hwoang p'úi taing'* a tanning shop.

桓 ¹Huan. A tree which produces hard black seeds used for beads; signboards placed between two boards before a hong; pillars before graves; posts to steady a coffin on trestles; title of defunct grandees: ²*hwoang hwoang*, a martial appearance; sorrowful; ⁴*pwang hwoang*, to advance with difficulty; (coll.) intimate.

帆 ¹Fan. A sail of a boat or a ship: ²*p'oo' hwoang*, a canvas sail; ³*k'wa' hwoang*, to hoist sail.

黉 ¹K'ang. An ancient college or gymnasium, A. D. 200, capable of accommodating 30,000 students: ²*hwoang k'ang*, rooms for study near the Confucian temple—mostly disused in Foochow; ³*cheng' hwoang k'ang*, to enter the college—be a Siutsai.

范 ²Fan. Used for the next: herbs, grass; a bee or wasp; a surname: ³*hwoang' kwang*, a bee's head.

範 ²Fan. A rule, a guide; a custom, a usage; a mold, a pattern; to imitate: ³*moo hwoang'* a pattern, an exemplar; ⁴*'hwoang' sui*, to

preserve by good rules; ¹¹*hung hwoang'* a popular custom.

幻 ¹Huan. A trick, a sleight of hand; magical arts, sorcery; apparitions, dreams, visions; false, deceptive; to delude: ²*pieng' hwoang'* magic arts; ³*'h w a n g' m o n g'* dreams, visions.

患 ²Huan. Evil, trouble, distress, calamity, misfortune; grief, sorrow, affliction; sad, unhappy, vexed; distressing, fearful; to grieve, to sorrow for or with: ¹⁶*'ü hwoang'* distress, affliction; ¹⁶*'hwo' hwoang'* calamities; *COM.*, ¹⁷*'hwoang' nang'* misfortune, troubles.

宦 ²Huan. One who serves, an officer, a servant of the crown: ¹⁸*kwang hwoang'* an officer; ¹⁹*hiong hwoang'* gentry; *hwoang' s'ü'* or *hwoang' kwang*, servants, as of the crown, eunuchs; *COM.*, ²⁰*'hwoang' nong*, salary, perquisites of office.

犯 ²Fan. To rush against; to offend, to transgress, to violate, to invade; to resist, to oppose; a criminal, a culprit; to endure, to be possessed by: *COM.*, ²¹*'hwoang' hwak*, to violate law; ²²*'hwoang' 'kwi*, or *hwoang' 'sü'*, possessed by a devil; ²³*'hwoang' 'chí'* to transgress; *hwoang' siong'* to offend the higher authorities; *hwoang' hung*, an adverse wind; *hwoang' hoi'* to violate sacred names; *hwoang' ch'üng*, to disagree with, opposed in views; *hwoang' ke'*, or *hwoang'*

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²羆 ⁴桓 ⁶帆 ⁸黉 ¹¹範 ¹³○ ¹⁵幻 ¹⁷患 ¹⁹宦 ²¹法 ²³罪

ch'èuk, to incur dislike or enmity; COLL., *hwang² pang²* taken sick; *hwang² n'ing ch'oi²* offend people's mouths—i. e., provoke them to scold.

緩² Slow, tardy, leisurely; careless, lax; easily, gradually, gently; to let things take their own way; to delay, to dawdle, to take matters easily; in the coll., to tie loosely: COM., *'hwang² kek, siong ch'á'* to help each other in emergencies; *'hwang² ping chi kié'* to wait for reinforcements; *met.*, to gain by delay, as in matters of debt, &c.; *'ti hwang²* tardily, slowly; *'k'wang hwang²* lenient, easy with, as in extending the time; COLL., *'mwong k'á'* *'i hwang² sioh, á'* just tie it loosely; *hwang² sioh, pwo'* wait a little.

豢² To rear and feed domestic animals, to bait; to give presents to, to bribe, to allure with the hope of getting favor.

(219) Hwi.

輝² Brilliant, refulgent, glorious, like the sun; to glisten: *'kwong hwi*, brilliant, glistening.

燁² Same as the last; luminous, splendid, like fire: *'taik, hwi*, illustrious virtue; *'hwi hwong*, illuminated.

暉² Like the last two: effulgent, glorious, as the sun: *'sá hwi*, slanting sunbeams; *'sik, hwi*, the evening sun.

揮² To sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away; to move; to shake; to animate; to be agitated; to point out, in which sense the same as the next: *'hwi hó*, to flourish the pencil; *'hwi k'ing*, to play the lute; *'hwi hwook*, extravagant; *'chi hwi*, a major in a Manchu corps; to point with the hand. Read *hung*, as in *'chung chung*, whole, unbroken.

搗² To rend open, to tear off; to point out; humble, unassuming: *'chi hwi*, to point out, to direct; *'hwi k'i'eng*, humble.

徽² Good, beautiful; a cord of three strands, a string; queenly garments; a kind of sash; a banner; the stops on a guitar: *'hwi ing*, fine sounds; *met.*, female reputation; COM., *'hwi chiu 'hu*, the Hwichau department in Nganhwui; *'hwi m'ek*, Hwichau ink.

翬² To fly with noise; a kind of colored pheasant; colored, adorned: *'hwi hwi*, to fly up and show the plumage; *'hwi te'* a variegated pheasant.

麾² A signal or marking flag; to make a signal, to motion to; quick, hasty: *'hwi k'eng*, to motion with the hand, as in giving orders; COM., *'hwi ha'* your honor!—term applied to a military officer.

毀² To break down, to throw down, to level, as a house; ruined, destroyed, dilapidated, fallen; abolish-

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ed, cast down; to vilify, to defame, to slander, in which sense same as the next; to deprecate calamities by prayer; to shed the teeth: com., ¹'*hwi hwai*' ruined; ²'*chiék*, *hwi*, to pull down, as an old house—term used in deeds; ³'*hwi huk*, useless, as cripples; ⁴'*hwi paung*' to backbite; COLL., ⁵'*hwi k'ó*' dilapidated; ⁶'*hwi n'èng hung mwo*' to destroy (remove) people's graves.

誼 To be angry with, to vituperate, to revile, to defame, to slander: com., ¹'*hwi paung*' to vilify, to backbite.
Hui.

燬 Fire; blazing, flaming; bright, splendid: ¹'*sie u* *hwi*, burned up.
Hui.

(220) Hwí.

灰 Ashes, ashy; lime; to plaster; to give up one's purpose, disheartened: in the coll. read *hu*, q. v.: com., ¹'*hwi hu*, a limekiln; ²'*sieu hwi*, to burn lime; ³'*hwi chwi*, whitewash; ⁴'*ping song hwi*, the red lime eaten with betelnut; ⁵'*ngüng hwi*, *chio hwi*, and *mèk*, *hwi*, are three shades of ash color; ⁶'*hwi eng*' lime-stamp—used in marking goods; ⁷'*hwi ch'ü kwa*' a coat of ash-colored rat skins; COLL., ⁸'*niéng hwi chak*, *k'au*, to plaster up an aperture; ⁹'*ch'ó*' *hwi*, darkish lime; *hwi sie*, a small trowel; *hwi piáh*, a plastered partition; *hwi sing*, or *sing hwi*, discouraged, indifferent to.

煙 To jest, to ridicule, to laugh at; a name. Read ¹'*li*: to pity; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.
Hui.

恢 Read *h'wí* in the dictionaries: great, liberal, extensive; to enlarge: ¹'*hwi huk*, to regain possession of; ²'*hwi hwi*, extensive, great.
Hui.

詼 Read *h'wí* in the dictionaries: to play with, to laugh at: ¹'*hwi chiu*, loud laughter; to ridicule; ²'*hwi hwi*, to dally and sport with.
Hui.

虺 Also read *wí*: noise, a rattling, as of thunder; tired, jaded: ¹'*hwi hwi*, the sound of rumbling thunder; ²'*ngó*' *ma hwi* *toi*, my horse is jaded.
Hui.

火 Read *hwo*; colk *hwi*: fire, flame; *met.*, quick, rapid, urgent; fiery, as the disposition: ¹'*hwi ing*, smoke; ²'*hwi k'e*' heat, caloric; ³'*hwi hu*, ashes; *hwi chüng*, or *hwi mèk*, residuum of wood, embers; *hwi yéng*' a flame; *hwi hwa*, sparks; *hwi tloh*, taken fire, lighted; ⁴'*sieu hwi*, to burn; *hwi ngó*' an oven; *hwi tó*, a steel; *hwi sioh*, flint; *hwi muí*, a paper-lighter; *ch'ü lai hwi*, lucifer matches; *hwi ngiè*' tinder; *p'ah*, *hwi*, to strike a light; *hwi t'au*, a cook; *hwi t'oi*, smoked hams; ⁵'*hwi yoh*, gunpowder; *hwi sang*' a fiery temper; *hwi p'ieu*' a hasty warrant; *sieu sing hwi chioh*, be careful of lighted candles! *hwi*

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saik, color of fire—term used by smelters; ¹*hwi k'ing*, tongs; ²*hwi ch'a*, a fireman's tongs; ³*hwi pa*, or ⁴*hwi ch'iang*, a fire-shovel; ⁵*hwi pa*, a torch; crullers; ⁶*hwi kwong*, a bamboo blower—Chinese bellows; ⁷*hwi tá* the god of fire; ⁸*ing hwi*, to catch, or set on fire; ⁹*k'i hwi*, to kindle a fire; ¹⁰*hwi sieu pauk, pauk, kieu* the fire burns with a crackling; ¹¹*tau hwi*, to leap into the flame, as insects; ¹²*hwi lung sung*, a steam-boat; ¹³*hwi sieu ch'io* a conflagration; ¹⁴*hwi yew* fire-hawks—i. e., plunderers at a conflagration; ¹⁵*mek, ch'ok, hwi*, eyes flashing fire.

伙 Read *hwo*; coll. *hwi*, as in ¹*ka hwi*, household furniture, property; ²*poong ka hwi*, to divide property, as brothers do; ³*hwi sik*, food, provisions; ⁴*hwi sik, lung*, a chow-chow basket.

夥 Read *hwo*; coll. *hwi*, as in ¹*hwi ke* or ²*hwi e* a fellow-workman; ³*hwi ke, keng*, workmen's wages.

(221) Hwo.

火 Fire, flame; to burn, to consume; heat, fever, feverish: in the coll. read *hwi*, q. v.: com., ¹*sing hwo*, heart-fire; ²*hwo ok*, fire pent; ³*hwo tuk*, fire noxious; ⁴*hwo só* fire parching; ⁵*hwo wong* (or *wai*), fire excessive; ⁶*hwo ping* (or *t'oi*), fire abated—are all medical terms referring to "the igneous element" in the system.

伙 Perhaps an abbreviated form of the next; a messmate, a comrade, a companion: read in the coll. *hwi*, q. v.: ¹*hwo t'iong*, the mate of a merchant ship—so called in Canton.

夥 A colleague, a comrade, accomplice, associate; many, numerous; a company, a party, band, society: in the coll. read *hwi*, q. v.: ¹*hwo kié* (coll. *hwo ke* or *hwo e* or *hwo e kó*), partners, fellows; ²*hwo p'wang* associates, a company; ³*ch'eng hwo*, all the partners; com., ⁴*hak, hwo*, joint partnership; coll., ⁵*hwo lá ch'ó* to work in company; ⁶*hwo lá má*, to buy in partnership.

貨 Goods, merchandize, commodities; to trade; to bribe: *hwo* *wi*, bribes; com., ¹*hwo uk*, goods; ²*hwo saik*, the quality of goods; ³*hwo ching ka sik*, "the goods genuine and price true"—a shop sign; ⁴*má* (or *paing* or *te*) *hwo* to purchase goods, to buy stock; ⁵*tu hwo* native goods; ⁶*ngü hwo* fish; coll., ⁷*ngai hwo* bad goods; ⁸*hwo tá*, or ⁹*hwo kiá* inferior goods; ¹⁰*hwo siang* the goods (are) cheap.

禾 Sometimes used for the next; growing grain, especially paddy and wheat; grain, corn; the 115th radical: ¹*hwo mek*, paddy and wheat; ²*ek, hwo seng kiu soi* one stalk bears nine heads—in a good year.

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和 Harmony, union, concord, agreement, peace after strife; mild, kindly; agreeing with, as medicine; inclined to; to agree, to be at peace, to unite, to harmonize; to go with, to join, to accompany; to conform to; in coll. mandarin, with, to: also read

hwo² q. v.: *'hwo² hai*, harmony, as in music; cordial agreement; com., *'hwo² k'e²* or *'hwo² song²* harmonious, agreeing; *'hwo² nuang²*, genial, as warmth or the weather; *'hwo² hó*, or *'hwo² ping*, or *'hwo² muk*, peaceable, on good terms; *'hwo² siong²* Buddhist priests; *'kong² hwo²*, to exhort to peace; *'hwo² yok*, a treaty of peace, an agreement; coll., *'hwo² yék²*, or *'hwo² hwo² yék²*, tepid, lukewarm; *'hwo² k'eng² song² ka²* peaceable dogs biting each other; met., two persons (instigated) to fight; *'hwo² siong² má² ch'ó² tek*, 'mwo² po² má² t'ó² tek, can neither be a priest, nor marry a wife; met., in straits—a dead lock.

盃 Also read *hwo²*: used for the last and the next: to mix and season, as cooks do; dishes to mix food in.

和 To accord, to respond, as in singing; to conciliate; to mix up, to blend, as tastes: also read *hwo²*, q. v.: *'hwo² si*, an antistrophe; to respond, as in refrains; *'kwa² hwo²* a few voices in accord; met., few agreeing or assenting; *'hwo² keng*, to season

soups; coll., *hwo² sioh*, 'sio, to write a poem on the same theme (and compare with another's).

禍 Evil, misery, suffering; calamity, adversity, sorrow, judgment, woe, more especially when beyond one's control; unhappy, unfortunate; to curse, to injure; used in the coll. for rain, as dripping down: *'hwo² huang²* adversity; com., *'hwo² hai²* evil, misery; *'chai² hwo²* judgment, calamity; *'hwo² kong*, the root of the evil; *'niá² hwo²* to stir up trouble; *'hwo² pok*, *tang² heng*, calamities come not singly.

(222)

Hwoh.

局 Read *kwoh²*; coll. *hwoh²*; to cheat, to deceive, to mislead, to entice: about as *kwoh²* q. v.: *'k'èak² í hwoh² k'ó²* deceived by him; *hwoh² k'ó² tu*, enticed to gamble; *hwoh² kwó² peng* (or *sieng²*), successfully deceived.

(223)

Hwoí.

晦 Obscure, dark; night, the close of light; the last day of the month; misty, dim: *'hwoí² ming*, obscure; com., *'hwoí² k'e²* lugubrious, unlucky.

誨 To teach, to instruct, to reiterate; to admonish, to give line upon line; to induce, to lead to, inviting: *'kai² hwoí²* to teach diligently.

1和 3和 5和 7講 9和 11寡 13禍 15災 17惹 單 局 21晦
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悔¹ To repent, to change, to regret; vexed with one's self; to explain the diagrams: *hwoí' haung'* vexed, remorseful; com., *hwoí' kai*, or *hwoí' chíi'* *kai kwo'* to repent and amend; *hwoí' sing*, compunction; COLL., *t'óí' hwoí'* to regret, to repent; *hwoí' tong ch'è*, to regret having formerly done so.

歲² Read *swoí'*; coll. *hwoí'*: a year, the new year; a year of one's age, a year old according to Chinese reckoning—the year of birth being reckoned one: *hwoí' so'* years of age; *niòh, wai'* *hwoí'* how many years old? *kwí hwoí'* how old (is the child)? *hwoí' sá'* young; *hwoí' twai' n'ng hwoí' twai'* the person is small for his age; *hwoí' pwong'* New Year's rice, as offered to heaven and earth, and to the ancestral tablet; *chó' hwoí'* (country brogue *t'iong hwoí'*) the feast on the last night of the year.

會² To collect, to assemble, to convoke, to bring or call together; to make a compact, to unite by agreement; a blending or joining; an association, a club, a society, a meeting, a cabal; a church, a congregation; a joint-stock-company; to meet, to visit; an opportunity, an occasion, a meeting; to let all know; to understand, to know: com., *hwoí' chik*, to assemble; *hwoí' ngiè'* to meet for deliberation; *seng' hwoí'* or *kau' hwoí'* a Christian church; *hwoí' sing*, or *hwoí' e'* or *hwoí'*

ngwo' to perceive, to comprehend *hwoí' iu*, fellow-members; *hwoí' kwang*, a club-house, an exchange or guild-hall; *hwoí' tóí'* to pay money through bills of exchange; to pay through another, turn a debt; *hwoí' pah*, a compellation of elder members; *hwoí' só*, wives of members; elder sisters in a church; *ki hwoí'* an opportunity; *sang hak, hwoí'* the Triad society; *mieng' hwoí'* have (merely) met, slightly acquainted; *pai' hwoí'* to visit one; *hwoí' k'wí*, Chinsz' graduates, from the 2nd to the 18th inclusive; *hwoí' ch'ing' chiu*, feast to a bride's relatives; COLL., *hwoí' t'oh*, met, assembled; *hwoí' meng'* to meet face to face; *hwoí' kwo' lau*, have met, as new friends; *mó' li hwoí'* dull, stupid; *hwoí' t'au* and *hwoí' k'a*, the manager and members of a club.

繪² To embroider, or adorn in colors; to paint, to draw, to sketch; also the thrums left in weaving; red colored threads: *hwoí' wa'* to sketch, to paint; *hwoí' tu*, to draw plans or maps.

潰² To run in drops; to separate, to disperse; water flowing in a race-way; roaring surges; enraged, vehement: *hwoí' hoang'* enraged, as a mob; *hwoí' pai'* dispersed, broken, as troops.

匯² Water gurgling and eddying, a whirlpool; the first also means a vessel or utensil: *sèu' chú hwoí'* *ch'ang*, the Four Books with all the comments.

¹悔 ²悔 ⁴若 ^歲歲 ^昧昧 ⁸會 ¹⁰教 ¹²會 ¹⁴會 ¹⁶會 ¹⁸會 ²⁰繪
^罪罪 ^心心 ^千千 ^歲歲 ^大大 ^集集 ^會會 ^友友 ^會會 ^嫂嫂 ^魁魁 ^面面 ^繪繪
^改改 ^歲歲 ^歲歲 ^大大 ^做做 ^會會 ^會會 ^會會 ^拜拜 ^會會 ^繪繪 ^潰潰
^過過 ^數數 ^幾幾 ^伙伙 ^歲歲 ^議議 ^意意 ^兌兌 ^會會 ^着着 ^盡盡 ^亂亂

閘² The outer gate of a market; the gate of a street leading to a market; a road: ¹*k'wang hwoi*² a street gate.
Hui.

讀² To stop in the middle, to stop suddenly; to understand; to deceive; to translate; to turn round, to arrange; to rouse, to call together.
Hui.

瞶² Read *koi*² in the dictionaries: lack-luster eyes, a dull vision; eyes weak from the wind.
Hui.

聵² To be deaf, born deaf: ²*lung hwoi*² entirely deaf.
Hui.

憤² Troubled, moved, anxious, disturbed; stupid, lethargic: ¹*hwoi*² *hwoi*² or ⁴*hwong hwoi*² harassed, confused in mind.
Hui.

蹟² As in ¹*hwoi*² *mieng*² to wash the face.
Hui.
(224) Hwok.

忽² A single floss of silk; the smallest fraction in notation, a millionth; to forget, to disregard, to make light of; to extinguish; neglectful; suddenly, abruptly, unexpectedly, all at once: ⁶*k'ing hwok*, to slight; com., ¹*hwok*, *liok*, negligently, cursorily; ¹*hwok*, *yong*, or ¹*hwok*, *yong kang*, suddenly, abruptly; ¹⁰*lie*, ¹⁰*si hwok*, the smallest fractions in notation.
Hu.

惚² Minute; abstruse, inexplicable; that which dazzles or flutters the mind.
Hu.

搨² To clear away, to brush off dust; to take up refuse. Read *k'auk*, to slap, to strike, to push.
Ho.

擢² To turn the hand back, to beckon, motion to one: ¹¹*hwi hwok*, extravagant.
Ho.

笏² A tablet of ivory, bamboo, gem, or wood, used at audiences in former times; designed for making memoranda, and afterward used as ornaments; they were held before the breast: ¹²*chek*, *hwok*, to hold the tablet; com., ¹³*nga hwok*, an ivory tablet—used by Taoists, and in theatricals.
Hu.

霍² A violent distemper; disorder of the stomach, vomiting: ¹⁴*hwok*, *wang*² vomiting and purging, cholera, bilious colic.
Ho.

霍² Used for the last: speed, celerity, agility; a surname; a range of mountains in Hupeh: ¹⁶*hwi hwok*, aroused hastily, precipitate; ¹⁶*hwok*, *sang*, a mountain range in Hupeh—the Atlas of China.
Ho.

藿² Leaves of pulse, used as food; greens in general: ¹⁷*la hwok*, greens; com., ¹⁸*hwok*, *hieng*, *Betonica officinalis*—used in colic and headache.
Ho.

髮² Read *hwak*; coll. *hwok*, as in ¹⁹*tau hwok*, the hair of the head.
Fa.

獲² To seize, to take hold of, to grasp in the hand, to secure. Read *wa*² or
Ho.

- ¹閘 ²讀 ³瞶 ⁴憤 ⁵蹟 ⁶忽 ⁷忽 ⁸忽 ⁹然 ¹⁰然 ¹¹擢 ¹²執 ¹³笏 ¹⁴霍 ¹⁵霍 ¹⁶霍 ¹⁷藿 ¹⁸藿 ¹⁹藿
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hwa': a trap or snare for wild beasts. Read *ho'*: to spread abroad, to divide.

濶

Rain flowing in torrents; rushing streams; waters boiling and bubbling: *'ho' hwook*, a house with deep recesses. Read *ho'* as in *noo' ho'* diffused, as doctrines.

穫

To cut grain, to reap the fields; a harvest, a reaping: *'ch'iu hwook*, the autumn harvest; *'ngie'* *hwook*, to reap grain.

鑊

A measure, a marking-line; to adjust by a line; to measure by a rod or line.

鑊

A large round pan or boiler without feet, called *'ting hwook*; to bore, to chisel or engrave.

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Hwong.

方

Square, cornered, angular; a place, a region, a side; manner, art, rule, means; correct, regular; then, thereupon, in that case, in consequence of; towards, to; like; to compare, to lay together; to possess; a prescription; a thin board; a written list of vassals: *'hwong ch'ia'*, then, consequently; com., *'sëü'* *hwong*, the four points of the compass, everywhere; *'hwong hiong'* facing towards, the direction; *'te'* *hwong*, a place, a situation, employment; *'ngu hwong chak*, *ch'ü*, resorted to from all quarters, as a central place; *'pi hwong*, to illustrate, as by parables; *'tai'* *hwong*, liberal; *'hwong hwoak*, the mode of doing; *'hwong sui*, the circuit, the

bounds of; *'k'ung hwong hing*, a name for copper cash; *hwong t'ük*, "angular bamboo"—said to grow at *'Hwong 'kwong ngang* near Yungfu; *heng hwong piéng'* to do good, to bestow charity; *hwong t'iong'* a Buddhist monastery; *met.*, the abbot; coll., *hwong chiäng'* squarely, in exact position; *hwong t'au k'wo*, square-toed boots.

坊

A neighborhood; a street, a lane, an alley; a burg, a country house, a shop; an arched gateway, an honorary portal; used for *hwong* (to guard, to obstruct): com., *'sioh hwong*, a stone arch or gateway; *'chü hwong*, a bookstore; *'chiék, hau' hwong*, portals to chaste and filial widows; *'paik, seu' hwong*, portal to a person (about) a hundred years old; coll., *'k'ie'* *hwong*, to erect an honorary portal.

芳

Fragrant, odorous; *met.*, agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent: *'kung hwong*, a large collection of flowers; *'hwong 'chi*, fragrant plants; com., *liu hwong paik, sie'* to transmit a virtuous (reputation) to all coming time.

祊

Also read *hwong*: a sacrifice to the manes within the gates of the ancestral hall; the area within the gateway; to sacrifice to the manes on two successive days.

枋

A wood used by cartwrights and shipwrights; the white board used by fishermen to entice fish:

¹ 獲 ⁸ 刈 ⁵ 方 ⁷ 方 ⁹ 五 ¹¹ 比 ¹² 方 ¹⁴ 方 ¹⁵ 石 ¹ 節 ²⁰ 羣
² 獲 ³ 穫 ⁴ 且 ⁶ 向 ⁸ 方 ¹⁰ 方 ¹¹ 方 ¹² 法 ¹⁴ 廣 ¹⁵ 坊 ¹ 孝 ²⁰ 芳
³ 秋 ⁴ 鼎 ⁶ 凶 ⁸ 地 ¹⁰ 雜 ¹¹ 大 ¹² 方 ¹⁴ 巖 ¹⁵ 書 ¹ 坊 ²⁰ 豈
⁴ 穫 ⁵ 鑊 ⁶ 方 ⁸ 方 ¹⁰ 處 ¹¹ 方 ¹² 園 ¹⁴ ○ ¹⁵ 坊 ¹ 百 ²⁰ 坊 芷

kau, to seek friendly alliances, as by inquiry.

舫 Fang. A steersman, a pilot; a flat-boat, a raft; a galley of fifty men: 'wa' hwong, a carved or ornamented boat. Read hwong: two vessels side by side, a double canoe.

紡 Fang. To spin, to twist into threads, to twine; lines, threads, cords; to suspend, to tie up: 'hwong chek, to spin, to weave; COM., 'hwong tiu, reeled pongee; 'hwong tiu sang, a pongee robe.

彷彿 Fang. Like, resembling; seen indistinctly, seeming, dreamy: 'hwong hwong, timid, undecided; COM., 'hwong hok, somewhat like; COLL., 'hwong hok, kiang chiä kwo' seen indistinctly as he passed by.

倣 Fang. Used for the last: like to, seeming; to imitate, to copy; a model, a copy: 'siang hwong, much alike, similar; COM., 'hwong yong' to copy the form or pattern; 'mwo hwong, to follow the model; COLL., 'hwong i yong' imitate him; 'hwong chiä sek, or 'hwong chiä p'wo, follow this form or fashion.

恍 Huang. Interchanged with hwong (fluttered): wild, mad; fluttered, disturbed, unable to collect one's thoughts: 'hwong hwok, Huang. perturbed, half-crazy.

幌 Huang. A curtain, a screen for the light; an ancient ornament for the head.

贖 K'uang. Sometimes read hwong': to give, to bestow (said by the recipient): ... 'hwong, to give in kindness; 'haiu' hwong, to bestow abundantly.

昉 Fang. The first light of the morning; clear, bright; met., perspicuous, as an essay; to begin, the commencement; just at the time of, to occur, to happen.

況 K'uang. Cold water; to compare, comparison, illustration; to add to, to increase; a time; here; present, now: usually read hwong', q. v.: 'king hwong, time, period; 'hwong e' the state of the times.

放 Fang. To reject; to let off, to let go; to extend, to liberate, to loose; to lay down; to indulge, to relax, to dissipate; to scatter; to open out; to accord: in the coll., a last; to stretch with a last; in the coll., also read pong', q. v.: 'hwong' tang, daring, reckless; 'hwong' te' to place; COM., 'hwong' sèu' dissolute, disorderly, impudent; 'hwong' kwong, to emit light, as fire-flies; 'hwong' kó' "open for accusation", as set days in a magistrate's court; 'hwong' seng, let (animals) loose to live, as Buddhists do; hwong' seng hwoi' voluntary clubs (who buy animals) to "let them live"; COLL., 'á hwong' a shoe-last; mó' hwong' a cap-block; hwong' á, to stretch

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shoes; ¹*hwong* ²*twai* (or ³*k'wang*), stretched larger; *hwong* ⁴*pauk*, burst in being stretched. Read ⁵*hwong*: to imitate, to follow; to reach to; great, as in ⁶*hwong* ⁷*hüng*, great merit.

况 More, moreover, further: sometimes read ⁸*hwong*, q. v.: com., ⁹*king* ¹⁰*hwong* the times, one's prospects; ¹¹*hwong* ¹²*ch'ia*, still more; ¹³*hó hwong* how much more?

Hwong. A coll. word: a boil: ¹⁴*sang hwong* to have boils; ¹⁵*hwong* ¹⁶*sang sioh*, ¹⁷*sing*, to have boils over the whole body; ¹⁸*hwong* ¹⁹*pauk*, the boil has burst.

皇 High, exalted, supreme, honorable, imperial; beautiful, fine, excellent; an autocrat, a monarch, a potentate, an emperor; Heaven; to act right; to go and come; quick, rapid: sometimes used in books for *hwong* (the female phenix): ²⁰*hwong* ²¹*k'ó* and ²²*hwong* ²³*pi*, deceased father and mother—now called ²⁴*siéng* ²⁵*k'ó* and ²⁶*siéng* ²⁷*pi*; com., ²⁸*hwong tá* the emperor; ²⁹*hwong* ³⁰*haiw* the empress; ³¹*hwong* ³²*ch'ing*, the Imperial Pure (dynasty)—used in the dates of tablets; ³³*hwong* ³⁴*siong* His Imperial Majesty; ³⁵*hwong* ³⁶*hi*, the imperial concubines; ³⁷*hwong* ³⁸*tiéng* ³⁹*haiw* ⁴⁰*'u*, High Heaven and Earth; ⁴¹*t'ai* ⁴²*siong* ⁴³*hwong*, the father of the emperor; ⁴⁴*hwong* ⁴⁵*ong*, imperial favor; ⁴⁶*hwong* ⁴⁷*ch'ing* ⁴⁸*kwok*, ⁴⁹*ch'ek*, the imperial kindred; ⁵⁰*sang* ⁵¹*hwong*, the three emperors, Fuhí, Shinnung, and Huangte; COLL.,

hwong tá ⁵²*ch'oi* (or ⁵³*wa*) ⁵⁴*k'üik*, ⁵⁵*sih*, ⁵⁶*sing*, "an emperor's mouth and a beggar's body"—he talks big but is dressed meanly! ⁵⁷*hwong tá* ⁵⁸*o*, ⁵⁹*chiéng má* ⁶⁰*'má tek*, ⁶¹*wang* ⁶²*wang* ⁶³*swoi* the emperor has money but can't buy myriads of years to live.

惶 To sob; *hwong* *hwong*, bitter crying, to wail, as a child; the harmony of drums and bells; ⁶⁴*hwong* ⁶⁵*ak*, clamor, hubbub.

惶 Undecided, hesitating: ⁶⁶*hwong* ⁶⁷*hwong*, or ⁶⁸*pong* ⁶⁹*hwong*, timid and irresolute; to go back and forth, as if one had lost his way.

凰 The female of the phenix, a fabulous bird: ⁷⁰*hong* ⁷¹*kiu* ⁷²*hwong*, the phenix seeks his mate; *met.*, marriage; com., ⁷³*hong* ⁷⁴*hwong*, the male and female phenixes.

遑 Leisure, vacant time, disengaged; indifferent: ⁷⁵*mok*, ⁷⁶*kang* ⁷⁷*hék*, ⁷⁸*hwong*, does not dare to be idle; ⁷⁹*pok*, ⁸⁰*hwong*, busy, no leisure.

隍 An empty ditch, a dry moat or fosse around a city; *met.*, the municipal guardian—an idol god: ⁸¹*sing* ⁸²*hwong*, the city moat; com., ⁸³*siéng* ⁸⁴*hwong* ⁸⁵*mieu* the palladium or municipal temple—in every walled, or district, city.

湟 A river in Kansuh, a tributary of the Ta-t'ung and Yellow rivers, near Sining-fu; cold water; a turbulent torrent.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 放 | 3 况 | 5 皇 | 7 先 | 9 皇 | 11 皇 | 13 皇 | 后 | 國 | 17 徬 | 19 莫 | 20 城 |
| 大 | 且 | 考 | 考 | 帝 | 親 | 妃 | 土 | 戚 | 徨 | 敢 | 隍 |
| 2 景 | 4 何 | 6 皇 | 8 先 | 10 皇 | 12 皇 | 14 皇 | 15 皇 | 16 惶 | 18 鳳 | 或 | 廟 |
| 况 | 况 | 妣 | 妣 | 后 | 上 | 天 | 親 | 呷 | 凰 | 遑 | ○ |

煌 A great blaze; splendid, bright, luminous, glorious: ¹*mìng sing hwong* ²*hwong*, the brilliant stars; ³*hwi hwong*, effulgent.

惶 Fear, apprehension, tremor; terror, dread, awe: ¹*hwong k'üing*, fearful; COLL., *kiäng hwong*, apprehensive, frightened.

蝗 The locust: ¹*hwong cha'* the migratory locust—styled ²*hwong chai*, plague of locusts; ³*ang' hwong*, drought and locusts.

園 A garden, a yard, an orchard, an enclosure for flowers or vegetables; imperial sepulchers; used on shop signs in the sense of a fine establishment: ¹*hwong ei'* gardens and parks; COM., ²*ch'ai' hwong*, a vegetable garden; ³*hwong jing*, a gardener; ⁴*hwong ting*, a summer house; ⁵*hwong chu*, the rent of a garden; COLL., *hwong ong'* a sort of garden-greens.

防 A bank, a levee, a dike; a defense, a screen; to guard against, to keep off, to defend; to repress, to prohibit, to provide against: in the coll. read *hong*, q. v.: COM., ¹²*hwong tu*, to guard, as soldiers; ¹³*hwong ch'ek'*, to watch against thieves; ¹⁴*hwong pe'* to be ready for, on one's guard; ¹⁵*hwong siu*, to protect; ¹⁶*hwong jung*, medicine for flatulency; COLL., *hwong tek*, *king*, to keep strict watch; *hwong má' teu'* unable to guard against or prevent.

妨 An impediment, an obstacle, a hindrance; to injure: ¹⁷*hwong ngai'* an obstacle; COM., ¹⁸*hwong hai'* a troublesome, or dangerous, impediment; ¹⁹*hó hwong*, how can it obstruct or do harm! ²⁰*pok, hwong*, or ²¹*u hwong*, no hindrance, harmless.

磺 Also read *wong* in the dictionaries: the ore of metals; firm, strong; native sulphur: ²²*tung hwong*, copper ore; COM., ²³*liu hwong*, Loochoo sulphur.

魴 The bream; a thin, broad fish of a greenish-white color, having small scales; its tail is said to turn red from fear or excessive exertion; a species of bream, common at Canton—is a foot long.

鯨 The sturgeon; a species found in the river Yang-tsz is of great size.

篁 A species of bamboo with a white bark and joints close together; the wood is used for boats and musical reeds; a grove or cluster of bamboos.

防 A coll. word, as in *hwong swi*, or *hwong ch'wi*, a medicinal herb (coriander?), a decoction of which is used to "bring out the measles."

防 A coll. word: oppressed with cares, hurried: *hwong hék*, panting with the hurry; *yá hwong sioh, lau*, excessively driven indeed! *chó' ma hwong*, distracted with many cares.

- 1明 2輝 4蝗 6旱 8菜 10園 12防 14防 16防 18妨 20不 22銅
 星 煌 蝗 蝗 園 亭 堵 備 風 害 妨 橫
 煌 3惶 5蝗 7園 9園 11園 13防 15防 17妨 19何 21無 23硫
 煌 恐 災 圍 丁 賊 守 礙 妨 妨 橫

遠 Read *wong*; coll. *hwong*: distant, far off; a superlative, very, much, extremely: *Yüan*. *'hwong² k'ëung²* far and near; *'hwong² t'io²* a long road; *hwong² t'oi²* a remote place; *lié² tek², hwong²* far separated; *ch'a tek², hwong²* very different from; *nik², ch'i² tong hwong²* the days (seem) long, as from loneliness; *'hwong² k'ang²* to look at from a distance; *ch'a pok², t'ó hwong²* about the same distance, as two routes; *hwong² hwong² kong² k'i² t'au²*, to begin speaking at a distance (from the real point); *hwong² t'ioh², ch'iéng² t'i k'ëung² t'ioh², ngang² seng²*, (search for it) a thousand miles off (yet find it) before your eyes.

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衣 Clothes, specially those for the body; a case or wrapper, a cover; the husk of cocoanuts; the 145th radical: also read *e'* q. v.: *'pek², i²* (coll. *pah², sing²*), students; com., *'i² siong²*, or *'i² huk²*, clothes; *'ü² i²*, rain garments; *'i² ka²* (also spoken *'ü ka²*) a clothes-horse; *'i² sik²*, clothing and food; *i² tai²* the umbilical cord; *'i² siäng²* sewing-silk; *'ning² i²*, pictures of garments on paper, burnt to the miserable dead; *'seu² i²*, a shroud; coll., *i² siong² k'á²*, the skirts; *i² siong² p'á²* a lap made by holding up the skirt; *i² sang² tang² lü²* (or *l'ü²*), the clothes ragged and dirty; *'i² siäng² ch'a ch'aung² á²* *ch'a hung²*, garments lacking (only) an inch, and shoes (only) a tenth—*scil.*, do not fit well.

依 To rely on, to trust to; to agree, to conform to; as, according to: *'i² hi²*, like, similar; *'i² lai²* to rely on; com., *i² nu²*, as you like; *'i² chüng²*, to conform to (his wishes).

伊 He, she, it; an initial particle, only, because, that; a surname: *'i² teng²*, they, them; com., *'i² äng²*, a famous statesman of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1766; coll., *'i² kau², n'ëng²*, they all; *i² ch'ü² n'ëng²*, that person; *i² ch'ó² i² se²* he acts in his own peculiar way.

呷 To smile in bitterness, to moan: *'auk², i²*, a loud, forced laugh; *i² ngu²*, the hum (of children reading).

噫 The tone of indignation, surprise, dissatisfaction; for shame! alas! groans, dolor; to belch; *'i² hi²*, to sigh.

猗 A fierce dog; extended, continuous; flourishing; to exclaim in praise, good! fine! an interjection; to add to, to depend on: *i² i²*, fine, flourishing.

犄 Often read *k'í²*: a kind of ox with diverging horns: also the same as the last: strong, fierce, as a dog; to display; long, extended; to rely, to depend on; an interjection, oh! ah!

洩 Name of a river in Honan province, a branch of the river Loh; it runs through Sung-hien in Honan-fu.

- 1 遠 8 遠 5 衣 7 雨 9 衣 11 冥 13 衣 鞋 稀 從 尹 20 噯
 2 近 3 看 4 裳 6 衣 10 食 12 衣 差 15 依 17 伊 19 伊 21 呷
 9 遠 4 白 0 衣 8 衣 10 衣 12 壽 衣 差 分 賴 等 各 21 噯
 2 路 1 衣 6 服 8 架 10 線 12 衣 寸 14 依 16 依 18 伊 19 伙 21 噯

漪 ^{Yi.} Ripples on water, the curling lines made by water in gentle motion.

醫 ^{Yi.} To heal, to cure; medical, medicine; in the coll. also used for *mwok*, q. v.: com., ¹*i seng*, a physician; ²*i kwang*, a dispensary, a hospital; ³*i te* to cure; ⁴*kwang i*, an officer's physician; ⁵*sing i*, a skillful physician; ⁶*ung i*, a quack, a charlatan; ⁷*heng i*, to practice medicine.

鷺 ^{Yi.} A blue and white duck, which frequents the seashore in flocks, and foretokens storms by flying inland; also said to fly to and fro with the tides.

阿 ^{Ho.} Read *o*; used for the coll. *i*: a common appellative prefix: also read *ak*, q. v.: ¹*i tiä*, father! ²*i ma*, grandma! ³*i chiä*, elder sister!

以 ^{Yi.} By, with; for, that; in order to, to the end that; a reason, the cause by which, using, taking; and; next, at, according to; preceded by *su*, therefore, wherein, that by which, thereby; succeeded by *ui*, deeming, to consider, to regard as; preceded by *hó*, how? how could? often a sign of the accusative, from, to, in: ¹*pok*, *i*, not deem or regard as; com., ²*k'ó i*, suitable, will answer; ³*i chieng* (coll. *i seng*), formerly; ⁴*i siong* the preceding; *ngwai i ngwó* besides me; *su i yong*, wherefore, wherein; ⁵*i te* so that; *i k'eu ong sing*, "with the mouth

ask the heart"—consult your own feelings.

苡 ^{Yi.} The purslane (*Plantago*): ¹*e' i* (coll. *e' ni*), pearl-barley.

爾 Luxuriant, growing rank; flourishing vegetation.

爾 ^{Urh.} Thou, you, your; flourishing; a final particle, denoting that the subject is not of much consequence; also forms adverbs: ¹*säk*, *i*, suddenly; ²*i teng*, you all; ³*nai i*, it is thus, just so.

邇 ^{Urh.} Near, next to, at hand; approaching both in time and place; to reach, to come towards, to approach: *mik i*, friendly; ¹*i lai*, until now, near (in time).

倚 ^{Yi.} To rely on, to lean upon or against; trusting in, to depend on, to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a fulcrum, a support: in the coll. read *ai*, q. v.: ¹*i lai* or *i paung* to depend on; ²*p'ieing i*, partial.

騎 ^{Yi.} The sides of a chariot; place in a war-car where the weapons are placed.

已 ^{Yi.} At the beginning of a sentence, stopped, finished, just done, already, past; sign of the perfect; to terminate; to decline, to put away, to reject; as a final, excessive, no more: com., ¹*i king*, has, already has; ²*i wong*, past, done; ³*i seng* excessive, too

1 醫 8 醫 5 神 7 行 9 阿 11 不 13 以 15 以 17 條 19 邇 21 偏 23 已
生 治 醫 醫 媽 以 前 致 爾 來 倚 往
2 醫 4 官 6 庸 8 阿 10 阿 12 可 14 以 16 惹 13 乃 20 倚 22 已 24 已
館 醫 醫 爹 姐 可 上 苡 爾 賴 經 甚

much: 'i kwo' sing, has past, is over, as a business.

^{Y.} A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'i 'a, to break in two; 'i 'u, to brandish, as the hands or weapons.

圮 ^{Yi.} A bridge; the bank near a bridge; an embankment: also read 'ki, q. v.

柂 ^{Yi.} Also read 'iè and 'ch'ié: to split wood with the grain; to fall down; name of a wood used for inner coffins, on account of its durability.

栢 ^{Yi.} A king-post or girder on the top of a pillar, to support the roof; a kind of chestnut; a fungus or Peziza, called 'chié 'i.

櫛 ^{Yi.} Also read 'iè: a clothes-horse: 'i 'i, a rack for clothes, which the sexes must not use together.

怡 ^{Yi.} Harmony, concord; pleased with each other, as brothers and friends; joyful, satisfied: 'hing tá' 'i 'i, fraternal joys.

貽 ^{Yeh.} Interchanged with the next: to confer, to bestow, to bequeath; to induce or bring on one's self; to cause: 'i ngwo' to induce by an error; com., 'i hai' pok, 'ch'iénng, to injure deeply, as by a vicious example.

詒 ^{Yi.} To hand down, to bequeath, to leave to, to communicate to posterity; to present to; mutual deception; to ridicule; to act

so as to be despised. Read 'ai' to defraud or insult. Read 'tai: weary; remiss, negligent.

訑 ^{Yeh.} Also read 'iè: self-sufficient, assuming, arrogant; shallow-minded; to despise, to look down on, to insult; verbose, to brag.

夷 ^{Yi.} Even, arranged; to equalize, to level; to wound, to kill; to cut grass; great, ample; to class, to sort; contented, pleased; remote, distant, foreign; a tribe in the west, now applied to all foreigners who do not speak Chinese, barbarians in the sense of the Greek barbaroi: 'i 'sióng, to wound; 'i 'ing, or 'i tik, a foreigner.

洩 ^{Yi.} Mucus or a running from the nose: 'ung 'i, name of a marsh in Shansi.

洏 ^{Urh.} Warm or hot water; flowing tears: 'liéng 'i, incessant weeping.

姨 ^{Yi.} A wife's sister; maternal aunts: com., 'mu 'i, a maternal aunt; 'i 'hu, maternal aunt's husband; husband of a wife's sister; 'i 'ma, and 'i 'kung, grandmother's sister and sister's husband; 'i 'nióng, term for concubines.

痍 ^{Yi.} A wound; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to injure; distressing to the mind, wounded in feeling.

而 ^{Urh.} The whiskers; a copulative conjunction, and, also, together; and yet, even; a disjunctive, but, yet,

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 已 | 2 芝 | 4 兄 | 5 貽 | 不 | 7 夷 | 8 夷 | 9 夷 | 10 温 | 11 連 | 18 姨 | 15 姨 |
| 過 | 栢 | 弟 | 悞 | 淺 | 傷 | 人 | 狄 | 洩 | 洏 | 夫 | 公 |
| 身 | 3 衣 | 怡 | 6 貽 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 12 母 | 14 姨 | 16 姨 |
| ○ | 櫛 | 怡 | 害 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 姨 | 媽 | 孃 |

contrariwise; still, as; used for the person spoken to, thou; an initial particle; the 126th radical: ¹‘i *king i haiu* now and henceforth; ²‘i ‘i, a final phrase, denoting “that and nothing else”; COM., ³‘i *ch’ia*, moreover; ⁴‘i *hwong* still further, much more.

𠵼 The sides or corners of the mouth; to close, or [‘]Urh. purse up, the mouth; to sip.

輜 A funeral car, a hearse.

𩺰 The spawn, the young of fish.

蛇 A wriggling gait; to stroll, to saunter: in the following senses, usually read *sié*; a snake, serpent, serpentine; subtle, malicious; the constellation Hydra.

迤迤 Also read ‘i and *sié*: to go by the side of the road: [‘]i *li*, to walk sidewise, lounging.

兒 A boy, an infant, a male child; infantile, feeble; a suffix to nouns in the Court dialect: [‘]‘*hai i*, a boy; [‘]‘i *nü*, children; COM., [‘]‘*sieu i*, my son; [‘]‘i *hié* (like) child’s play, as a thing done carelessly; [‘]‘i *ta*, cutch.

𠵼 Forced laughter, unwilling compliance; loquacious: in the coll. read *é* and *é*, q.v. Read *wa*: the prattle of children.

飴 Sweet cakes; sugared, sweet, pleasant; to feed: [‘]‘*hang i*, (like) taking a sugared cake in the mouth —so filial duty is pleasing to a parent.

頤 The chin, the sides of the mouth; one of the diagrams; to nourish, to feed: [‘]‘*ki i*, an old man who waits to be fed.

匜 A pitcher or goblet with a handle and spout; a water-pot or basin: [‘]‘*chié i*, wine and water pitchers.

彝 A tripod or vase used in temples for libations; a constant rule or law, an invariable principle; constant, common: [‘]‘*si siong*, the (five) constant virtues; COM., [‘]‘*u i sang*, the Bohea hills.

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椅 Also read *i* and ‘i in the dictionaries: a kind of hard wood, used in cabinet-work; a chair, a couch: COM., [‘]‘*kung chó* ‘*ie*, an arm-chair; [‘]‘*ik, pwo* ‘*ie*, straight-backed chairs—without arms; [‘]‘*ie kwang*, the rounds of a chair; [‘]‘*ie ük*, or [‘]‘*ie taing* a chair-cushion; COLL., ‘*ie tau* and ‘*ie teu*, short and long benches; ‘*ie kiäng*, a small chair, a cricket; ‘*ma hok, ie*, a square stool; [‘]‘*ma chak, ie*, a folding chair; ‘*ie* “shoe-chair” —the chair occupied by ladies in dressing their feet; ‘*ie kiäng teu*, a sort of small mountain-sedan.

縊 The warp of cloth; to hang, to strangle one’s self: ‘*ie* ‘*si*, strangled to death.

1 而 2 今 3 而 4 後 5 而 6 而 7 况 8 而 9 且 10 孩 11 兒 12 兒 13 兒 14 兒 15 茶 16 舍 17 兒 18 茶 19 兒 20 戲 21 兒 22 舍 23 兒 24 茶 25 舍 26 兒 27 茶 28 舍 29 兒 30 戲 31 兒 32 茶 33 舍 34 兒 35 戲 36 兒 37 茶 38 舍 39 兒 40 戲 41 兒 42 茶 43 舍 44 兒 45 戲 46 兒 47 茶 48 舍 49 兒 50 戲 51 兒 52 茶 53 舍 54 兒 55 戲 56 兒 57 茶 58 舍 59 兒 60 戲 61 兒 62 茶 63 舍 64 兒 65 戲 66 兒 67 茶 68 舍 69 兒 70 戲 71 兒 72 茶 73 舍 74 兒 75 戲 76 兒 77 茶 78 舍 79 兒 80 戲 81 兒 82 茶 83 舍 84 兒 85 戲 86 兒 87 茶 88 舍 89 兒 90 戲 91 兒 92 茶 93 舍 94 兒 95 戲 96 兒 97 茶 98 舍 99 兒 100 戲

謚 The results of conduct; a name or honorary title given after death; a posthumous title, an epitaph; a memoir or eulogy of the dead: 'ié' *hwak*, the rule or mode of bestowing posthumous titles.

殮 To kill, to put to death, to exterminate; to overhang, to cover, to bury.

饑 Used for the next: cooked rice spoiled by mold; a harsh, sour taste.

噎 The second also read *yéng*: a stoppage in the throat; unable to swallow, choking; a hiccough, a sobbing.

曠 Cloudy and windy; the sun obscured and almost hid by the clouds.

臞 Poor, lean, meager; cadaverous, emaciated.

翳 A feather fan or screen, a flabel; to screen, to intercept; to seclude from observation, to keep close; to repress; to destroy; an obscurity in the eyes; trees dying; a fabulous pheasant.

醫 A disease of the eye, a cataract, called 'chiong' *ié*; COLL., 'mek, *chiu siong' ié* to have a cataract in the eye.

泄 A tributary of the R. Hwai in Ngauhwui; to disperse, to scatter, to spread abroad; easy, lei-

surely; many: 'ié' *ié* graceful, as a hawk's flight; many and busy, as workmen.

椈 A species of bullace: 'ié *cyong*, a kind of white willow found in Shantung.

移 To transplant rice; to move, to transpose, to shift, to remove, to change the place or direction of; to transmit, to convey, as an infection; to migrate: COM., 'ié *h'wi*, to move aside; 'ié *si*, to remove (the nuisance of) a corpse; 'ié *ang*, to forward an official dispatch; COLL., 'ié *cheu' h'ü ka'ek*, move it to that spot; 'ié *sioh, h'iong* to change the position of; 'ié *cyang ni'áh, ch'ek*, move the camp so as to seize banditti.

屨 The bar of a door, called 'yéng *ié*: 'puik, 'i *chié ch'á yéng ié p'eny ch'i*, Pehlihi's wife cooked a hen with the door-bar (from poverty).

賄 To remove; to advance, to reward the worthy: in the following senses usually read *e*; a gradation, a series, as of steps, hills, weights, &c.; to rise, to superimpose: 'ié *chang* to confer honors, as on an officer or his parents; COM., 'ié *hung*, to ennoble (an officer's ancestors).

兮 Also read *hié*: a poetical word, used as an exclamation of admiration or interrogation in the middle or at the end of a sentence; ah! oh! how! 'haik, *ié*, how splendid!

- 1 謚 3 目 4 泄 6 移 8 移 許 嚮 賊 13 百 屨 14 賄 16 赫
 法 矚 泄 開 文 角 移 營 里 屨 賄 賄
 2 曠 上 5 椈 7 移 9 移 10 移 11 移 12 屨 15 賄 16 賄
 醫 醫 楊 尸 就 一 營 拿 〇 妻 雌 封 〇

爺^{Yi.} A father, a sire; a title of respect given to officers and gentlemen: com., ¹*pah, ié*, elder uncle; ²*kung ié*, a duke, a title of the municipal god; ³*kwang 'ló ié*, the god of war; ⁴*wong ié*, a prince royal; ⁵*ié mwong*, an officer's household; ⁶*sü ié*, a private secretary: COLL., *twai² 'ló ié*, your honor!—said to district magistrates, marine inspectors, &c.

嗜^{Yi.} Read *sie¹*; used for the coll. *ié²*, as in *'ié² ch'oi²* greedy mouth—said of one eating often or irregularly; *'ié² ch'oi² chü nióng*, a greedy woman.

穰^{Yi.} Read *choi²*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ié²*: to sow, to sprinkle, to scatter about: *'ié² 'chüng*, to sow seed; *'ié² 'mwang té²* to scatter all over the ground; *'ié² 'ngu 'chü*, "sprinkle the five seeds or fruits"—on the bride's furniture to secure good luck.

夜^{Yeh.} Read *yá²*; sometimes used for the coll. *ié²*, as in *ié² 'ü*, to work in the night; *ié² sioh², këng*, to do a job of work by night.

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Ik.

易^{Yi.} The mutations or alterations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of combinations and permutations exhibited by diagrams; to change, to exchange, to barter; a market: also read *e²*, q.v.: com., ¹²*muiv² ik²* or *kau ik²*, to trade; commerce, barter; ¹³*ik², king*, the Yih King or Book of

Changes; *chüu ik²*, the Chow Book of Changes; ¹⁴*kung pang kau ik²*, to trade fairly.

昱^{Yü.} The light of the sun, the sun shining in its full strength: ¹⁶*ik, nik*, to-morrow.

疫^{Yü.} A pestilence, a contagion, an epidemic, a distemper; a disease that has something supernatural in it: com., ¹⁸*ung ik*, a plague; *ch'ung ung ha² ik*, spring and summer contagions; ¹⁷*si ik*, an epidemic.

煜^{Yü.} The brightness of fire; glorious, shining, blazing: the luster of a good name: ¹⁹*yé, ik*, flourishing.

熠^{Yi.} Brilliant, splendid, glistening, as a bird's plumage; to sparkle: ¹⁹*ik, yew* shining, as fire-flies; refulgent.

翌^{Yi.} Interchanged with, and used for, the next in the phrase *ik, nik*, to-morrow; ²⁰*ik, ming*, bright, clear.

翼^{Yi.} The wings of a bird; sails of a ship; flanks of an army; side-horses; a counsellor; to assist, to support; to shelter, to brood over, to defend; to-morrow; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring: *ik, ik*, respectful; flourishing, affluent; at ease; *'ü ik*, wings; *met.*, adherents; *'ku ik*, to flap the wings.

翊^{Yi.} Like the last; wings; ready to fly; to help: *ik, ik*, respectful; *ho² ik*, an assistant, a counsellor.

¹伯爺 ²公爺 ³關老爺 ○ ⁴王爺 ⁵爺們 ⁶師爺 ⁷嗜嗜 ⁸嗜嘴 ⁹嗜諸 ¹⁰嗜娘 ¹¹穰種 ¹²穰滿 ¹³地穰 ¹⁴五子 ¹⁵貿易 ¹⁶易經 ¹⁷公平 ¹⁸交易 ¹⁹昱日 ²⁰瘟疫 ²¹時疫 ²²曄煜 ²³燿燿 ²⁴燿明

液 Fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, milk, pus, sap; thick dregs: *ngük, ik*, the pearly secretion—i.e., dew or pure water; *'ing ik*, a continuous sound; *com.*, *'shing ik*, secretions of the body.

洩 Overflowing waters, rising floods: *'ing ik*, licentiousness, dissipation; *'taung' ik*, prodigal, as a spendthrift.

逸 To escape; to let loose; to retire, as into quiet; to run to excess; ease, leisure, idleness; to indulge one's ease or temper; kind, easy, careless about: *'ik, ik*, to move in regular order; *com.*, *'ang ik*, quiet leisure; *'ung ik*, to retire from active life.

佚 Interchanged with the last: ease, leisure, repose, idleness; crime; luxury, voluptuousness; to omit, as a duty.

佾 The arranging of musicians; a player: *paik, ik*, a band of eight musicians; *com.*, *'ik, seng*, a musician; those who wave plumes in the Confucian worship; graduates who could not be entered as Siutsai and are reserved.

亦 A conjunction, and, also; too, moreover; likewise; further: *'ik, se'* also is; *'ik, 'iu*, moreover; *'ik, 'k'ó*, also can or ought.

奕 Used for the next: large, great; abundant, flourishing; adorned, beautiful; in order; enduring, as

generations, or a family: *'ik, ik*, sad, gloomy; *'ik, yék*, many ages, an old family.

弈 Confounded with the last: game of chess; hand-some; a curtain: *'ik, 'ch'iu*, the Philidor of China, B. C. 450; *'pauk, 'ik*, to play at chess.

役 Persons sent to guard the border; feudal or government service; to serve, to minister to; official underlings, hangers-on at offices, policemen; a servant; to put in rows: in the coll. read *yáh, q. v.*: *'ik, ik*, incessant, as labor; *'sü ik*, one sent on service, a servant; *'heng ik*, to go abroad, as officials.

睪 To be on the lookout for, to spy, to peep; to be on the track for criminals; to lead on; to give, to bestow: *'ik, ik*, lively, pleased.

斃 To dislike, to put away, to discharge, to weary of; to put an end to, to finish; to suffice: *'u ik*, not weary of, to like. Read *to'*: to besmear; to fall into ruins, destroyed; *'hó' to' ha' 'u*, to ruin the country.

譯 To explain, to make clear; to interpret, to translate; to make parties understand each other; to transfer from one language to another; to transcribe; an interpreter, a translator: *'i, 'iong ik*, to interpret; *com.*, *'hwang ik*, to translate.

- 1 淫 2 液 3 精 4 液 5 洩 6 洗 7 逸 8 安 9 逸 10 生 11 佚 12 有 13 亦 14 奕 15 奕 16 秋 17 弈 18 弈 19 役 20 役 21 行 22 行 23 無 24 斃 25 下 26 土 27 翻 28 譯



繹

To draw out, to unravel, as silk; to get a clue; to state in order, to lay before, to explain, in which sense it is like the last; continued, uninterrupted; long, great; at the last extreme; to exhaust, the utmost: ¹'kai ik₂ to explain; ²'iu ik₂ to unravel, get the clue to.

懌

To like, to be pleased, to rejoice in, to have joy of; happy, pleased, contented.

掖

To throw one down; to support by the arm; side apartments, like retiring rooms: ¹'hu ik₂ to uphold; ²'ik₂ 'ting, side apartments of the imperial palace; ³'iu ik₂ to persuade, to induce one; ⁴'jung (or, ⁵'p'ung) ik₂ a scholar's robes.

腋

The armpit; the side; the part under the fore-legs of animals: ik₂ ha' under the arms.

蜴

A small species of spotted lizard or eft, called ¹'ch'ó 'lung (grass-dragon); ²'sek, ik₂ a ground-lizard.

驛

A post for the government, a place where couriers rest or exchange; a hostelry, a posthouse; a stage; a courier; to praise, to extol; uninterrupted, incessant: in the coll. read yá'h, q. v.: ¹'lok, ik₂ pok, ch'io'k, incessantly, as persons passing; ²'ik, chang' a post, a stage; ³'ik₂ kwang, the postmaster.

馬

Interchanged with the last: a fleet horse, a raer: ¹'ik₂ 'ma, a post-horse.

弋

To shoot, as at birds flying; an arrow with a thread tied to it; to take, to seize; a perch, a roost; black; the 56th radical: ¹'ik₂ 'yong kong, a river in the northeast of Kiangsi; ²'ik₂ pok, ik₂ s'ük, do not shoot at a sleeping (bird).

杙

A species of pear from Annam; a pillar, a stake or post to tie animals to.

入

To enter, to go into, as a house; to penetrate; to become a member of; to enter a family; to recede from view; to receive, to take in; to put into; receipts, income; the 11th radical: used in the coll. for 't'ie, q. v.: ¹'ik₂ hok, to enter on one's studies; COM., ²'ch'ok, ik₂ to go out and in; outlay and income; ³'ik₂ le' to pay part of the interest, as on a pawn-bill to obtain an extension of time; ⁴'ik₂ si'ang, the two entering tones (4th and 8th); ⁵'ik₂ ch'ing, entered in full,—i. e. the account all settled; ⁶'ik₂ hau' ch'ok, tá' at home filial, abroad respectful to elders.

Ik₂.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ik₂ uk₂ to throw away; to wave, as a flag; ik₂ ok₂ to sweep aside; ik₂ yék₂ to loosen by shaking, as a stake; ik₂ yák₂ to fan.

¹ 解	³ 扶	⁵ 誘	⁷ 蜥	⁹ 不	¹⁰ 驛	¹² 弋	¹³ 弋	¹⁴ 入	¹⁶ 入	¹⁸ 入	出
繹	掖	掖	蜴	絕	官	陽	不	學	利	清	悌
² 紬	⁴ 掖	⁶ 草	⁸ 絡	⁹ 驛	¹¹ 駟	江	射	¹⁵ 出	¹⁷ 入	¹⁹ 入	○
繹	庭	龍	驛	站	馬	○	宿	入	聲	孝	○

(229)

Ing.

仍

Jing.

As, according to; again, as before; in consequence of; just so, thus, like to, in imitation of: ¹ing yong, or ^{ing huk}, again, as before; COM., ²ing yuwong (coll. ^{ing hwak}), still, yet, as before.

因

Yin.

A cause, a reason; to avail of, to take occasion; to follow, to comply with circumstances; because, on account of, for, wherefore; a participial form of the following verb, or an ablative absolute; an illative particle, then, next, so: ³ing yong, a latent cause, mutual sympathies; COM., ⁴yong ing, the cause, origin; ⁵ing oi' on account of; ⁶ing kwo, cause and effect; *met.*, conduct and recompense, as absorption into Budh; ⁷ing ch'u, on account of this, hence; ⁸ing hwo' taik, hok, through calamity get happiness; ^{ing kang te' meng} on account of the rape destroyed her own life—a phrase in law-suits; COLL., ^{ing chiong wang} hence, thus.

啞

Yin.

The wailing or incessant crying of children: ^{ing a}, dumb from sobbing or grief.

音

Yin.

A sound, a noise; a tone, a musical note; the voice; a reply, a report, information, news; the 180th radical: COM., ⁹siang ing, a sound, voice; ¹⁰paik, ing, the eight tones; a tonic Fookien dictionary; ¹¹kwang ing and 'tu ing, the mandarin and local pronunciations; ¹²ngu ing, the five

musical notes; ^{ing seng' pok}, ^{tung}, no intelligence has come; ^{ti ing}, to recognize a tune; *met.*, to be on intimate terms; ¹³Kwang Ing, the goddess of mercy.

壘

Yin.

To stop up, to close; to dam up, to turn water-courses; to raise an earth-work; the second also means an earthen mound, such as besiegers raise.

姻

Yin.

Marriage, affinity; relationship on the female side, a bride: COM., ¹⁴hwong ing, betrothal, marriage; ¹⁵kiek, ing, to settle a marriage contract; ¹⁶ing ka, or ^{ing ch'ing}, families related by marriage; the following phrases are used on letters and cards—¹⁷ing ka ta' (commonly ^{ing kwong' ta'}) your relative's brother—said by uncles in addressing the father or uncles of the other family; ¹⁸ing ngu ta' your stupid relative—as the fathers-in-law style themselves.

撻

Ying.

To take in the hand; to press near, to run against, as a sword; to confuse; to assail; bold, audacious, provoking.

湮

Yin.

To dam up, to dike; to fall into the water, lost, drowned: ¹⁹ing muk, sunk in the water, drowned.

烟

Yin.

Read ^{ying}; coll. ^{ing}: smoke: ²⁰hwi ing, the smoke of a fire; ²¹hong ing, tobacco-smoke; ^{ing mang}, ^{mang}, very smoky, filled with smoke.

1 仍 2 然 3 原 4 緣 5 因 6 緣 7 爲 8 因 9 果 10 此 11 福 12 得 13 福 14 八 15 音 16 音 17 觀 18 音 19 婚 20 姻 21 姻 22 家 23 姻 24 家 25 弟 26 姻 27 愚 28 弟 29 湮 30 沒 31 火 32 烟 33 烟 ○

惇 Yin. Harmonious; tranquil, peaceful, still: *ing ing*, agreeable; deep and solemn, as the music of a harp or organ.

應 Ying. That which is proper and right; suitable, agreeable to law and correct principles; ought, should: also read *eng*, q.v.: *'ing sū*, should or must be; *'chié ing*, should only be (thus); com., *'ing kai*, or *'ing tong*, ought; COLL., *ing kai chiong wang' chó'* this is the proper way to do.

膺 Ying. The breast, bosom; self, personally; to receive, to sustain, to assume responsibility; a girth, surcingle; stoppage of breath: *'nung ing t'èung' eng'* hard to sustain a high office; *'ing èung'* a labored breathing.

瑛 Ying. The luster of gems, the polish of precious stones, as crystals: *'chié ing*, rose quartz.

璆 Ying. A fine pebble, like a gem; gems, or jewels for the neck: *'ing ngüng*, a stone like the jade; *'ing lok*, a necklace of gems.

瘖 Yin. Dumb from disease, an ailment which produces dumbness; in pain, suffering: *'ing a*, dumb; *'ing lung*, dumb and deaf.

瘰 Ying. The goiter; a ganglionic swelling on the neck; a wen, a tumor: *'hiék ing*, a bloody tumor; *'küng ing*, a tumor with turgid veins; *'k'e ing*, a glandular swell-

ing—which is aggravated by fits of passion.

禋 Yin. Sincere worship, a pure sacrifice made to Heaven by the emperor: *'ing sèu'* an acceptable sacrifice; *'ming ing*, pure worship.

甃 Yin. A vessel to keep fire in, an earthen jar with a long narrow neck.

甕 Yin. Used for the preceding: a canister, a jar with a contracted mouth, a gallipot; an earthen pitcher: com., *'chiu ing*, a wine pitcher; *'hai ing*, earthen gallipots.

甄 Yin. To mold, to model, to form in clay, a potter; met., to mold, as a ruler does the manners of the people; molded, transformed, influenced; to distinguish; plain, intelligible: *'ing piék*, *ing chai*, to discern men's abilities; *'ing tó sèu' loi'* to train scholars.

氤 Yin. The elements: *ing ung*, the genial influence of heaven and earth, the stimulus of nature which produces things; the 2d character is also applied to hemp.

纓 Ying. The tassel or fringe of a cap, the cord or throat-band to tie it with; the fringes or pendants on a bridle; tassels once worn on the breast: com., *ing lik*, a fringed ceremonial cap—worn in summer; *lik ing*, summer-cap fringes; *haik ing*, dark, mourn-

- ¹應 ⁸應 ⁵難 ⁶膺 ³璆 ¹⁰瘖 ¹²血 ¹⁴氣 ¹⁶明 ¹⁸禋 ²⁰矜 ¹人才 ¹士類
²須 ⁴該 ⁷膺 ⁷壅 ⁹璆 ¹¹瘖 ¹³血 ¹⁵瘰 ¹⁷禋 ¹⁹矜 ²⁰甄
²祇 ⁴應 ⁷重 ⁷紫 ⁹璆 ¹¹瘖 ¹³筋 ¹⁵禋 ¹⁷酒 ¹⁹甄 ²⁰甄
²應 ⁴當 ⁷任 ⁷瑛 ⁹璆 ¹¹瘖 ¹³癭 ¹⁵禋 ¹⁷酒 ¹⁹甄 ²⁰甄
 應 該 難 膺 璆 瘖 血 氣 明 禋 矜 人才 士類
 祇 應 重 壅 紫 璆 瘖 筋 禋 酒 甄 甄
 應 當 任 瑛 璆 瘖 癭 禋 酒 甄 甄

ing tassels; COLL., *ing sioh*, 'liu, a set of cap-fringes.

英

Flowers without fruit; bloom, foliage; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, eminent, having fine talents; brave, noble-minded, virtuous; a tassel; an ancient state in the west of Nganhwui: ¹*lok*, *ing*, falling petals of flowers; ²*ing hwa*, beautiful; English and Chinese; COM., ³*ing hung hó kiék*, brave, manly, heroic; ⁴*ing hung hó liang*, a mighty man, a hero; ⁵*tai*, *ing*, or ⁶*ing kek*, *le*, English, England; ⁷*pah*, *sioh*, *ing*, quartz crystal; ⁸*chié sik*, *ing*, a bluish limestone.

蔓

Also read *eng*: a species of creeping plant, a vine called ⁹*ing éuk*, resembling the wild grape.

茵

Thick mats used on floors; a padded mat or cushion in a carriage; tiger's skin cured to sit on; occurs in the term for wormwood: COM., ¹⁰*ing ting*, or ¹¹*ing ting hó*, wormwood; one says a medicinal plant like marjoram.

裯

Used for the last: a mattress; the lining of a garment; hems, plaits: ¹²*wei ing liék*, ¹³*t'ing*, piled cushions and arranged pans (or dishes); *met.*, living in luxury.

闔

The gates of an inner city-wall; the wall inclosing them; to stop, to obstruct, to hem in; *met.*, poor, distressed, in straits:

¹⁴*t'ung ing*, the second or inner gate of a city.

陜

The sound of pestles in pounding mud-walls; numerous: *ing ing*, many, a great crowd.

陰

Obscure, dark, somber, shady; the shades, hades; the lesser of the dual powers, the female or recipient in nature; matter quiescent; the inferior of two states or things in contrast, as the moon, earth, water, night, female, secret, private, shady, rear; to screen, to cover: ¹⁵*hung ing*, or ¹⁶*ch'aung*, *ing*, a moment; ¹⁷*t'ai*, *ing*, the moon; ¹⁸*ing 'u*, dark and rainy; COM., ¹⁹*ing yong*, the female and male principles in nature; ²⁰*ing hung*, a departed spirit; ²¹*ing 'hu*, or ²²*ing kang*, hades; ²³*ing ho*, or ²⁴*ing mwong*, the female organs; ²⁵*ing ping*, "soldiers of hades"—spirits at the beck of the infernal gods; ²⁶*ing meu*, to scheme secretly; ²⁷*ing taik*, or ²⁸*ing k'ek*, private acts of benevolence; ²⁹*ing cheng*, an internal ailment; an illness recurring in the afternoon; ³⁰*kwong ing*, time; ³¹*ing hu*, or ³²*ing k'wi*, a female complaint; COLL., *ing yong meng*, a face of two colors, as the white and black face of the god *Ing yong si*; *met.*, the light and dark pieces of pork in a feast; ³³*ing pok*, ³⁴*ing yong pok*, ³⁵*yong*, "neither yin nor yang"—undecided, at odds and ends.

駟

A piebald horse, spotted white and black, with brindled streaks.

¹落 ²英 ³英雄 ⁴英雄 ⁵大英 ⁶英吉 ⁷白石 ⁸利白 ⁹茵陳 ¹⁰蔓 ¹¹累 ¹²重 ¹³太 ¹⁴陰 ¹⁵陰 ¹⁶陰 ¹⁷陰 ¹⁸陰 ¹⁹陰 ²⁰陰 ²¹陰 ²²陰 ²³陰 ²⁴陰 ²⁵陰 ²⁶陰 ²⁷陰 ²⁸陰 ²⁹陰 ³⁰陰 ³¹陰 ³²陰 ³³陰 ³⁴陰 ³⁵陰

鷹
Ying.

Accipitrine birds; the falcon, the hawk, the eagle, the owl: 'kaëk, *ing*, the horned hawk; com., 'ing *yong yéng*' feast given to military Kújin graduates.

Ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ing ung*, to sprinkle over; *ing eng*, to place, to set down; *ing wang*, crooked, winding, as a path; *ing yéng*, to cover, as the face with the hands.

永
Yung.

Water constantly flowing; perpetual, enduring; final, complete, as a cure; distant, long-continued, forever: com., 'ing *wong*, or 'ing *sié*' forever; 'ing *hok*, the Yungfuh district in Foochow prefecture; 'ing *ch'ung chiu*, the Yungchau department in Foo-kien; 'ing *twang*' *kak, teng*, "vines cut off forever"—phrase in deeds, meaning *finally* conveyed, not redeemable; coll., 'ing 'ku, (with a succeeding negative) never; 'ing 'ku má' *hwak, chai*, will never be rich; 'ing *ch'ung pó lá*, "(like the thin) Yungchau glass"—he's very irritable! Read *eng*: to recite, to chant.

影
Ying.

A shadow; a picture, an image of a thing; a vanishing appearance: in the coll. read 'ong, q. v.: 'ing *hiong*, shadow and echo; *met.*, close attention, obedience; com., 'wa' 'ing *shu hing*, to draw a likeness, as of a thief in order to catch him; coll., 'ing 'ong, a mere shadow or reflection—a clue, inkling of.

引
Yin.

To draw a bow; to precede, to lead on; to induce, to point out, to show; to introduce, to recommend, to bring one forward; to seduce, to influence to evil; confirmed, as a habit; to quote, as in proof; a halter for a cow; a prefatory notice; a fuse, a match; measure of 100 feet: 'ing *kung*, to draw a bow; com., 'sieu 'ing, a short preface; 'ing *tó* to lead, show the way; 'ing *kiéng* to introduce to an audience with; 'ing *cheng* to recommend; 'ing 'iu *lióng ka 'chü tá* to entice the sons of a virtuous family; 'ing 'hwí, to catch fire, combustible; coll., 'ing 'niá 'tau, a ringleader in mischief; 'ing *tó* the main path (to a house); 'ing *siáng* "leading thread"—to give one a clue to; 'ing *tió* 'läng, "the leading-dragon"—a blind man's staff.

飲
Yin.

To drink, to imbibe; to suck in, to draw in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; concealed, secret: see also the coll. words *síh*, and *ch'ioh*: 'ing 'chiéng, a feast to one going on a journey; 'ing *hang* to cherish hatred; com., 'ing 'chwi 'ti *ngwong*, by drinking the water know the fountain; *met.*, to learn by experience, as trade-secrets. Read *eng*: to give to drink: *eng* 'ma *teu chiéng*, watered his horse and threw down some cash.

飪
Jèn.

To season and dress meats very thoroughly; 'ing *p'eng 'ing*, to dress food; *sek, 'ing pok, sik*, meats poorly cooked (Confucius) would not eat.

1 角 宴 世 春 葛 9 影 圖 11 小 14 引 16 引 子 18 飲
鷹 永 永 州 藤 響 形 引 引 見 誘 弟 餞
2 鷹 3 永 4 遠 5 福 6 永 7 永 8 永 10 畫 11 引 13 引 15 引 17 引 19 烹
揚 場 永 永 斷 古 影 弓 道 進 家 火 飪

矧 Chên. To stretch; still more, how much more; to grin broadly: ¹'ing wak, to say further; ²'ing i 'ing e' how much more this man!

蚓 Yin. An earth-worm, the lumbricus: in the coil., ka 'kung, q. v.: ³'k'iu 'ing, the earth-worm, also called 'te' jang, earth-dragon.

穎 Ying. A full head of grain; a spike of grain; the beard, awn; a sharp point, as of a pencil; an awl; a ring, on a scabbard; a fine critical taste, in which sense the same as the next: ⁴'sik, 'ing, a full head of grain; ⁵'t'wak, 'ing, to pierce through and protrude, as an awl through a bag; *met.*, of quick parts, clever.

穎 Ying. Clear; intelligent; literary, critical: ⁶'ing ngwo' clever, having versatile talents.

袷 Jên. A lappel or flap in front of a coat, buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat: ⁷'chó 'ing, the left flap and seam; ⁸'tiêng 'ing, to put the hands together and bow, as females do.

荏 Jên. A kind of large, oily bean, like Windsor beans; gentle, kind-hearted: ⁹'saik, lí' i nói' 'ing, stern-looking but kind in heart; ¹⁰'ing 'yêng, to go and come, succession, as of day and night.

脍 A good taste, well flavored; to gormandize, to guzzle; well done, thoroughly cooked; mellow, ripe. Read *tiêng*: fine, excellent.

Ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ing 'yong, to nourish, to rear; 'ing 'ang, to shut a door, to close but not bolt it.

人 Jên. A man, a human being, a person; human, belonging to mankind; placed after nouns, a laborer, an artist, a person having a calling; the 9th radical: sometimes used for *nêng* in the coll.: ¹¹'nang 'ing, a male; ¹²'nü 'ing, a female; ¹³'ing 'ki, others and self; ¹⁴'t'ung 'ing, a factor, a broker; *com.*, ¹⁵'sieu 'ing, a mean man; ¹⁶'sing 'ing, to attain adult age—16 years old; ¹⁷'tu 'ing, aborigines; ¹⁸'nói' 'ing, my wife; ¹⁹'chong hu 'ing, your wife; 'ing 'chü, sons; the Son of Man; ka 'ing, domestics, retainers; 'ing ka, families; 'ing uk, clay images, toys; 'ing 'ngiong, arsenic; ²⁰'ing seng, ginseng; 'ing 'sing 'tiêng 'li, the mind (in accord with) celestial principles; 'ing 'ch'ung' 'hung 'hung, a confused crowd; 'ing 'ü wang' uk, 'chi 'ling, man is the (most) intelligent of all beings; *coll.*, 'ing ka 'ch'io' family residences, dwellings; 'ing 't'ung, middle of the upper lip; 'ing 't'ung k'ieu' kau' p'e' má' siong' né' sek, se' if one's upper lip curls up to the nose, he'll not reach the age of 24! 'ing 'sing pok, 'ch'üak, 'sié 't'ong 'ch'iong' man's mind never satisfied (is like) a snake swallowing an elephant!

1 矧 人 4 地 6 脍 8 左 10 色 荏 人 己 人 人 夫
 日 矣 龍 穎 左 色 荏 人 己 人 人 人
 2 矧 3 蚯 5 實 7 穎 9 斂 而 內 11 荏 13 女 15 中 17 成 19 內 21 人
 伊 蚓 穎 悟 袷 而 內 荏 荏 人 人 人 人 人
 12 男 14 人 16 小 18 土 20 尊 21 參

仁 Humanity, regard for others; fulfilling one's duty; benevolent, kind, considerate, merciful; with a negative, numb, insensible, paralyzed; the pupil of the eye; a kernel, a pit, a small seed: in the coll. read *ning*, q.v.: ¹⁴*ch'iu ch'ënk*, *pok*, *ing*, the hands and feet numb; com., ²*ing ai* 'love, charity; ³*ing taik*, kindness, benevolence; ⁴*ing haiu* 'trustworthy, faithful; ⁵*pok*, *ing*, unfeeling, unkind; ⁶*haiu* *ing*, almonds; ⁷*ing ngiè* 'lá te seng' humanity, rectitude, courtesy, wisdom, truth—are the five cardinal virtues.

盈 A full vessel; full, completed, replenished, overflowing; fullness; arrogant, audacious; filling, increasing, as the moon; to overpass, stretching beyond, overplus: ⁸*ngwok*, *ing*, full moon; ⁹*ing k'wook*, waxing and waning; ¹⁰*ing mwang*, full; complacent, conceited; ¹¹*ing sauk*, exceeding and deficient, as expenses and receipts; ¹²*ch'ó* *auk*, *kwang* *ing*, his iniquities are full.

楹 A column, as of a palace; a pillar that supports the roof; a prop, a support; in Canton, a tree with red heart-wood and grayish bark like the beech.

寅 To reverence, to respect; a colleague, a fellow-officer; the third of the twelve branches, from 3 to 5 A.M.—belongs to wood and is denoted by a tiger: ¹³*ing k'ung*, to revere; com., *ing si ch'è*, 3

A. M.; ¹⁴*tung ing kwang*, fellow-officers.

夤 Similar to the last: to respect; to advance, to gain promotion; a money-girdle; a colleague; far, distant: ¹⁵*ing yong*, to intrigue, to gain a cause by bribery; ¹⁶*ing yá* 'by night, evening.

壬 The ninth of the ten stems, connected with water; great; to flatter, to adulate: ¹⁷*ing koi* 'the north—pertains to water.

任 Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; to bear, to sustain: also read *eng*, q. v.

淫 Interchanged with the next: luxurious, going about for amusement; theatrical, stage-plays; debauched, lewd, obscene, lascivious; to commit adultery.

淫 The rising of water; to soak, to drench; to go to excess; to lust after; lewd, immoral, licentious; excess in calculations; great, as faults; to ineroach; a long time: com., ¹⁸*kang ing*, adultery, fornication; ¹⁹*ing wang* 'lewdness, incest; ²⁰*ing ho* 'an adulteress; *ing hung*, depraved manners (of a community); *ing chü*, obscene books; *ing haiu* 'lewd conduct; *ing ing ch'á nü* (or *chü*) *ch'á nü* (or *chü*) *ing ing*, if one ravishes others' wives and daughters, others will ravish his.

1手 2仁 4仁 6杏 禮 盈 滿 惡 恭 15夤 17壬 19淫
 足 愛 厚 仁 智 盈 盈 貫 同 夤 癸 亂
 不 仁 不 仁 信 闕 縮 盈 寅 夤 姦 淫
 仁 德 仁 義 月 盈 罪 寅 夜 淫 婦

榮 Beams made of the ¹ *ngu tung* tree; the turned-up corners of roofs; ² *Yung*. glory, fame, honor; splendid, glorious, beautiful, as flowers: com., ³ *ing kwong*, brilliant, as stars; ⁴ *ing hwa ho' koi'* splendor, wealth, and honors; ⁵ *ing yeu'* glory, distinction; ⁶ *ing chung yeu'* 'chu, to reflect honor on one's ancestry.

熒 The sparkling light, as of an illumination; dim, twinkling, shimmering; a doubtful, intermitting light; to illuminate: ⁷ *ing tai*, a volcano; ⁸ *ing ing*, shining faintly; ⁹ *ing hék, sing*, a twinkling star.

瑩 Interchanged with the last: the color of gems, luster of pearls; bright, lustrous; intelligent: ¹⁰ *seu' ing*, a fine pebble like a gem; ¹¹ *'eng' ing*, to hear indistinctly, to doubt, uncertain.

紉 A cord, a single thread; to thread a needle; to tie together with threads.

紅 Also read *eng'*: threads used in weaving; to lay the warp; to weave, to make a fabric of silk or cloth: ¹² *chek, ing*, to weave.

縈 To wind, to tie around; to roll up; to go around; confused, tangled: ¹³ *ing nau*, to twine about; tangled; ¹⁴ *ing hui*, winding, as a path.

塋 A tomb, a cemetery, burial grounds: ¹⁵ *hung ing*, graves; ¹⁶ *sieng ing*, the family cemetery.

嶸 Conspicuous, as a peak; high, mountainous; a high mountain: ¹⁷ *cheng ing*, a high peak; *met.*, eminent, distinguished.

羸 Erroneously used for the next: to bud, to expand, to shoot forth; to fill: ¹⁸ *ing sauk*, to expand and contract; *ing se'* a famous beauty of the Ch'in state; ¹⁹ *tiong ing*, summer.

贏 Gain, profits; abundance, overplus, superfluity; to win, to conquer, to excel: in the coll. read *yǎng*, q.v.: ²⁰ *ing m'wang*, abundance; *ing ü*, overplus; *chieng' ing*, to win a battle.

瀛 The broad ocean, the circuit of the seas; a place in Tsi, now Hokien-fu in Chihli: com., ²¹ *teng ing kio*, the bridge at the entrance of a provincial college; ²² *ing kwang che' liok*, the Universal Geography—prepared by Gov. *Sü kie'*, ü of Foochow.

螢 A glow-worm, a fire-fly; luminous insects in wood: ²³ *ngong ing*, a fire-fly put in a (gauze or paper) case; *ho' ch'ü ü ing*, rotten plants breed glow-worms.

霪 Excessive showers; to rain for more than ten days: *ing 'ü*, a long, drenching rain.

- ¹ 梧 ² 桐 ³ 榮 ⁴ 華 ⁵ 富 ⁶ 貴 ⁷ 榮 ⁸ 耀 ⁹ 榮 ¹⁰ 耀 ¹¹ 榮 ¹² 耀 ¹³ 榮 ¹⁴ 耀 ¹⁵ 榮 ¹⁶ 耀 ¹⁷ 榮 ¹⁸ 耀 ¹⁹ 榮 ²⁰ 榮 ²¹ 榮 ²² 榮 ²³ 榮 ²⁴ 榮 ²⁵ 榮 ²⁶ 榮 ²⁷ 榮 ²⁸ 榮 ²⁹ 榮 ³⁰ 榮 ³¹ 榮 ³² 榮 ³³ 榮 ³⁴ 榮 ³⁵ 榮 ³⁶ 榮 ³⁷ 榮 ³⁸ 榮 ³⁹ 榮 ⁴⁰ 榮 ⁴¹ 榮 ⁴² 榮 ⁴³ 榮 ⁴⁴ 榮 ⁴⁵ 榮 ⁴⁶ 榮 ⁴⁷ 榮 ⁴⁸ 榮 ⁴⁹ 榮 ⁵⁰ 榮 ⁵¹ 榮 ⁵² 榮 ⁵³ 榮 ⁵⁴ 榮 ⁵⁵ 榮 ⁵⁶ 榮 ⁵⁷ 榮 ⁵⁸ 榮 ⁵⁹ 榮 ⁶⁰ 榮 ⁶¹ 榮 ⁶² 榮 ⁶³ 榮 ⁶⁴ 榮 ⁶⁵ 榮 ⁶⁶ 榮 ⁶⁷ 榮 ⁶⁸ 榮 ⁶⁹ 榮 ⁷⁰ 榮 ⁷¹ 榮 ⁷² 榮 ⁷³ 榮 ⁷⁴ 榮 ⁷⁵ 榮 ⁷⁶ 榮 ⁷⁷ 榮 ⁷⁸ 榮 ⁷⁹ 榮 ⁸⁰ 榮 ⁸¹ 榮 ⁸² 榮 ⁸³ 榮 ⁸⁴ 榮 ⁸⁵ 榮 ⁸⁶ 榮 ⁸⁷ 榮 ⁸⁸ 榮 ⁸⁹ 榮 ⁹⁰ 榮 ⁹¹ 榮 ⁹² 榮 ⁹³ 榮 ⁹⁴ 榮 ⁹⁵ 榮 ⁹⁶ 榮 ⁹⁷ 榮 ⁹⁸ 榮 ⁹⁹ 榮 ¹⁰⁰ 榮

營 To dwell in a market; to lay out, to measure; to plan, to scheme, to attend to business; to toil, to seek a livelihood; to erect, to build; a cantonment, a camp, an intrenchment; military; the infantry, troops of the line, the army: in the coll. read *yǎng*, q.v.: ¹*king* *ing*, to scheme, to seek a living; ²*ing seng* an outpost; ³*ing seng*, a livelihood; ⁴*ing sek*, to build a house; a star near Aquila; ⁵*ing meu*, to trade.

Ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ing üng*, to divide equally; *ing wang*, to take a circuit, to coil up, as reptiles; *ing yǎng*, to collect (subscriptions); to assemble, as at a table, worship, etc.; *ing ung*, to sprinkle, as oil in a cooking-pan; *ing yǎng*, to win, as in gaming.

(230) **憂** Iu. Sorrowful, grieved, mournful, sad; thoughtful, anxious; to think of with sorrow; to act so as to bring disgrace; grief from neglect or dispraise; low-spirited, melancholic, nervous; grieving for parents' death; sickness of pregnancy; ¹*pok*, *iu*, not anxious, composed; ²*üng* *iu*, secret grief; com., ³*tang* *iu*, to sympathize with, anxious about; ⁴*iu* *ch'eu*, or ⁵*iu mong* sad, dejected; ⁶*ting* *iu*, in mourning—as officers report to the emperor; ⁷*iu lǐu* sorrowful and anxious.

優 Also read *iu*: interchanged with the last: to take one's ease, relaxation from labor; grief; sad, sorrowing.

優 Yu. Abundant, extra, excessive, an overplus, supererogatory; satisfied, tranquil, joyous; leisurely, easy, unconcerned; to excel, more than able for, competent; to trifle, to play, to dally, to be on free terms with: ¹*i* *iu*, cringing, obsequious; ²*iu liok*, capable and incapable; ³*iu* *iu* *iu* *ü*, enough and more; ⁴*iu* *ing*, a comedian; com., ⁵*iu kong* a grade above Siutsai—between the *ling seng* and *pak kong*; COLL., ⁶*iu* *iu* *ch'ü* *chai* to saunter about at ease.

耨 Yu. A harrow to turn in the seed; to harrow in seed, to cover seed when sown.

麀 Yu. A doe, the female of the stag or of any other deer.

呦 Yu. The bleating or cry of deer: *iu* *iu*, the baying or bleating of deer.

友 Yu. A friend, a companion, an associate; attached to, fond of; to be friendly with, to unite cordially; to act as a friend, fraternal, hearty, friendly; friendship; ¹*lieu* *iu*, fellow-officers; com., ²*peng* *iu* (brogue, *p'eng* *iu*), a friend; ³*hau* *iu*, filial and fraternal love; ⁴*iu ai* brotherly regard; *iu tö* rules and duties of friendship; *lä* *iu*, an old friend; *hwó* *iu*, a fellow-member; *ch'iu nük*, *peng* *iu*, mercenary friends; *leng* *iu*, your friend.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 經營 | 3 營生 | 5 營謀 | 7 隱憂 | 9 憂愁 | 11 丁憂 | 13 伊優 | 15 優優 | 16 優人 | 18 優游 | 19 僚友 | 21 孝友 |
| 2 營汎 | 4 營室 | 6 不憂 | 8 擔憂 | 10 憂悶 | 12 憂慮 | 14 優劣 | 15 優有餘 | 17 優貢 | 18 優自在 | 20 朋友 | 22 友愛 |

肉 Also read *iu*: the step of a beast, the round marks of a paw in the ground; the tracks of wild animals; the 114th radical.

牖 A hole in a wall, a square window; a lattice with sliding doors; to lead on, to instruct, to bring up: ¹*ch'ong 'iu*, or ²*ho' 'iu*, a window; ³*iu ming*, to instruct the people.

誘 To speak pleasantly to, to advise; to animate, to encourage; to allure, to entice, to draw on; to tempt, to mislead: ¹*sung sung sieng' 'iu*, to lead one to virtue; COM., ⁴*ing 'iu*, to entice, to lead one to evil; ⁵*iu hek*, to tempt, to seduce.

莠 Useless grass among grain, like the panic grass; tares, darnel, weeds; *met.*, the riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous: ⁶*iu ngiong*, vile words; ⁷*long 'iu*, cheat, darnel.

卣 An ancient sacrificial vessel, made with a cover and a bail, to hold fragrant wine; it was placed in the center on the altar.

酉 Ripe, matured, finished; ripe, mellow, as grain for making spirits; elegant; satisfied; the 10th of the 12 branches, represented by a cock; the 164th radical: ⁸*iu ngwok*, the 8th moon; COM., ⁹*iu si*, hour from 5 to 7 P. M.; ¹⁰*iu kie*, the 'iu hour-cock—term in divination; ¹¹*iu si 'mwi*, about 7 P. M.

櫃 To collect fuel to make a sacrificial pyre to Heaven.

有 To have, to possess; to be, to be in possession; often forms the past tense; in replies, is equivalent to yes, I have, it is; to attain, to get; farther, and, also, more, in addition: sometimes used for *o'* in the coll.: COM., ¹²*iu si*, sometimes; ¹³*iu aing'* limited in amount; ¹⁴*iu äung'* useful; ¹⁵*iu sing*, or ¹⁶*iu e'* purposely; ¹⁷*iu ü*, overplus; ¹⁸*iu ming ü sik*, the mere name without the reality; ¹⁹*üng ü meu*, has strength but is no schemer; ²⁰*iu 'sü ü chung*, a beginning without an end—left half done; ²¹*iu ngiong chai' sieng*, (just as) I said before.

黝 A dark green, a sort of invisible green; to sinear and blacken.

蹂 To tread, as a beast; steps of animals, foot-tracks, traces; to tread over; to dampen grain to free it from the chaff; to winnow: ²²*iu 'chieng*, to trample; ²³*iu leng'* the trampling of animals; *met.*, devastated, as by rebels.

揉 Also read *iu*; used for the next: to bend, to make pliable, to twist, to contort; to make wood supple by heat; to subdue, to bring under.

柔 Wood that is pliable, easy to bend; easy, flexible, not stiff; complaisant, condescending; compliant, meek, gentle, soft, mild,

- ¹窓 ³循 ⁴引 ⁶莠 ⁸酉 ¹⁰酉 ^尾尾 ¹³有 ¹⁵有 ¹⁷有 ¹⁸有 ¹⁹蹂
²牖 ^循善 ⁵誘 ⁷稂 ⁹酉 ¹¹酉 ¹²有 ¹⁴有 ¹⁶有 ²⁰蹂
 民 誘 惑 莠 時 時 時 用 餘 實 先 躡

bland; fawning, flattering; tender, as budding plants; to show kindness, to be gentle with; to cause to submit, to subdue by kindness: 'iu 'wong 'ing, to act kindly toward strangers from afar; COM., 'iu 'niong, gentle, yielding; 'iu yok, soft and weak; 'iu 'ching, complaisant feelings, as of a married couple.

蚘 Used in the name 'ch'i 'iu, a prince in the days of Hwangti. Read 'h w i: worms in the abdomen.

蟪 The larvæ of a beetle: 'iu 'chá, long and white grubs which eat trees; met., said of a graceful neck.

蜉 Used with the last: ephemeridæ, flies which collect about offal: 'p'eu 'iu, dung-flies.

旒 The scollops on the edge or end of a flag; a fluttering of flags.

遊 To ramble, to roam, to walk, to take a jaunt, to idle, to saunter; to travel incog., to go on a circuit; voyaging, traveling, absent: 'sieng 'iu, dead; COM., 'iu óh, go abroad to study, as the Siutsai do; 'iu taung' to vagabondize; 'iu sang ngwang' 'chwí, to take excursions on the hills and water; 'iu ká, to saunter in the streets; 'iu hung, wandering ghosts; 'iu 'ch'iu hó' hang, idlers love leisure; 'ch'ok, 'iu, an (idol) procession; 'iu kek, a lieutenant-colonel.

游 Interchanged with the last: a tributary of the R. Hwai; to float, to drift, to swim; to travel, to rove, to go abroad; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in, to enjoy one's self; satisfied, self-pleased, an air of content: 'iu ming, idle people.

漚 Water flowing along with rapidity.

油 A branch of the R. Pa, which flows into the Yangtsz east of Wuchang in Hupeh; oil, fluid grease; paint; oily, unctuous, fat, greasy; shining, sleek, glossy; easy, gliding; thick weather; cordial, agreeing; used as a verb; in the coll., to oil, to paint: COM., 'hwa seng 'iu, peanut oil; pok, 'hó 'iu, essence of peppermint; 'iu hwi, putty; 'iu pah, the whitest sort of lime; 'iu ch'ek, paint and varnish; 'sioh, 'iu, petroleum; 'meng 'hwo 'iu, naphtha; 'iu ping, an oil-can; 'iu st'eng, an oil-vessel made of a joint of bamboo; 'iu si, the hair-spring of a watch; 'iu 'wang, a pewter chandelier for burning oil; 'iu lak, 'hwa 'hung, oil, wax, flowers, and powder—necessary for a lady's toilet; COLL., 'iu ne' stuck up with oil, greasy; 't'eng 'iu, wood-oil; 'tieng 'iu, to burn oil; 'lòh, 'iu 'kwo, to fall into the oil caldron (in bell); 'iu 'peng, pork-fat, suet; 'iu sioh, 'kwo' to paint one course; 'iu ch'oi' 't'ie' 'tó sing, has an oily mouth and a razor heart.

1 柔 軟 情 蟻 遊 蕩 水 魂 閒 擊 生 油 漆
 遠 8 柔 5 蚩 7 蜉 9 遊 11 遊 12 遊 14 遊 15 出 17 遊 19 油 21 石
 人 柔 弱 蚘 蜉 遊 山 街 手 出 遊 民 油 石
 2 柔 4 柔 6 蟪 8 仙 10 遊 18 遊 16 遊 18 花 19 油 21 灰 油

魚 ^{Yu.} A small white fish, an eel (?); used for the coll., as in 'iu ch'ie' a fresh-water fish; the large ones are called, *chi ngü*; 'iu s'eng, a small fish of a rank odor, abounding in fat.

鱖 ^{Yu.} A species of flat fish, with several antennæ, called in the coll. 'iu ngü; sold in the markets in a dried form.

由 ^{Yu.} The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; cause, instrument by which a thing is done; to serve of; from, or by permission of; to let, to permit, at liberty; to enter by; to pass through, as the hands of; to follow: 'iu ch'ü, hence, therefore; 'iu iu, *yong*, gracefully, self-possessed; *ngwong iu*, a cause; COM., 'iu dai, heretofore, from the first; 'iu si'eng iu meng' pok, *iu ing*, it depends on Heaven and destiny, not on man; COLL., 'iu chai' nü, as you please, it rests with you; *iu i hung*, humor his whims; *iu ngwai 'su öi'* as I desire; 'mö dai iu, no reason for it; *iu ch'ing kar' sè*, from the near to the distant relatives—*scil.*, let your regards be portioned out.

郵 ^{Yu.} A post-house; a place for getting relays of horses and sending on dispatches; lodge for watching fields; to err, to mistake; very, exceedingly: 'iu ik, a post-station.

會 ^{Yu.} Spirits which have settled; wine after the fermentation is over; western regions; summer; to finish, to come to perfection; the end; valiant; accustomed to; a euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence.

迨 ^{Yu.} To urge, to constrain, to press upon; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to end, in which sense same as the last; brave, strong, unyielding; to bring together; to collect: 'iu ing, a herald.

猶 ^{Yu.} Used for the next: a suspicious monkey; a lap-dog, a puppy; doubtful, suspecting; still, even; as if, like, alike, rather, same, resembling; thus, so: 'iu ch'id, still further; 'iu yok, as if; 'iu chü, a nephew; COM., 'iu ün' pok, *kiak*, doubting and undecided.

猷 ^{Yu.} A scheme, a plan; a drawing; to plot, to contrive; to draw, to make a likeness; a rule, a way, a mode of action; cheerful: 'meu iu, a scheme; 'ka iu, a fine plan.

蕪 ^{Yu.} A bad-smelling plant; stinking, fetid plants; the heavy smell of rotten wood.

蓀 Luxuriant, as vegetation, plants growing thick and abundantly.

¹魚 ³鱖 ⁵由 ⁷由 ^天天 ^由由 ^汝汝 ¹¹郵 ¹³猶 ¹⁵猶 ^不不 ¹⁸嘉
²翅 ⁴魚 ⁶由 ⁸由 ^命命 ¹⁰無 ¹²迨 ¹⁴猶 ¹⁶猶 ¹⁷謀 ^獸獸
^蟲蟲 ^此此 ^原原 ^來來 ^在在 ^來來 ^人人 ^若若 ^象象 ^獸獸 ○

輜 A light carriage, like a curricie or chaise; light, trifling: *'taik, iu ti mó,* virtue light as a feather.

尤 Extraordinary, remarkable, exceeding; singular, strange; odd, differing; an adverb of comparison, very, excessively, still more; to exceed, to surpass; to dislike, to resent; a fault, a crime, in which sense same as the next: *'iu seng'* vastly more; *'iu e'* still more strange; *'hau' iu,* to imitate, and exceed in, crime; *'iu uk,* a beautiful woman; *'iu ing,* to hate people; *'kieng iu,* a fault; *'ch'i iu,* a prince in Hwangti's times; com., *'iu k'á,* a district of Yenping prefecture in Fookien.

訖 A fault, a crime, an error, wickedness; a man's name.

疣 An exorescence, a protuberance; a tumor, a swelling; ganglionic swellings on the neck: *'chwoi' iu,* an exorescence; *met.,* superfluities.

攸 To go on the water, to dart through the water; a place; a relative pronoun, who, what, that which; a euphonic particle; far, distant, long: *'iu yong,* darting, as fish; *met.,* cheerfully; *'sióng' iu,* to select a son-in-law; *'kung' chü iu heng,* what the good man practices.

悠 To think of, to grieve for; discontented, mournful, sorry; boundless, remote; to go far; leisurely:

'iu iu, vast; perpetual; *'iu' k'iu,* a long time; *iu chai,* think about it!

(231) Ka.

嘉 Good, excellent; to praise, to commend, to eulogize; to make happy, to rejoice in: *'k'ó' ka,* commendable; *'ka' ngen,* a happy union; com., *'ka' k'eng'* the emperor Kiaking, A. D. 1796-1821.

佳 Beautiful, fine, good of its kind, nice; excellence, goodness: com., *'ka' kwó'* a fine sentence; *'ka' ing' chai' chü,* a beauty and a man of talent (married); *'ka' ki,* the happy time—a wedding; coll., *'chauk' ka,* beautiful, fine.

加 To add to, to superadd, or place upon; to confer on; advanced, as officers are; to charge, as interest: com., *'ka' k'eng,* to add and subtract, to increase and diminish; *'ka' chí'* to increase guilt; *'ka' k'wak,* to widen; *'ka' kwang,* to promote in office; *'ka' sang,* interest of 3 cash on 10 per month; *'ka' taeng'* increased weight, as of debt; *'ka' cheng,* or *'ka' tieng,* to add to, to increase; *'ka' ek, pwoi'* to duplicate; *'ka' ka'* or *'ka' chieng,* to add to the price, to offer more; coll., *'ka' pwoi' auk,* twice as wicked! *'ka' k'eng' chü' siang' hwa,* (if the buyer) adds and (the seller) falls the bargain will be closed.

珈 Gems on the hair-pin of a head-dress; a sort of brow-band or fillet.

¹德 ²輜 ³尤 ⁴效 ⁵尤 ⁶尤 ⁷贅 ⁸尤 ⁹然 ¹⁰悠 ¹¹悠 ¹²嘉 ¹³嘉 ¹⁴佳 ¹⁵佳 ¹⁶加 ¹⁷加 ¹⁸加 ¹⁹加 ²⁰加 ²¹加 ²²加 ²³加
 輜 甚 尤 尤 尤 贅 然 悠 嘉 嘉 佳 佳 加 加 加 加 加
 如 異 物 疣 悠 嘉 嘉 佳 加 加 加 加 加
 毛 異 物 疣 悠 嘉 嘉 佳 加 加 加 加 加

家 What is within doors ; a household, a family ; a home, a dwelling ; domestic, domesticated ; title of a husband or master of a family ; term applied to some dignitaries ; the country, the government ; to dwell, to live at ; a sect, a profession or class ; a suffix of nouns to denote persons : com., ¹*ka kié* domestic expenses ; ²*ka loi* the burden of (supporting) the family ; ³*ka ngiék*, property ; ⁴*pai* ²*ka*, to squander a patrimony ; ⁵*ch'ok*, *ka*, to become a bouze or nun ; ⁶*tó* ²*ka*, Taoists ; ⁷*i* *ka*, a physician ; ⁸*ü* *ka*, unprofessional practitioners ; ⁹*ka iing*, domestics, attendants ; ¹⁰*ka 'tíong*, the head of a family ; ¹¹*hak*, *ka*, the whole family ; ¹²*ch'üü* ²*ka*, self, myself ; ¹³*tui* ²*ka*, all of us, you sirs ! ¹⁴*ka ho* or *ka ngieng*, my father ; *ka paik*, my elder uncle ; *ku ku*, paternal aunts ; *ch'ing ka*, fathers-in-law ; COLL., *ka si*, utensils, tools ; *ka hwo ch'ó* made for family use—of superior quality.

麋 A buck, the male of deer : *kiu ka*, an elk with a short neck.

豨 A boar, a local term for pig ; hogs are called *ka* in Corea and Chihli.

豨

葭 A bulrush or sedge ; the Arund¹, from the reeds of which musical pipes may be made : ¹³*ka hu*, the white, medullary lining of sedges ; met., distantly related ; lightly esteemed.

膠 Read *keu* ; coll. *ka* : glue, glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums ; to glue ; glued or sticking together : ¹⁴*chwi ka*, glue ; ¹⁵*ngü ka*, isinglass ; ¹⁶*ó ka*, mule-skin jelly—used medicinally ; *ka kak*, to glue fast ; *'aung' ka k'ó* the gluing has loosened.

交 Read *kau* ; sometimes used for the coll. *ka*, as in *ka ho* to deliver or intrust to ; ¹⁷*ka k'üük*, *i*, deliver it to him ; ¹⁸*ka ch'üü* *pau*, a straw-bag to cook rice in ; *ka ung ch'ioh*, a kind of ornamented matting.

Ka. A coll. word : to cut, to clip with shears : *ka tó*, shears ; *ka tó kiäng*, small shears, scissors ; *ka tó'i* *peng*, to cut into two parts.

Ka. A coll. word, as in *ka lang k'ü*, slanting, oblique, tilted, as a dilapidated house.

假 False, fictitious, illusive ; feigned, hypocritical, unreal, simulated ; a pretext, to pretend ; supposing, if, because ; to suppose, to instance ; to borrow, to get an accommodation, to avail of ; great : also read *ka'*, q. v. : ¹⁹*ka ü*, if, for instance ; ²⁰*ka chiá* to borrow ; in the coll., fictitious, as a story ; com., ²¹*ka ch'üü*, to borrow help, to do by proxy ; ²²*ka 'sü*, if, supposing that ; *ka pok tá* to pretend not to have gained promotion, as *'Sieu hwong k'ing did* ; ²³*ka hó*, hypocritical ; *ka mó* to feign, to assume ; *ka ch'iong*, a lath and plaster wall ; *ka hwo* spurious goods ; COLL., *ka paik*,

1家計 2家業 3道家 4出家 5道家 6醫家 7儒家 8家人 9家長 10合家 11自家 12家父 13葭 14水膠 15魚膠 16阿膠 17交 18交 19假 20假 21假 22假 23假
計業道家長自家葭水膠魚膠阿膠交交假借使
家業道家家人家長合家家父葭水膠魚膠阿膠交交假借使

ching, to pretend to know the real facts; *'ka miang'* a fictitious horoscope, as used in betrothals; *'ka che' sing t'au tó huk*, pretend to be extremely honest, yet steal a Budh! *met.*, a boastful, but false, claim to honesty.

絞 Read *'kieu*; coll. *'ka*: to twist, to bind a cord about; to strangle with a cord: Chia. *'ka king king tloh*, twist it about tightly; *'ka chi*, an apparatus for twisting the strands in making a rope; *'ka si*, to strangle to death.

'Ka. A coll. word, as in *'ka chau*, a flea.

'Ka. A coll. word, as in *'ka kē*, to annoy, to disturb, as by jabbering; obstinate; *'hiá nēng 'ka kē*, that man is perverse!

斝 A three-legged goblet with an ear, and made of stone, holding six pints; it was used in the Shang dynasty: *'k'wang 'ka haiu' sēu* have washed the goblets and wait to converse (with you)—a phrase on invitation cards.

價賈 The price or value of a thing; the 2nd, read *'ka*, is a surname; also read *'ku*, q. v.: COM., *'ka' chiēng*, the price; *'sing ka' one's name, reputation*; *'si ka' the current price*; *'kong ka' to ask (a high) price*; *'pok, nē' ka' "not two prices"*—used on signboards; *'u ka' chi 'pó*, beyond price, invaluable; *'k'i ka' to raise the price*; COLL., *ka' siang*, the price demanded; *'lē*

ka' 'ma ka' the value of an ass or horse; *met.*, an exorbitant price; *'lōh, ka' or 'ok, ka' the price has fallen.*

假 Leave of absence, a furlough; also read *'ka*, q. v.: COM., *'kó' ka' to apply for a furlough*; *'sieu ka' expiration of a furlough*; COLL., *'pong' ka' to give a vacation*; *'k'wi ka' to open shop at the close of the holidays (on the 5th of the 1st month)*; *'kó' pang' ka' to ask for a furlough on account of sickness.*

駕 A horse in the harness; to harness a carriage; a chariot for the sovereign's use; to drive or manage a horse; to sit in a carriage; to mount, to ascend; to embark, to go aboard; to avail of; a title of respect, as if addressing one in a chariot, sir, your honor: used in the coll. for divining-blocks: COM., *'ka' peng*, demise of the emperor; *'chong ka' or 'tai ka' sir! your honor!* *'seng' ka' his majesty, his godship*; *'sui ka' followers of an officer or idol*; *'lō ka' I trouble you, sir!* COLL., *ka' pwi*, divining-blocks; *'sang siang' ka' three lucky throws of the blocks*; *'nā 'hó twai' ka' you're very pompous indeed!*

架 A stand; a press, a rack, a case; a dumb-waiter; an open frame on which things are placed; a scaffolding or frame-work; to lay on a frame; to fend, to ward off; used in the coll. as a classifier of bedsteads, closets, clocks, large money-scales, ladders, balustrades,

1 絞 2 絞 4 盤 6 價 7 時 9 不 價 價 假 假 病 尊
 緊 子 斝 錢 價 二 之 落 消 開 假 駕
 緊 絞 候 身 講 價 寶 價 假 假 駕 聖
 着 死 敘 價 價 無 起 告 放 告 廟 駕

&c.: com., 'pek, ka' a pencil-stand; 'sek, ché'ka' a cross; 'chú'ka' a book-case; 'hwa ka' a flower-stand; 'i ka' a clothes-horse; 'ka' 'k'i, to raise, as a pole on forks; 'tak, ka' to erect a frame or scaffold; COLL., 'meng' ka' a wash-stand; 'ch'iong ka' kwó' k'ó' to fend off with a spear.

櫃 Chia. A shrub resembling the tea plant; its infusion was formerly used as a beverage.

嫁 Chia. To marry a husband; to send a bride to her husband's house; to cast imputations on another, to implicate: 'ka' hwo' to bring evil on one; com., 'ka' ch'èu' to give in marriage and to marry; 'ka' chong, a dowry; 'ch'ok, ka' to become a bride; 'ch'ung' ka' a slave-girl who goes with the bride; COLL., 'ka' sai' or ka' neng k'ó' married to a husband; ka' kié t'eng' kié, pwi, the hen flies with the cock—the wife follows the husband's fortunes.

稼 Chia. To sow or plant grain; met., farming; the spike of grain; wild cerealia: 'ka' saik, to sow and reap; 'hok, ka' to learn husbandry.

教 Chiao. Read kau'; coll. ka': to instruct, to teach, to show how: ka' tó' or 'ka' hong' to instruct; 'ka' chü, to teach (pupils) to read; 'ka' chá, to teach school; ka' tu tá' p'ah, sa ho' teach an apprentice to strike his master; met., the initiated injuring his teacher.

ka. A coll. word, as in ka 'kung, the common earth-worm.

ka. A coll. word, as in ka lau, to roll about; ka lau hing, the head swimming from dizziness.

ka. A coll. word, as in ka ka kieu' a clamor of voices, the cawing of crows.

ka. A coll. word, as in ka lak, ch'a, crossed, intersecting, as two sticks or lines.

咬 Yao. Read 'ngau; used in the coll for ka': to gnaw, to bite, to masticate, to chew, as a cud; to close the teeth firmly: 'ka' nga, or ka' 'ngai, to gnash the teeth; 'song ka' to bite one another, as dogs; ka' 'tong, or ka' taung' to bite off; 'ka' sioh, ch'oi' to bite off a mouthful, to give a bite.

(232) Ká.

街 Chia. A street in a town, a thoroughfare, a market where people pass: com., 'ká ch'è' a market-place; 'tieng ká, streets near the imperial palace; sek, ché' ká, cross-streets; 'ká tó' a thoroughfare; ká so' shop-accounts; COLL., ká tong, a street; t'ung ká, the whole street; ká t'au haeng' kaék, heads of streets and corners of alleys—scil., are noisy; pá ká, displayed in the streets, as goods; met., to sit in street-doors, as women do.

鮓 Paik, Ing for the coll. ká, as in ká ngü, a fish with a large belly, hence called

- ¹筆架架起禍妝嫁穡訓齋咬²²街
²架架³書衣⁴搭⁵嫁⁶出⁷嫁⁸使⁹學¹⁰教¹¹教¹²教¹³咬¹⁴咬¹⁵市
¹⁶十字¹⁷架架¹⁸架¹⁹嫁²⁰嫁²¹使²²學²³教²⁴教²⁵咬²⁶咬²⁷一²⁸街
²⁹字³⁰花³¹架³²嫁³³嫁³⁴從³⁵穡³⁶教³⁷教³⁸相³⁹嘴⁴⁰道

twai¹ pok, ká; met., a corpulent person.

Ká. A coll. word, as in ká ká kieu¹ (or ká ká kieu), to cry, as a child, to disturb others by loud talking.

解 Read kai; coll. ká: to open, to loose, to untie, to unbind; to release, as one bound; to explain, to make plain, to comment; to dispel, as sorrow: ¹ká pong, to loose one's hands from behind his back; ²ká loi, to untie a knot; ³ká k'wang, or ⁴ká sêng, to loosen, to relax; ⁵ká siok, to explain; ⁶ká chio¹ to comment; annotations; ⁷ká mông¹ or ⁸ká sing chieu, to dispel melancholy; ⁹k'wong¹ ká, or ¹⁰ká k'wong¹ to persuade, to expostulate with; ¹¹ká k'ak, to quench thirst; ¹²ká k'au, to avert threatened evil; ¹³ká má¹ k'wi, can't untie it.

解 To forward, to transmit, to hand over to; to send under arrest; to exclude; to transfer an officer to another post: also read Chieh. ¹kai and hai¹, q. v.: com., ²ká k'wo¹ to pay in the salt-revenue; ³ká siong¹ to send up for trial; ⁴ká k'ung chong, to forward the materiel of an army; ⁵ak, ká¹ a criminal's guard; ⁶ká ngwong, first of the Kújin graduates.

疥癬 - Read kai; coll. ká: the 2nd is a vulgar character: a kind of dry itch, called ¹sai ká—said to follow the common itch; ²sang ká¹ Chieh. to have the itch—a country phrase.

廨 Read kai and kai¹ in the dictionaries: a hall or suite of rooms in an officer's palace; an official hospice; rooms for subordinate officers, called ¹kung ká¹. Chieh.

Ká. A coll. word, as in ká ting, or ká teng, or ká ting sié¹ above, upon; aloft, in the upper story.

Ká¹. A coll. word, as in ká sung, to tow a ship.

(233) Kaë.

呼 Read hu; used in the coll. for kaë¹: to call out, to bawl, to cry out, to vociferate; to call out to: ¹la kaë¹ is calling out; ²moh, kaë¹ don't cry out; ³kaë¹ kaë¹ kieu¹ or kaë¹ hwang t'ieung, to vociferate, to bawl; kaë¹ keu¹ to cry for help; ⁴kaë¹ chó¹ hwang, to bawl (like) raising a rebellion; kaë¹ paik, kang ch'io¹ tu t'iang kieng¹ to scream so as to be heard by (the people of) eight houses!

(234) Kaëh.

Kaëh. A coll. word, as in kè kaëh, to make a noise like one suffocated or strangled; to hiccough: kaëh; sioh, siang, to utter a choking sound; a suppressed cry, as of a fowl when seized.

(235) Kaëk.

角 Read kauk, in the dictionaries, but commonly read kaëk, in Foochow: a horn; to dispute, to test one's strength with another; to butt, to gore; horny, hard; a corner, a point, an angle; a protuberance or jutting out; a tuft Chiao.

¹ 解	⁸ 解	⁵ 解	解	口	¹⁰ 解	¹² 解	¹⁹ 押	¹⁵ 沙	¹⁷ 公	¹⁹ 莫	叫
解	解	解	解	解	課	軍	解	疥	廨	呼	²¹ 呼
解	解	解	解	解	解	裝	解	生	禮	呼	做
寬	註	勸	解	開	上	○	元	疥	呼	呼	反

of hair; a headland, a cape; a wine-jar; wing of an army; one of the 28 constellations, *a* and *s* in Virgo; the 148th radical: in the coll., a quarter, as of a dollar: 'kaëk, 'ti, to push with the horns; 'chung kaëk, tuft of hair worn before the age of puberty; 'kung ung ek, kaëk, an official dispatch; COM., 'ngu kaëk, ox-horns; 'kaëk, 'k'eu, to wrangle; 't'ienng pieng 'hai kaëk, remote regions; COLL., 'ch'io' kaëk, corners of a house; kaëk, hwang, a quarter-dollar piece; se' kaëk, square, four-cornered; lek, kaëk, hexagonal; sang chieng kaëk, a corner, a projecting point; 'hü kék, kaëk, in that corner.

雄

Hsiung.

Read hüng; sometimes used in the coll. for kaëk, a cock bird; masculine, male of certain animals and insects, as well as of birds: 'mó kaëk, female and male; 'kié kaëk, a chicken-cook, a rooster; 'ngu kaëk, a bull; 'yong tü kaëk, (she) keeps a paramour.

(236)

Kaëng.

Kaëng'. A coll. word, as in kaëng' kaëng' to bawl, to vociferate harshly; kaëng' 'k'i kaëng' or kaëng' 'k'i hó jeng k'èng, to bawl at the top of one's voice.

共

Kung.

Read k'üng; coll. kaëng': a preposition, with, by, to; for, in behalf of; with, in addition to; an adverb, as, like to: 'kaëng' 'ngwai chá k'ó' go with me; kaëng' 'nü 'kong, I say to you; 'kaëng' 'i tó'i' 'ch'iu, lend him a helping hand; kaëng' 'nü ch'ó' do it for you; 'kaëng' 'kiäng, to

tend a child; kaëng' 'chü sioh, yong' the same as this; kaëng' 'nèng hang' to inform one; kaëng' 'ch'oi' 'ch'ioh, kwo' "borrow of the mouth"--to stint one's self in eating.

(237)

Kah.

格

Ko.

Read kaik; coll. kah, a pattern, a model, a rule; ruled lines placed under paper to write by: 'kah, sek, one's bearing, mannerism; 'kaung' kah, to humble one's self; 'ung kah, a model for essays; niäh, 'chiä kah, sek, to stand on one's dignity, pretentious; kah, 'ngang 'chai (spoken 'kang 'lang 'chai), paper ruled in squares.

隔

Ko.

Read kaik; coll. kah, to separate or divide, as by a partition; to interpose; set apart, separated, sundered; next to, adjoining, neighboring: 'kah, piäh, (usually spoken kang piäh), adjoining; kah, tung' kept for a (subsequent) meal; 'kah, mang, to pass the night at; kept over night, as food; 'kah, sioh, nik, interval of a day; 'kah, tek, hwong' far removed, distant; 'ng yong n' kah, sioh, t'üng 'chai, the invisible and visible worlds are separated by only a thickness of paper.

Kah. A coll. word: to test the weight, as by weighing with other scales: kah, ch'eng' test the steelyards; 'tó k'ó' kah, k'ang' 'chiä, take it away and test it and see.

Kah. A coll. word: mixed, interlocking: kah, naung' interlaced confusedly, in a complete snarl.

1 角	8 公	4 牛	6 天	7 雌	9 牛	齊	對	13 格	15 文	17 隔	日
抵	文	角	邊	雄	雄	去	手	式	格	暝	19 隔
2 總	一	5 角	海	8 雞	10 共	11 共	12 共	14 降	16 隔	18 隔	的
角	角	口	角	雄	我	伊	仔	格	壁	一	遠

Kah. A coll. word: a close apartment in a boat; a bunch, a parcel, as of paper or books: *kah, meng'* the top of the apartment.

Kah. A coll. word, as in *kah, 'k'i*, to pry up or open; *kah, mwong*, to pry a door open; *kah, siék*, to break in two by prying.

Kah. A coll. word: distress, grief: *kah, sek*, to faint under great distress; *kah, tieng*, crazed with grief; *'kah, pang'* will grieve himself sick; *ang' mang' kah*, to grieve secretly.

Kah. A coll. word, as in *kah, meng'* separated, estranged, as by a quarrel: *ng' t'eng t'oh, kah*, must not be offended—a polite phrase to a departing guest.

Kah. A coll. word, as in *sek, ch' kah*, transverse, crosswise, crossed, as two lines or sticks.

(238) Káh.

Káh. A coll. word: a rumbling and derangement of the bowels; to mutter, to feel angry: *pok, 'ló tié kih, kih, káh, káh*, the bowels in a very disordered state; *'i, sing 'lá ko' 'lá káh, 'ngwai*, still vexed at me in his heart.

Káh. A coll. word; a brogue for *kek*: to carry under the arm; tight, small, contracted: *k'á' 'i káh, kwo' 'li*, clasp him (the child) under the arm and bring him over here; *kóh, lóh, a' k'ak, káh*, (the garment) is too small under the arm.

(239) Kai.

皆 All alike, uniform, things of the same sort; all, altogether; used after a recital of items, or nouns of multitude, as the sign of the plural: *'kai 'iu*, all are or have; *'kai pok, kik*, none equal to, unequaled; *'kai yong*, all thus, all the same.

借 Used for the preceding: to accompany, to take along with one, as a parent takes his child; associated, in connection with; all at once, together: *'kai kai*, strong, robust; *'kai 'ló*, growing old together, as husband and wife; *'kai tá'* with my younger brother—a phrase used on cards.

階 Steps, especially the stone ones at the door; the ascent to a hall, a flight of stairs; a grade, a degree, a rank; gradation; Chieh. a source or cause of some evil; to rise, to emulate:

'kai ngek, a step, gradation in office; *'kwang kai*, an official grade; *'kai 'sieng*, moss on stone steps; *'tai kai*, your house; *'kai chiu*, a prefecture in Kansuh.

菱 Roots; a kind of cress growing in marshes: Chieh. *'kong kai*, the roots of plants.

啾 The melody of birds; the sound of bells and drums, harmony heard at a distance; the sighing of the wind: *'kai kai*, birds singing.

- ¹皆有 ○ ²皆然 ○ ³皆老 ○ ⁴偕弟 ○ ⁵偕級 ○ ⁶官階 ○ ⁷階蘇 ○ ⁸台階 ○ ⁹階州 ○ ¹⁰根菱 ○ ¹¹啾啾 ○

該
Kai.

An agreement, an enlisting contract; to connect, to prepare, to arrange; fit, proper, just, what ought to be or is right; necessary, permissible, or convenient; deserving; full, abundant; the said, the, that, the aforesaid, the foregoing, what has been mentioned: ¹'kai'ing, that man; com., ²'kai' tong, or 'ing' kai, ought, proper, just; ³'kai' kong, ought to say it; COLL., ⁴'chiäng' kai, just right or proper; ng' kai, ought not; ⁵'kai' si, ought to die, an ejaculation, alas! dreadful! ⁶'kai' tung' in error! what a blunder! ⁷'mö' kai' chai' uncertain, not to be depended on; ⁸'kai' chö' 'chiä' so' ought to meet this fate.

垓
Kai.

Interchanged with the next: a bank, a boundary, circuit, limit; to guard or re-enforce a frontier; a hundred millions: ⁹'kiäng' kai, the wide world; ¹⁰'chung' kai, high lands.

陔
Kai.

Also read 'hai: a step, a grade, a succession, an order; a bank or terrace: ¹¹'sang' kai, (an altar) with three terraces; ¹²'kiu' kai, the nine ascents; the imperial domain.

涖
Chieh.

As in ¹³'kai' kai, the murmuring of streams flowing together; cold; incessant rain.

駭
Kai.

Unusual, strange, remarkable: ¹⁴'ki' kai, rare, uncommon.

'Kai. A coll. word, as in ¹⁵'kié' kai, a fowl's crop; ¹⁶'t'ük, kai, to stuff a chicken's crop—¹⁷'sil, to make it weigh more; ¹⁸'twai' kai, a large swelling on the front of one's neck; ¹⁹'s'ük, kai, a sluggish crop, one that does not digest.

改
Kai.

To change, to alter; to exchange; to reform, to do better; to correct, to amend, as a composition: in the coll. read ²⁰'kwí, q.v.: com., ²¹'kai' yong' or 'kai' sek, to alter the form or pattern; ²²'kai' ka' to marry another husband; ²³'kai' kwo' to amend, to reform; ²⁴'kai' tu pek, ngiék, to change one's employment; ²⁵'kai' piéng' to to change, to do better; ²⁶'kai' ki, to change the appointed time; ²⁷'kai' wany' 'mwong' lü, "alter the doors"—rise to a higher position.

解
Chieh.

To split a horn in two; to open, to take off, or apart; to cut up, to sever at the joints; to dissipate, to disperse; scattered; to explain, to narrate, to make plain, to comment; a commentary, a meaning, an explanation; to stop, to cease, to do away with the effects of; a trace: also read ²⁸'ká', and in the coll. ²⁹'ká, q.v.: ³⁰'kui' t'wak, to let go, to escape from; com., ³¹'k'wong' 'kai, or 'kai' k'wong' to persuade, to restrain; ³²'pok, 'kai, can't discern (his purpose); ³³'kai' wong sek, kiék, to relinquish false charges and settle the quarrel; ³⁴'kai' tuk, to disperse bad humors.

¹該 ⁸該 ⁵該 ⁷崇 ⁹九 ¹¹奇 ¹³改 ¹⁵改 ¹⁶改 ¹⁸改 ¹⁹解 ²¹解
 人 講 死 垓 九 駭 嫁 圖 變 換 脫 冤
²該 ⁴正 ⁶兼 ⁸三 ¹⁰涖 ¹²改 ¹⁴改 ¹⁷改 ²⁰勸 ²²解
 當 該 垓 垓 涖 樣 過 別 期 門 間 勸 釋
 解 結

齧¹ Read *kai*' in the dictionaries: to gnash the teeth; *met.*, furious, in a rage; the plates in mail armor.
Chieh.

疥¹ A scratch, a little sore, a scabbiness: *kak, kai*' a scorbutic disease with scabs like scales; COM., *'kai, ch'ong*, the itch—a refined term for *kó ló*'.

屆¹ To reach to, to arrive at or tend towards in time or place; a limit, terminus, set time; the summit, the extreme point; unfortunately, unluckily: *'kai' aing*' expiration of the time; *'kai' ki*, to come to the time, at the appointed time.
Chieh.

界¹ A division between fields, to mark separate ownership; a limit, boundary; frontier, terminus; to draw a line of separation, to limit; to sunder friends: COM., *'kai' pá*, landmarks; *'kau kai*' conterminous, adjoining; *'t' kai*' boundary of land; *'a' kai*' the lower regions; *met.*, miserable ghosts; *'siong' t'ung ha' sang kai*' the upper, middle, and lower, worlds; *'sié' kai*' the world.
Chieh.

丐¹ To ask alms, to demand, to beg; to give, to bestow: COM., *'k'ëuk, kai*' (coll. *k'ëuk, siäh*), a beggar; to beg; *'kai' 'siu*, king of the beggars.
Kai.

蓋¹ A kind of coarse grass used for thatch; a cover, a covering, a thatch, a roof; a canopy, a vault; to cover, to hide, to roof; to screen, to conceal literally and figuratively; to overshadow, to overtop; a conjunction, since, for, for that, now then: *'kai' 'ing*, because that, since; COM., *'kong kai*' a jar-cover; *'ch'ü' kai*' to cover, to overshadow; *'kai' sié' 'u s'eng*, in all the world has no equal; *'k'i kai*' to build a house; COLL., *'kai' 'wang*, a covered bowl—also called *k'aing' wang*; *'hwang kai*' to remove and relay, as tiles on a roof; *'kai' 't'au p'a'* (or *ló*), a bridal veil; *kai' sié' ng' tek*, wholly unappreciated in the world!—as one says ruefully.
Kai.

犗¹ A gelded ox; *met.*, strong, lusty, vigorous: *'kai' 'hing*, punishment of castration.

(240) Kaik.

隔¹ A partition, a bulkhead, something that stops the passage; a shelf; to obstruct, to intercept, to separate, to interpose, to hinder; separated, sundered; next to, neighboring: in the coll. read *kah*, and *kang*, q. v.: COM., *'kaik, ch'iong*, a wall intervenes; *kaik, piék, tó nieng*, separated many years, as friends say on meeting; *kaik, 'tu*, to divide into apartments; *kaik, twang*' to cut off, to block, as a way.
Ko.

¹ 疥	⁸ 屆	⁵ 交	⁷ 下	下	界	首	蓋	世	蓋	蓋	²⁰ 犗
² 瘡	³ 期	⁴ 界	⁶ 地	⁸ 上	¹⁰ 乞	¹² 蓋	¹⁴ 遮	無	¹⁷ 蓋	¹⁹ 蓋	形
限	牌	界	中	世	丐	因	蓋	雙	碗	頭	²¹ 隔
						缸	蓋	起	翻	帕	牆

鬲
Ko. A tripod, a kind of incense-caldron in temples; it contains about six ^{tau}, or pecks; a heavy, earthen pot; to grasp, to take hold of; the 193d radical.

膈
Ko. The diaphragm, any thin membrane in bodies; the breast, the mind; a bell-frame: in the coll. read *k'aiŋ*, q. v.: *'kaik, mok*, the midriff between the thorax and stomach; *'hūng kaik*, the breast; com., *'kaik, sik, hwang oi*² unable to eat and the stomach turned; *'ló 'ku kaik, siŋ, siŋg, i pok, taik*, consumption, dropsy, and inability to eat, even the geni can't cure!

格
Ko. To strike, to box, to fight; to stop, to impede, to fend, to ward off; to repel, to beat back with the hand.

格
Ko. The spreading of branches; to come to, to reach; to examine, to sift or understand thoroughly; excellent, extraordinary; to influence, to cause; to attack; to change, to correct; to grow old; a mark, ruled lines to write by; a limit, a statute; a frame or stand; to advance, to rise; years having the "branch" *ing* in their cyclic name: in the coll. read *kah*, q. v.: *'siŋ chi kaik, sū*, a divine influence; *'kaik, uk*, to inquire into (the nature of) things; com., *'kaik, ngwoi*² extraordinary, in excess of, beyond the usage or stipulation.

骼, The skeleton of a man or beast; the bones sticking out, lean.

革
Ko. The hides of animals after the hair is taken off; the human skin; to change, to put off, to renew, to molt; to cure or break off a habit; to degrade one from office; musical instruments of skin; defensive armor; leathern; a wing during molting; the 177th radical: com., *'kaik, chek*, to deprive of office; *'kaik, teu*, a published dismissal; *'kaik, a piéng'* to break off opium-smoking; coll., *'kaik, taung² k'üŋ*, (the habit) broken off at the very roots; *'chiéng liong kaik*, his rations stopped; *'miäng kaik*, his name struck off—dismissed from the yamun.

緯
Ko. To piece, to seam; to form the wool, to weave.

翮
Ko. The quill or stem of a feather, a quill; interchanged with *lik*, meaning the hollow legs of a tripod: *'hong' kaik*, with rapid pinions; *met.*, high resolves.

馘, To cut off the left ears, or the heads, as of prisoners, or those killed in battle; these were sent to court anciently as evidence of victory.

號, The marks of a tiger's claws; gashes made in seizing its prey; a surname; the name of a state in the Tsin dynasty, now Yungyang district in the Kaifung prefecture, Honan.

結, Read *kiék*,; coll. *kaik*,; to tie, to fasten, to bind; tied, fixed: *kaik, loi*, to

- 1 膈 2 胸 3 膈 4 膈 5 癆 6 仙 7 神 8 神 9 格 10 革 11 革 12 片 13 錢 14 革
膜 食 蠱 醫 之 物 外 職 條 革 糧 奮
膈 翻 膈 醫 之 物 外 職 條 革 糧 奮
膈 胃 神 不 格 思 ○ ○ ○ 鴉 筋 名 ○

tie a knot; 'kaik, taing' to tie firmly; 'kaik, 'si, 'koi, to tie a dead (i. e. hard) knot; "ch'ai kaik, festoons; 'kaik, 'ch'ai, to festoon.

鏗 Read *kiék*,; coll. *kaik*,: a sickle, a reaping-hook, called also *kiéng kaik*, and *'kiéng tó*.

(241) Kaing.

更 Read *keng*,; in the coll. read *kaing*; and often used in epistles: a word of comparison, more, better, still, the more, the rather: 'kaing' 'hó, the better; 'kaing' 'kaing' or 'keng kaing' so much the more, the rather; 'kaing' 'óí, to desire it all the more; 'kaing' 'chié dié, to vary continually—becoming worse and worse; 'kaing' 'mó p'óh, "the more without dregs"—said of one inveterately unprincipled.

慣 Read *kwang*,; coll. *kaing*,: accustomed, addicted to, fixed in the habit of: 'kaing' 'sié' habituated; 'ch'ó' 'kaing' used to doing it; "ch'oi' 'kong kaing' in the habit of talking so.

縣 A district, the fifth in order of territorial divisions; a district magistrate; the district city: com., "ti kaing" a district magistrate; "siu kaing" the principal district; "hung kaing" or *kaing*, 'sing, a deputy district magistrate; "chek, 'tang' kaing' (graduates) appointed at once to the district magistracy; *ming kaing*' and "au' 'kwang kaing' the two districts which embrace the city of Foochow; "kaing' 'k'ó,

the district examinations. Read *kiéng*, and interchanged with *hiéng*, to hang up, to suspend. (242) K'iu.

構 To drag, to pull; to scheme, to plot, to stir up, to implicate: "kaiu' wong' to contract a dislike for; "kaiu' hwo' to bring evil on one.

構 The truss of a roof; to roof over with beams; to construct; to unite, to join together; to copulate; finished, completed; to burst forth, to catch, as fire: "kaiu' 'ching, the procreative principle or action; com., "kiék, 'kaiu' to contrive, as the plan of an essay.

購 To buy, to procure for sale; to barter; to hire one: "kaiu' 'má, or *kaiu' te* to purchase, as goods for retail; *kaiu' siang*' to procure a clue to.

遘 Used for the next: to meet unexpectedly; to happen at, to bolt upon: *kaiu' nang*' to meet troubles.

覯 To meet with, to see suddenly; to occur, to happen; accidentally; to complete: "kaiu' soon completed; to occur easily; soon caught, as a disease.

媾 To marry again, a second marriage; fondness, affection, love; to unite, sexual union: "hwong kaiu' to marry again; *kaiu' hak*, or *kau kaiu'* to cohabit.

1 結 8 鏗 5 更 7 更 勢 講 12 首 14 卽 官 17 構 19 構 21 購
有 刀 更 支 做 慣 首 縣 用 縣 縣 怨 精 買
綵 更 更 離 慣 11 知 18 分 16 縣 18 構 20 結 22 婚
結 好 欲 慣 10 嘴 縣 縣 侯 考 禍 構 媾

姤
Kow.

Like the last: to meet with, to come in contact; the union of the sexes; the blending of the influences of heaven and earth.

垢
Kow.

Dust grimed in, dirt, filth, scurf; impure, sordid, disgraceful: in the coll. read 'kau, q. v.: 'ting kaiu' dirt; filthy, sordid.

詬
Kow.

To shame, to disgrace one; to reproach, to taunt, to rail at; artful, unprincipled: 'no' kaiu' to scold angrily; 'kaiu' choi' to rail at, to abuse.

够
夠

Collected together; sufficient for use, enough; in excess, adequate, ample, filled up; completely, thoroughly.

彀
Kow.

To stretch a bow to the full; archers, or bowmen; enough, full, in which sense used for the last: used in the coll. for 'kau', q. v.: 'ik, kaiu' to stretch a bow to its full power; com., 'neng kaiu' and 'pok, neng kaiu' able and not able—used in imitation of the mandarin.

(243)

Kak.

甲
Chia.

The plumule or scaly covering of a growing seed; the budding of a plant; a sprout or bud; the first of the "ten stems"; met., the

first, number one, the head, excellent, the best—from the common use of the "stems" as ordinal numbers; to begin, to get the start of, to excel, to surpass; armor for

the body, a cuirass, a corselet; military; applied to the hard, defensive coverings of animals, as the carapace of turtles, the elytra of beetles, the large scaly plates on some fishes; the finger-nails, &c.; graduates of the Chinese degree: 'kak, ek, the first and second of the "stems"—are used hypothetically for superior and inferior qualities, as of essays; 'tek, kak, the gravid uterus; com., 'kak, 'siu, one who heads a subscription; 'k'wi kak, armor; 'kak, 'chü, the first of the "ten stems" and "twelve branches", used in combination to denote years; 'ch'iong sang kak, the manis; 'sang 'ting kak, the three highest of the Chinese graduates; coll., 'kak, 'kiäng, a kind of vest—when made with a pocket, called 'ngüng kak; 'kak, 't'au, the head-man of porters (at a landing).

夾
Chia.

To take or press under the arm; to carry secretly; to succor; assistants; to take up with pincers, to nip up; to squeeze, to press between two; doubled, lined: in the coll. read kek, q. v.: com., 'kak, hak, agreeing; 'kak, tai' involved, as matters; 'kak, 'kung, a double, or lined, petticoat; 'kak, 'pang, joined boards, as in inferior coffins; 'kak, 't'au, 't'ó, a flower like the peach, with leaves resembling the bamboo; coll., kak, la' tricky, knavish; 'kak, mang' a money-safe.

合
Ho.

A measure containing about a gill; ten make a 'ching; to collect, to join or come together; used in

1塵 8話 5能 7六 9監 11穿 14銀 16夾 18夾 20夾 慢
垢 諱 彀 甲 甲 甲 山 甲 甲 甲 甲 甲 甲 合 裙 竹
3怒 4入 6甲 8甲 10甲 甲 15甲 17夾 19夾 桃
詬 殼 乙 首 子 三 仔 頭 帶 板 夾 ○

the coll. to unite, to mix, to blend; to join, to sew seams: also read *hak*, q. v.: COLL., *'kak*, *'pwong*, or *'kak*, *'hwo*, to join partnership; *'kak*, *yoh*, *wong*, to make pills; *kak*, *kóh*, to sew up sleeves; *kak*, *saik*, to visit prostitutes; *kak*, *k'a*, gambling partners; *kak*, *'ch'iu*, to work together, as those of equal skill can; *'kak*, *tek*, *'hó*, or *kak*, *tek*, *lòh*, living together on good terms.

袷 Ho. A garment lined without wadding; doubled, lined; a neck-covering: *'kak*, *'sang*, a lined dress.

鴿 Ko. The Columbidae; a dove, a pigeon; COM., *'pah*, *kak*, (spoken *pah*, *tak*), the domestic pigeon; COLL., *pong' pah*, *kak*, (*tak*) to let off pigeons.

蛤 Chia. Bivalve shells, thin and marked like a Tellina or Donax; a muscle, a cockle: *'sang kak*, a kind of striped frog; COM., *'kak*, *'kang*, dried muscles; *'kak*, *li*, a yellowish kind of mollusk; COLL., *kak*, *'niu*, the muscles of a cockle; *kak*, *li p'ong'* to halve the edges of boards, as in floors.

蛱 Chia. A butterfly: *'kak*, *tiék*, a small butterfly or moth, like the cabbage, or sulphur, butterfly.

割 Ko. To cut, to gash, to hack; to wound, to injure; to cut in twain, to separate, to divide; to deduct, to take off: COM., *'kak*, *teu'* to reap rice; *'kak*, *nük*, *i ch'ong*,

"cut out flesh (to patch and) heal an ulcer with"—to create a new want in supplying an old one; *'sá'* *kak*, to flay alive; COLL., *'kak*, *tong*, or *kak*, *taung'* to cut off; *kak*, *'chai*, *tó*, a paper-cutting knife; *'kak*, *'t'eng*, to manufacture wooden pails; *kak*, *p'ó'*, *'hwa*, *'ang*, "disfigured her fair face"—name of a play.

葛 Kuo. A creeping edible plant (the *Dolichos tuberosus*), of whose fibers a coarse yellow cloth is made; creepers; *met.*, relatives, posterity: COM., *'hung kak*, the mealy taro (*Dolichos trilobus*); *'kak*, *'hung*, flour of the mealy taro; *'kwa kak*, melon and creeper; *met.*, relationship; *'ch'ieu kak*, plantain grass-cloth; *'kak*, *'kong*, the *kak*, root—is a sudorific medicine.

轄 The rumbling of chariots rushing to battle; hasty, precipitate, violent motion: *'kau kak*, a rumbling, as of chariots; a confused melee.

評 Read *hak*, and *hak*; used for the coll. *kak*, as in *kak*, *kak*, *kieu'* to talk constantly, loquacious, jabbering.

Kak. A coll. word: to adhere, to stick, as paste; to stick fast; adhesive, tight in: *kak*, *'ku*, "paste sticking"; *met.*, confused, imperfectly done; illicit commerce; *kak*, *sak*, finally, at last (must do so); *kak*, *t'iek*, *t'iek*, *taing'* immovably fixed; *só'* *má'* *kak*, can't sit still; *mó kak*, *síh*, unimportant, trifling; *kak*, *taing'* sticks to his

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 合 | ⁸ 合 | ^的 | ⁶ 野 | ⁸ 山 | ¹⁰ 蛤 | ¹² 割 | ^醫 | ¹⁵ 割 | ¹⁷ 粉 | ¹⁹ 瓜 | ²¹ 葛 |
| 本 | 藥 | 好 | 鴿 | 蛤 | 蚬 | 稍 | 瘡 | 斷 | 葛 | 葛 | 根 |
| ⁹ 合 | ^九 | ⁵ 袷 | ⁷ 白 | ⁹ 蛤 | ¹¹ 蛱 | ¹³ 割 | ¹⁴ 細 | ¹⁶ 割 | ¹⁸ 葛 | ²⁰ 蕉 | ²² 鞦 |
| 駮 | 合 | 衫 | 鴿 | 乾 | 蝶 | 肉 | 割 | 桶 | 粉 | 葛 | 鞦 |

shop; *kak*, 'kau, dirt hardened, as on the hands; *kak*, *siék*, an indistinct articulation; '*kong wa*' *kak*, *chau*, his talk is like sticking dregs —i. e., vile or useless; *kak*, *sioh*, *wong*, stuck together into a ball; *kak*, *ngó*, contumacious, nonplussed.

Kak,. A coll. word: to be at or in: *kak*, *siong*' *sié*' is above; *kak*, 'chi' *tié*, is in here; *kak*, 'chi' *peng*, is on this side.

(244) Kang.

干 A shield, a buckler; arms, defensive armor; what protects or fends off; bank of a stream; to seek, to try and obtain from, to procure; to provoke, to draw on one; to oppose, to offend, to break laws; offense, crime, guilt; incumbent, pertaining to, concerning, bringing results to one; trunk of some plants, a stem; a frontier: '*kang k'wo*, arms; *met.*, war; '*kang hwang*' to transgress, to incur guilt; '*yok*, *kang*, how much? com., '*kang siék*, implication, concerned in; '*kang cheng*' to bear witness; '*tiéng kang*, the celestial stems—ten characters used in the cycle; '*lang kang*, a balustrade; COLL., *kaëng*' *ngwai mó kang kwo*' it is no concern of mine.

Kang. A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used: to force, to compel: *kang i chó*' compel him to do it.

竿 Culm of the bamboo; slender wooden things, as a rod, pole, cane, shaft, staff —often made of bamboo:

com., '*tieu*' *kang*, or '*ngü*' *kang*, a fishing-rod; '*iéü*' *k*, *kang*, a bamboo pole.

玦 An inferior gem; a kind of coral: '*long kang*, ornaments made of branching coral of the genus *ISIS*.

肝 The liver; it belongs to the element wood, and rules the system; intimate, the feelings; a brown color, umber: com., '*tü kang*, pig's liver; '*kang k'e*' the constitution, or state, of the liver; '*kang king cheng*' disease of the liver; '*kang muk*, *k'aik*, 'tu, "the liver wood repressing the earth—i. e., stomach"—loss of appetite; '*kang tióng ch'aung*' *twang*' "liver and bowels cut into inches"—greatly distressed.

奸 Interchanged with the next: inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum, to confuse propriety; to disobey; cunning cabals, plots; vicious, corrupt, selfish, malicious; clandestine; villainous, unprincipled, crafty, intriguing, traitorous; adulterous: com., '*kang k'ieu*, crafty, wily; '*kang sing*, a traitorous officer; '*kang sä*' a spy; *kang jüng*, to excel in cunning, a clever scamp; *kang chá*' or *kang k'wi*, false, fraudulent; *kang ch'ek*, you villain!

姦 Illicit intercourse, criminal connection, adultery; rape, incest; to deflower, to debauch: com., '*kang sing*, adultery, illicit commerce; *kióng kang*, rape; '*kang*

1 干 2 若 3 干 4 證 5 干 6 天 7 欄 8 釣 9 魚 10 竿 11 琅 12 猪 13 肝 14 肝 15 肝 16 肝 17 奸 18 奸 19 奸 20 姦 21 姦 22 淫 23 臣 24 奸 25 姦 26 姦 27 細 28 婦

ho' an adulteress; *kang ching ang'* a lawsuit about adultery; *'kang kwai*, to inveigle and seduce, to kidnap.

柑 The cool orange (*Citrus margarita*): *com.*, *'hung kang*, "divide the orange"; *met.*, to share with others —an epistolary phrase; *'huk, 'ch'iu kang*, the finger-lem-on—usually called *hiung yong*.

杆 A wood like sandal wood or mulberry, good for spear-handles; a staff, a club; posts in a railing: *com.*, *'ki kang*, a flag-staff; *'ui kang*, a mast; *coll.*, *ki kang kiék*, the stone-posts which clasp and uphold a flag-staff.

乾 Dry, exhausted; to dry; *met.*, clean, entirely; all gone, wholly consumed: also read *kiéng*, *q. v.*: *com.*, *'kang só'* parched, feverish; *kang chiéng'* dry and clean; *met.*, all used up; *'kang sok*, "dry salary"—i. e., a sinecure; *'kang saik*, stoppage, as in eating dry things; *met.*, in a tight place, penniless; *'kang 'kwo*, dried fruits; *coll.*, *'kang pwang'* mixed dry; *kang pa pa*, roasted dry; *kang 'au*, a hard, dry retching; *kang 'tu*, to contract for in "clean cash"—to pay in money (not in things).

更 Read *kéng*; *coll. kang*: the night-watches, of which there are five, commencing at about 7 P. M. and ending at 5 A. M.: *'k'i kang*, to set the watch;

'sioh, kang tiéng, one watch; *tiéng kang*, the first watch; *'siong kang* and *'a kang*, the early and late watches; *'p'ah, kang*, to beat the watches; *sung kang*, to go the rounds; *kang hiong*, "watch-incense"—a night-burner placed near a coffin; *kang tong maéng' sá'* long nights make many dreams; *met.*, delay increases the risks.

粳 Read *kéng* in the dictionaries: a superior kind of rice, slightly fragrant when cooked, called *'kang 'mi*; it lacks the viscosity of the *suk, 'mi* (glutinous rice).

甘 Sweet, grateful, relishing to the taste, agreeable; pleased, happy; voluntary, willing; delightful; specious, winning; the 99th radical: *'kang 'chi*, pleasant food, such as is given to the aged; *'kang ling*, a timely rain; *com.*, *'kang chiá'* sugar-cane; *kang ching*, a common porous plant resembling the cane; *'kang sing*, or *kang ngwong'* voluntary, willing; *'kang séuk*, the province of Kansuh; *'kang lí*, an ancient worthy who became minister at the age of 12; *'kang 'ch'ó*, licorice root; *coll.*, *kang ch'au' pok, kang lang'* to keep a thing till it spoils rather than give it away.

泔 Water in which rice has been washed; it is used for washing sores and for starch: in the *coll.* read *'ang, q. v.*

¹姦 ⁸佛 ¹⁴杆 ¹⁶燥 ¹⁸塞 ²⁰稗 ²²更
²拐 ⁵手 ⁷桅 ⁹乾 ¹¹起 ¹³天 ¹⁵下 ¹⁷更 ¹⁹米 ²¹霖 ²³心
³分 ⁴柑 ⁶杆 ⁸束 ¹⁰果 ¹²更 ¹⁴上 ¹⁶拍 ¹⁸甘 ²⁰甘 ²²甘
⁴柑 ⁶旗 ⁸乾 ¹⁰乾 ¹²一 ¹⁴更 ¹⁶更 ¹⁸旨 ²⁰撫 ²²肅 ²⁴草

疳 A disease of children, arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; progressive emaciation, atrophy: com., 'kang' 't'eng, worms in the kang disease; 'pang' kang, atrophy; 'kang' 'hwo tung ló, consumption in children.

甘 Licorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy; the root is called 'kang' 'ch'ó.

艱 Hard, intractable soil; difficult, distressing; the origin of: com., 'kang' 'k'u, miserable, wretched; 'kang nang, difficult; COLL., 'kang kai' or 'kang ngai' destitute, very poor; 'kang ngiék, troublesome, as a sick or fretting child.

監 To look down upon or into, as a god or an emperor does; to visit subjects; to look at, to require, to control by inspection; to superintend, to take charge of; an inspector, an overseer; in all which senses it is usually read 'kang', q. v.: a jail, a prison; to imprison; a halo: com., 'kang ló, or 'kang ngwoh, a prison; 'kang 'hwang; or 'kang 'ch'iu, a prisoner; COLL., 'kwong kang, to imprison; 'kang 'tié, in the prison.

閒 A crevice; an interval, a space between; between, in the midst of, during, whilst, amongst; to allow, to make room for; to set apart; a classifier of buildings and rooms, for which the next is often used; also read

'kang', q. v.: com., 'sié' kang, or 'hwang kang, this world; 't'iéng t' kang, in the world, on the earth; 't'ung kang, in the midst of; 'pung kang, a room, a chamber; 'k'ing k'aik, 'chi kang, in a moment, a brief space.

欄 A vulgar character, commonly used in leases and deeds; a room, a chamber; a classifier of houses and apartments: COLL., 'sang kang 'pá, three rooms abreast; 'pah, 'pu kang, over a hundred houses; 'kang so' the number of rooms; 'kang so' o' 'kwi kang, how many apartments are there?

隔 Read kaik, ; coll. kang, as in kang piáh, sié' adjoining, neighboring; Ko. kang piáh, ch'io' the next house.

Kang. A coll. word, as in kang kang 'hó, exactly right, just the thing.

簡 A slip of bamboo used formerly for making notes on; an official writing, documents; to abridge, to condense, to retrench; laconic, terse in style; to select, to distinguish, to choose from; to treat lightly, negligent, 'rude to; sincere; great, large; the sound of drums: 'kang yeu' the important points expressed in a terse style; 'kang chak, a document, a dispatch; 'kang lioh, a resumé, synopsis; 'kang mang' to treat negligently; also used as a polite phrase; com., 'kang piéng' at hand, spared (the trouble); 'kang k'wok, an office having but little

'疳 疳 甘 艱 監 監 監 凡 閒 閒 閒 欄
 蟲 火 草 難 獄 囚 裏 間 中 頃 三 數
 疳 童 艱 監 監 關 世 天 間 頃 三 欄 簡
 疳 癩 苦 牢 犯 監 間 地 房 刻 之 排 札

諫
Chien.

To point out the right of a thing; to reprove, to remonstrate with; to testify against, to plead with a superior; to advise, to urge to reformation; remonstrance: ¹'kang' ²chiong, a memorial of censure or advice; ³'kang' ⁴sing, a censor to His Majesty; ⁵'k'u kang' to reprove earnestly; ⁶'kié kang' to persuade by arguments; COM., ⁷'ik, kang' to reprove directly.

鑑
Chien.

Interchanged with the next: a tub in which the moon shines; a mirror, a speculum; an example, that by which one may take warning; term given to historical works; precept or admonition; to examine for purposes of approval, to audit or revise; to survey; to reflect light: ⁸'kang' ⁹sek, to perceive clearly; ¹⁰'seuf kang' the "sacred glance"—His Majesty's revision; ¹¹'tai kang' for you, sir, to see—an epistolary phrase; ¹²'kang' ¹³chiéng ¹⁴kü, to heed former examples.

監
Chien.

To look at, to superintend, to oversee; to examine, to search into; to require, to control by inspection; to take charge of: also read ¹⁵kang, q. v.: COM., ¹⁶'kang' ¹⁷ch'ak, to investigate; ¹⁸'kang' ¹⁹ling, to superintend (an examination); ²⁰'kang' ²¹tok, an overseer, a bishop, as used in the Scriptures; ²²'kang' ²³chang, to conduct an execution; ²⁴'kang' ²⁵yéng, a college professor; ²⁶'kang' ²⁷chá wong, a god who distributes cakes to ghosts; ²⁸'tai' ²⁹kang' a eunuch; ³⁰'kang' ³¹seng, a purchas-

ed degree which entitles one to compete for the Künjin degree; ³²'king' ³³tiéng kang' an astronomer royal.

幹
Kan.

The trunk of a plant; the material of, the basis or original; capable, skillful; business, affairs; to do business, to attend to; a well-curb: also read ³⁴'k'wang, q. v.: ³⁵'sëü' kang' an affair; COM., ³⁶'kang' ³⁷sëü' (coll. kang' tai' ié'), to attend to business; ³⁸'neng kang' ability.

閒
Chien.

To make a space between, to divide, to interrupt, to alternate; to interfere, to sunder, to part friends; to slander; a spy; far removed; vacant, unoccupied, as a road; to bear with, to allow; a mixed color, one varying from the standard color: also read ³⁹kang, q. v.: ⁴⁰'kang' ⁴¹tuang, broken off, intermitted; ⁴²'kang' ⁴³k'ek, to make an interstice; ⁴⁴met., to set at variance; ⁴⁵'hwang kang' to deceive an enemy, a spy; ⁴⁶'kang' ⁴⁷sai, alternating colors.

癩

Read ⁴⁸hang; coll. kang': spasms, convulsions in children, epilepsy, called ⁴⁹kang' ⁵⁰hung; ⁵¹'tang kang' spasms caused by phlegm—said to produce idiocy.

澗
Chien.

A stream in a valley, a mountain torrent: ⁵²kang' ⁵³chiong, a mountain spring.

胛
Kan.

The tibia; the ribs; applied to the bones of the body generally.

1 諫 3 苦 5 直 7 聖 9 鑑 察 督 院 生 15 事 20 能 22 閒
章 諫 直 鑑 前 監 監 太 欽 幹 能 閒
2 諫 4 規 6 鑑 11 監 13 監 15 太 17 欽 19 幹 21 閒 23 反
臣 諫 規 鑑 車 臨 監 監 監 監 監 監 斷 閒

銜 Bit of a bridle; to hold in the mouth; to control, to guide one's self; to receive orders; affected by, moved, indignant; rank, position, title: in the coll. read *kang*, q. v.: *'kang haung'* to restrain one's anger; *'kang ong*, affected by a favor; *'kang muí*, to hold a gag in the mouth, as troops moving silently; COM., *'kwang kang*, or *chek, kang*, an official title.

啣 Used for the last: to hold in the mouth; to receive, as a command: *'kang meng'* received your orders—said politely of a friend's request; COM., *'kang 'ch'au* and *'kang 'ch'au*, to carry grass to make nests; *'kang t'ieik, wong*, to hold (red-hot) iron balls in the mouth (in hell)—used as an imprecation; COLL., *'kang ch'oi'* to hold in the mouth; *'kang sang kieng*, clings to the edge of the mountain, as the light of the setting sun.

嵌 Also read *k'ang* and *k'ang*: a mountain cave; a hollow, a ravine; to inlay, to enchase, to set, as jewelry: *'kang ngang*, a deep ravine.

'Kang. A coll. word: affected by the cold, chilled: *kang ngaing'* stiff with cold; *kang pang'* sick from exposure to cold; *kang 'si*, chilled to death; *kang t'ioh*, affected by cold, as the cause of an illness.

汗 Sweat, perspiration; long, extended, as an expanse of water; bright: Han. *'ho' kang'* bright and splendid; COM., *'ch'ok, kang'* (coll. *lau kang'*), to perspire; *'kang' k'ung*, a sweat-napkin; *'kang' k'e* the steam of reeking perspiration; *'kang' peng*, a rash produced by (dried) sweat; COLL., *kang' t'au' k'a*, perspiration down to the feet, as in "taking a sweat"; *kang' lau kang' t'ie'* a dripping perspiration; *i, siong tak, kang'* the clothes sweated through.

(245) KAU.

交 To blend, to unite, to join; together, jointly; to deliver, or hand over to; to communicate with; to pay to; to exchange; joined to other verbs to denote their action; trade, barter, dealing; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse in society; a friend, friendship: used for the coll. *ka*, q. v.: COM., *'kau ka*, to form friendships; *kau peng 'iu*, or *'kau peng kiék, 'iu*, intercourse of friends; *'kau chiék*, to be intimate with; *'kau 'ch'ing*, very close friendship; *'kau 'ch'iu*, hand-to-hand (fighting); *'kau pwang*, to deliver to another, as a shop or an office; *kau tai'* to hand over, to commit to; *'kwa kau*, a limited circle of friends; *chiok, kau*, to dissolve friendship; *kau pai'* to salute each other, as the bride and groom in marriage; *kau hong'* to pay over a share; to send a gift, as on festive occasions; *kau ik*, trade; *kau hak*, sexual intercourse; *kau*

1銜 8銜 5啣 7啣 九 山 12.澹 14.汗 16.汗 18.交 19.交 21.交
恨 枚 命 巢 9.啣 山 汗 巾 斑 朋 接 手
3.銜 4.官 6.啣 8.啣 11.嵌 13.出 15.汗 17.交 20.交 22.交
恩 銜 草 鐵 10.啣 汗 氣 家 友 親 盤

cheng, kind of *back* stitch; COLL., *kau k'a*, to trip one up; *kau teng*, to return, to hand back to; *kau ung ch'ioh*, figured mats.

郊 Waste or forest land, near or beyond the frontiers; waste common fifty *li* from a city; imperial worship of heaven and earth at the solstices; to worship heaven and earth; the place where this worship was offered: *'kau ngwoi'* remote wilds; COM., *'kau t'ing*, imperial sacrifices to heaven and earth.

芟 Dried grass, hay, fodder; a kind of cress growing in marshes; the flower is greenish white and the seeds are dark yellow.

蛟 The dragon of thickets and morasses; the Chinese description answers nearly to the iguanodon: *'kau lung*, a dragon like a boa.

鮫 A sort of shark, whose skin furnishes shagreen: *'kau kaik*, shagreen; *'kau ing*, a mermaid—said to weep pearls.

溝 Read *keu*; coll. *kau*: a drain, a gutter; a sewer, a ditch: *'chwi kau*, or *'kau tio'* a drain; *'ch'ai' kau k'auk*, a filthy ditch; *'kau sek*, or *'kau ma'* *t'ing*, the gutter is obstructed.

勾 Read *keu*; coll. *kau*: to bracket, to reject, as a sentence by inclosing it in

brackets: *'kau k'ot'* bracketed, rejected.

鈎 Read *keu*; coll. *kau*: a crooked iron, a hook; a barb, a fluke; bent, crooked; to hook: *'kau kau*, hooked; *'kau k'i*, or *'kau siong' li*, to hook or fish up; *'kau lieng*, or *'kau lieng ch'iong*, a bill-hook; *'ngu kau*, a fish-hook.

九 Read *'kiu*; coll. *'kau*: nine; *met.*, many; the highest, since nine is a square number: *'kau chiah*, nine persons or things; *'kau siang kau*, ninety-nine out of a hundred; *met.*, nearly done; *'kau k'aiu'* or *'kau chiek*, (to pay) 90 on 100; *'kau'ngu k'aiu'* 95 on 100; *'kau ch'ek*, ninety-seven (out of a hundred); *met.*, nearly spoiled or worn out; *'kau t'au lung*, the nine-headed dragon—a sort of rocket; *'kau 'kau hwang kwi paik, sek, ek*, nine times nine come to eighty-one—in abacus-reckoning; *'kau ngwok*, *'kau*, festival of the 9th day of the 9th moon—when kites are flown; *'kau ching sek, ek*, to' very precocious; *'kau sai'* a god worshiped by prostitutes.

垢 Read *kaiu'*; coll. *'kau*: an excretion on the surface of the body, scurf: *'kau 'kau*, dandruff; *'kau kang'* incrustated perspiration.

詭 Read *'kwi*; used for the coll. *'kau*, as in *'kau kwai'* cunning, tricky; *'kau kwai' tek*, *'heng*, very crafty.

¹郊 ²外 ³蛟 ⁴龍 ⁵鮫 ⁶人 ⁷溝 ⁸路 ⁹水 ¹⁰臭 ¹¹溝 ¹²壑 ¹³溝 ¹⁴通 ¹⁵溝 ¹⁶壑 ¹⁷賣 ¹⁸通 ¹⁹賣 ²⁰起 ²¹魚 ²²九 ²³扣 ²⁴九 ²⁵頭 ²⁶龍 ²⁷九 ²⁸精 ²⁹九 ³⁰一 ³¹智 ³²九 ³³使

教¹ To instruct, to teach, to show how; to command, to order; precept, principle, rule; doctrines, tenets; a religious sect, a school or

those who hold to the same opinions: in the coll. read *ka*², q. v.: ³*ch'ek, kau* the seven precepts (on the social relations); com., ⁴*kau' mwong*, a sect or school; ⁵*ü tö' sek, sang kau* the three creeds, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism; ⁶*siék, kau* to open a school; ⁷*kau' seu* and *kau' yü* the superintendents of education in a 'hu and a *kaing*⁸ respectively; ⁹*tióng kau* to propagate a creed; ¹⁰*ka kau* domestic instruction; ¹¹*Ya su kau* Protestantism; ¹²*kau' süü* a teacher, a Christian minister; ¹³*tiéng 'chio kau* Romanism; ¹⁴*kau' 'chio* (coll. *kau' 't'ou*), the head of a sect, as the pope; ¹⁵*kau' hong* to teach, instruction; ¹⁶*hong' kau* to embrace a creed; ¹⁷*ling kau* I thankfully receive your instructions; COLL., *kau' sek*, a fencing-master; ¹⁸*kau' sü*, teacher of pugilism; ¹⁹*lë 'ma kau* the ass-horse sect—term for Mohammedanism. Read *kien*: to cause, to induce or enable one to do.

酵¹ Leaven, yeast; the residuum of distilled liquors: *'chiu kau* harm cakes; com., *tü kau' ch'aik*, the feast of unleavened bread.

校¹ Used for the next: stocks for the feet, in which prisoners are nightly secured; a lock-up; a pen for wild beasts; to examine, to compare things, to collate or revise books; to join

battle, to fight: also read *hau*², q. v.: ³*'kau' cheng*⁴ or *kau' töi*⁵ to correct for publication; com., *'kó kau*⁶ to examine, as military candidates.

較¹ To compare, to measure strength, to try the accuracy of; generally speaking: also read *kauk*, q. v.: *kau' t'üing*² to compare weights; the heavier one; *kié' kau*³ to estimate, to compare plans; ⁴*'kau' lióng*, or *kau' lióng*⁵ to measure, to discuss; com., ⁶*'pi kau*⁷ to compare; COLL., *kié' kau*⁸ to quarrel, to join issue with.

琰¹ A pair of plano-convex stones, or blocks of split bamboo roots, tossed up to divine answers before idols; Arca shells are also used: in the coll. termed *ka' p'wi*, q. v.: ²*'ing kau* the blocks falling with both plain surfaces up; *yong kau*³ with both convex surfaces up; *song kau*⁴ with one plain and one convex surface up, which is the most propitious.

窖¹ A receptacle or bin in the ground for storing grain, &c.; a cellar, a souterrain: *te' kau* an underground store-room.

至¹ Read *che*²; used in the coll. for *kau*³: to come, to reach, to extend to; at, even, till, up to: ⁴*'kau' töi*⁵ to arrive at one's destination; *kau' 'cht*⁶ to reach to this point; *p'woh, kau*⁷ about to arrive; *kau' tang*⁸, till now; ⁹*'kau' 'mwí*, at the last, finally; *kau' tek, sä*¹⁰ an abundant supply (of goods) has come.

- ¹七 ³儒 ⁴教 ⁶授 ⁸教 ⁹教 ¹¹教 ¹³訓 ¹⁵師 ¹⁶校 ¹⁸比 ²⁰至
²教 ⁵道 ⁷設 ⁸傳 ¹⁰士 ¹²教 ¹⁴奉 ¹⁷驢 ¹⁹較 ²¹塊
³門 ⁴釋 ⁶教 ⁷家 ⁹天 ¹¹主 ¹³主 ¹⁵馬 ¹⁷量 ¹⁹陰 ²¹尾

殼 Read *kau*; used for *kau* in the coll.: enough, sufficient: 'o' *kau* there is enough; 'kau' *síh*, *kau* 'éung' enough to eat and meet expenses; 'kau' *e* satisfied; *kau* 'pwong, the prime cost; *kau* 'təng 'nè, enough where!—i. e., insufficient.

磅 Read *hau*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kau*, as in "chíu *kau*" a wine-measure containing about half a pint: 'kau' *twai* the measure (at this shop) is large.

Kau. A coll. word, for which the above character is used in the shops: a small earthen pot, called *hai kau*, having a spout and an ear-handle; *kau* 'kiang, a little pot; in a *met.* sense, used as a low epithet; 'təng *kau* a copper pot with a straight handle and no spout.

猴 Read *heu*; coll. *kau*: a monkey: 'kau *sang*' or *kau* 'pek, a monkey's temper; *met.*, hasty, irritable; 'kau 't'au 'ló 'ch'ü *nge* monkey's head and rat's ears; *met.*, ugly, ill-favored; 'kau *nge* 'peng, the monkey-ear radicals—the 163rd and 170th; *kau* 'pek, *chaung* a monkey drawing an awl; *met.*, difficulty, as in getting pay or borrowing; *kau* 'luk, 't'eu a monkey mounting a post—a toy; also an apparatus for raising, or lowering, lamps; 'kau *hié* 'siang 'ch'íeng 'pwong, "monkey tricks, a full thousand"; *met.*, full of wiles and annoying ways; 't'ai 'kié *ka* 'kau, "kill a chicken to teach a

monkey"; *met.*, to warn others by an act of severity.

厚 Read *huu*; coll. *kau*: thick, not thin; *met.*, very superior; without shame: *kau* or 'kau' *taung* thick; 'kau' 'póh, thick and thin; 'meng' 'p'ui *cheng* 'kau' or *kau* 'p'ui 'lai' thick-skinned, brazen-faced; 'kau' 'ch'íah, *king*, very bright (superior) gold-leaf; *kau* 'tá 'á, thick-soled shoes.

(246) **各** *Kau*. Each, every; various, separate, apart; calling to and being disregarded: in the coll., strange, odd, extraordinary: *com.*, 'kauk, *oi* every place or person: 'kauk, *sauk*, all colors; various kinds, as of goods; 'kauk, *ch'ü* every-where; *kauk*, 'siu 'pwong *hong* let each perform his own duty; *coll.*, *kauk*, *yong* every kind; strange, unusual; *kauk*, *ch'ü* *kauk*, each has his own business; *kauk*, *piék*, strange, odd.

覺 Grand, exalted; correct, upright; to understand, to perceive; to notice, to advert to; wise, intelligent; awake, aroused to, conscious, to feel; to bring to light, to manifest: in the coll. read *kaék*, *q. v.*: 'ti *kauk*; to know, to perceive; 'kauk, *ngwo* aroused to a sense of; *hwak*, *kauk*, *divulged*; *kauk*, *wong*, the wise king—i. e., Budh; *kauk*, 'ló, the Ghioro, surname of the reigning family in Manchu; *com.*, 'ling *kauk*, intelligent, shrewd.

堦 Rough land; hilly, rocky; poor land, like barren; a rugged country.

1 務	殼	4 酒	6 猴	老	耳	成	段	皮	赤	15 各	17 覺
殼	用	磅	性	鼠	耳	千	11 厚	盡	金	色	悟
2 殼	3 殼	5 磅	7 猴	耳	9 猴	本	薄	厚	14 各	16 各	19 靈
食	意	大	頭	8 猴	戲	10 厚	12 面	18 厚	位	處	覺

學 A crack in a jar or vessel. Read *hok*, 'stiff clay, hard soil; boulders on the tops of hills.
Hsio.

搨 To seize and drag an animal by the horns; to push, to thrust at; to pierce, to stab.
Chiao.

楠 A rafter or lath; the strips on which the tiles rest; a mallet; a handle; a tree in Kwangtung; its fruit is about the size of a hen's egg.
Chiao.

骨 The bones of bodies; whatever is hard and enclosed in something soft, as the ribs of leaves or the frame-work of certain things; the figure, the person; the 188th radical: com., 'kauk, 'ch'oi, marrow; 'kauk, 'keng, the bones stiff; *met.*, unyielding, as an officer; 'hai kauk, a human skeleton; 'sieng kauk, has a fairy's bone—said of one's natural fitness to be divine; 'kauk, nük, 'ch'ing, blood relations; 'che' 'iu kauk, lik, the words are vigorously written; kauk, 'pa, dominoes; kauk, sik, (coll. kauk, 't'au) the dry bones of a skeleton; COLL., 'kauk, kah, or kauk, 'p'a' the symmetry of the frame; 'kauk, pek, tik, to crack the joints (of the fingers); 'chieng' kauk, 't'au, base dry bones—you impudent scamp! 'ting j'eng kauk, the frame of a lantern.

鶻 A dark gray bird with a short tail; a species of turtle or wild pigeon; perhaps a francolin; also a kind of kite or glede; a sort of war-boat.

較 The brazen horns used to support flag-staffs and spears; a boot in a car; to push with the horns; to contend, to wrangle: also read *kau*, q. v.
Chiao.

勳 To adjust, to strike a measure, as of grain, salt, etc.: COLL., 'kauk, 'pang, to level the measure by scraping across the top with a stick.

刮 Read *kwak*, coll. *kauk*. to rub, to scrape, as with a knife: 'kauk, 'tiang, to scrape (soot from) a pan bottom; 'kauk, 'sioh, 't'ung, to scrape off one thickness, to rub off the skin, as in falling; kauk, 'l'e (or 'lae') 'p'ui, the skin bruised, as by a sprain; 'kauk, 'chiong, to rub starch, as on strips of cotton cloth.

(247) **良** Kaung. Hard, firm; perverse, obstinate; a limit; to bound; the third of the eight diagrams; the 138th radical; often used in the shops for *ngung* (silver).

洚 Also read *hung*: waters overflowing, an inundation; waters swelling over their banks and running in many directions.

絳 A deep red, like the petals of the Hibiscus ros-sinensis, a deep rose color: 'kaung' 'sung, rosy lips; com., 'kaung' 't'ó, a species of large peach.
Chiang.

降 To descend, to come or fall down, as rain; to go down; to send down, to
Chiang.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 骨
髓 | 8 骸
骨 | 5 骨
肉 | 6 字
有 | 7 骨
格 | 8 骨
拔 | 9 賤
骨 | 10 燈
籠 | 11 勳
平 | 18 刮
一 | 14 刮
漿 | 16 絳
桃 |
| '骨
梗 | '仙
骨 | ○ | 力 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 12 刮
鼎 | ○ | 15 絳
唇 | ○ |

confer; to subject, to reduce to submission; to degrade: also read *hong*, q. v.; com., 'kaung' *sié* to come into the world; 'kaung' *seng*, to become incarnate, as Jesus; 'kaung' *hok*, to bless; 'kaung' *ki*, to write with the *ki pek*, (divining pen); 'song kaung' frost falling—the 18th solar term; 'kaung' *ka* the prices falling; 'ming' *sing ang' kaung* apparent rise or gain, but real loss; 'kaung' *ngék*, *diu eng* degraded in rank, but retaining one's office; 'ha' *kaung* to come down, as the gods; 'kaung' *'hwo*, to reduce a fever; COLL., *kaung' k'á* or *kaung' lóh*, *li*, to descend; degraded.

鋼
Kang.

Read *kong* in the dictionaries: iron assayed by fire; steel; hard, stiff, in which sense read *kong* in Foochow: com., 'iék, *kaung'* steel; *kaung' chang'* a steel-chisel.

槓
Kuei.

An unauthorized character: a case or set of boxes for carrying presents in, borne by two persons; a pole for two to carry with; the poles of a sedan; a classifier of loads borne by two; COLL., 'sang *kaung'* three loads; *kaung' cheng*, the sections of a carrying-case; 'kong *kaung'* to bear a case of presents; 'kaung' *tang*, a wooden carrying-stick, passed through holes in the top of the case; 'kiew' *kaung'* sedan-poles; *seng kaung'* and *aw' kaung'* the fore and hinder ends of the poles; *met.*, applied to the bearers.

(248)
記
Chi.

Ke.

To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to make a note of; a written record, history, memorial, account of; a style, a name; a mark, a signal; something to be remembered; used after the additional specific names of hongs and shops: com., 'ke' *chai'* to record; 'ke' *so'* to enter accounts; 'ke' *niéng'* to call to mind; 'ke' *hó'* a mark, designation; *ke' chai*, the faculty of memory; *ke' sing* (coll. *ke' si*), memory, recollection; COLL., 'á' *ke' tek*, can or do remember; 'ke' *má'* *ching*, to remember imperfectly; *má' ke' tek*, *k'ó'* forgotten; *ke' chai*; *pang ching'* a poor memory.

懣
Chi.

Violent, strong, overbearing: *ke' ke'* perverse, self-willed.

驥
Chi.

A horse of noble breed, great speed, and good points; a perfect horse: *pek, ke'* a white carp—so called in Shantung; *ho' ke' 'mwi*, to tag on a steed's tail; *met.*, to follow a man of influence to get promotion.

冀
Chi.

To desire, to expect, to hope for; desirous, eager: *ke' chiu*, a division of China in Yan's time, now corresponding to Shansi and part of Chihli; also a department in Chihli; *ke' huing'* to wish for good luck; com., *ke' wong'* to hope for.

既
Chi.

A slight repast; to exhaust; to lose; since, already, when; ended,

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| 1 降 | 2 降 | 3 霜 | 4 明 | 5 降 | 6 下 | 7 鐵 | 8 扛 | 9 轎 | 10 記 | 11 記 | 12 的 |
| 世 | 福 | 降 | 升 | 級 | 降 | 鋼 | 槓 | 槓 | 數 | 號 | 記 |
| 3 降 | 4 降 | 5 降 | 6 暗 | 7 留 | 8 降 | 9 三 | 10 槓 | 11 記 | 12 記 | 13 記 | 14 記 |
| 生 | 乩 | 駕 | 降 | 任 | 火 | 槓 | 擔 | 載 | 念 | 記 | 實 |

(249) Kē.

Kē. A coll. prefix, as in *kē kaēh*, a noise caused by a stoppage in the throat; a hic-cough; a suppressed cackle.

(250) Keh.

Keh. A coll. word: to thrust with a pointed instrument, to pierce: *keh, 'tiē*, to thrust into; *keh, siōh, k'ēng* (or *ch'iong*), to pierce a hole through; *keh, siōh, tó*, to give a stab with a knife or sword; *keh, t'ēng t'au* to pierce through.

(251) Kēh.

Kēh. A country brogue: to throw away; also about as *kaēh*, a noise caused by an effort to clear the throat, hem! ahem!

(252) Kek.

吉,
Chi. Felicitous; lucky, fortunate; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, good, as indicating success or good luck; the first day of the month: com., *'tai' kek*, great luck—a felicitous phrase; *'kek, sing*, a propitious star; *'kek, nik*, a lucky day; *'kek, le* gainful; *'kek, hūng*, lucky and unlucky; *'kek, tē* a lucky site, as for a grave.

佶,
Chi. Exact, correct, upright; unwearied, firm, robust, strong and burly.

刮,
Chi. To flay the skin from the face, to tattoo.

桔,
Chi. Used for the next; the mandarin orange (*citrus nobilis*); an instrument for drawing water, consisting of a wheel or bucket worked by a pulley: com., *'kek, 'keng*, a common medicine for coughs.

橘,
Chü. The mandarin orange (*citrus nobilis*), of which there are several varieties: com., *'hok, kek*, (coll. *'ēng kek*), the Fookien mandarin orange; *'king kek*, a small, yellow orange—preserved in honey or sugar; coll., *'kek, 'sieu*, a wine made from oranges; *'kek, 'ēng*, orange peel—used medicinally for coughs; *kek, 'loi*, small rough-coated oranges; *kek, p'au* large oranges; *kek, p'á* (or *leng*), sections of an orange; *'kek, 'piāng ch'iong*, a factory for pressing and preserving oranges; *'chwi 'tong kek*, a species of small orange used ornamentally.

棘,
Chi. A species of *Rhamnus* or *Zizyphus*, used for hedges; thorns, brambles, thickets; *met.*, troublesome affairs: used for *kek*, (a lance): *'chung kek*, a thicket; *met.*, a prison; com., *'king kek*, thorny bushes.

裌,
Chi. A collar of a coat, the part which envelops the neck.

給,
Ket. To give to, to supply with, to provide what is necessary; abounding, to suffice; to give one an opportunity, hence to receive, or suffer from one; to be the recipient of: *'k'eu kek*, ready with a retort; com., *'kūng kek*,

1 大吉 2 吉日 3 吉星 4 吉凶 5 吉地 6 桔梗 7 福橘 8 紅橘 9 金橘 10 橘燒 11 橘餅 12 橘廠 13 叢棘 14 口給 15 荆棘 16 供給 17 供給

to furnish, as the proper food; 'kek, 'siong, to bestow rewards; kek, 'ting tai' to confer an official button.

急
Chi.

Hasty, impatient, urgent, pressing; anxious, solicitous; afflicted, unquiet; to urge, to expedite; deprived of every resource, at extremity; poor, wretched: COM., 'kó' kek, to report pressing need, as an officer does; 'kek, siék, a stammering tongue; 'kek, 'üng' (coll. kek, 'sai), urger 'need of'; 'kek, 'ling, strangury; 'keu' kek, to relieve the distressed; 'kek, 'sang' or 'kek, 'k'e' a hasty temper; COLL., 'kek, 'si, pressed to death—a sort of by-word; 'hwi' sieu 'k'a tang ko' má' kek, fire burns his heels, yet he does not hurry—he's an incorrigible laggard; 'sing' 'lá chio'k, kek, pressed in spirit; kek, 't'ieu' 't'ieu' fairly dancing from haste.

踟
Chi'a.

Also read *kiék*: to stumble; to hesitate in speaking; for, instead of: 'che' kek, to fall, to stumble; 'ngiong 'chiéng teng' 'chaik, pok, kek, consider well your words, then you will not hesitate.

亟
Chi.

Haste, speed, in a hurry; prompt, ready; irascible, hasty; to hasten: 'kek, sok, urgently; 'uk, kek, be not hasty.

殛
Chi.

To put to death, to punish capitally; to leave to perish.

戟
Chi.

A lance with three points; a kind of halberd with a crescent knife on one side; it is carried in processions for good luck; 'chek, kek, 'jong, ancient halberdiers; 'seng, 'chié kek, the double-crescent halberd.

拮

Read *kiék*, in the dictionary: occupied, laboring with hands and mouth; to claw at, to grasp and pull a plant with the hands; met., to press upon: COM., 'kek, 'k'eu' or 'kek, 'kü, perplexed and distressed from want of funds.

擊
Chi.

To strike, to beat, to tap, or knock on; to rush upon or against, to charge, to attack or kill, as in battle: 'kung kek, to assault.

激
Chi.

To impede and set back water, as rocks or dikes do in a current; a rapid place in a stream, made by an obstruction; to excite to gratitude or anger, to rouse the feelings; to stir up, to vex, to irritate; excitement, anger: 'hung kek, enraged; COM., 'kang kek, grateful for kindness; 'kek, 'neng, 'seng piéng' provocation will produce a change (in him for the worse); COLL., kek, 'neng seu' 'k'e' to excite persons to anger.

Kek, A coll. euphonic prefix, as in kek, kok, or kek, kek, kok, kok, to wriggle, as worms; kek, kiék, to turn away in displeasure; kek, kauk, to scrape; kek, hak, to cut; kek, kaik, to tie; to degrade; to break off a bad habit; kek, k'äk, to pin or run together; kek, kiék, to take with chopsticks or tongs.

1 給賞 2 告急 3 急舌 4 急用 5 急痲 6 救急 7 急性 8 急氣 9 急死 10 言前 11 定則 12 不踟 13 勿亟 14 雙亟 15 執戟 16 枝戟 17 拮据 18 拮据 19 攻擊 20 忿激 21 感激 22 激能 23 生變

夾 Read *kak*,; coll. *kek*,; to press, as between two boards: *'kek*, *'peng*, compressing-boards; *'chū kek*, boards for pressing books; *'kek*, *'chai*, running sores between the fingers; *'kek*, *'kong* an instrument to torture the ankles; *'kek*, *'cheng*, large shears—for cutting silver; *'kek*, *'sioh*, *'toi*, pressed together; *'p'ieu* *k'ëük*, *nëng kek*, *k'ó* the bank-bills are kept by people (in their pocket-books) from circulation.

挾 Read *hiék*,; coll. *kek*,; to clasp under the arm or between the legs; also to carry in the arms: *kek*, *kóh*, *lóh*, *a* to carry under the arm; *'kek*, *'nié* *'kiäng*, to carry a child; *'kek*, *'sioh*, *'pau*, to carry a bundle under the arm; *kek*, *k'a*, *'pang a* to place between the legs, as a hand-stove; to ride (a stick).

(253) **Këk.** A coll. prefix, as in *këk*, *kaëk*, a corner, an angle; *i k'ok*, *tioh*, *'hü këk*, *kaëk*, he's hid in that corner.

(254) **Keng.** The seventh of the "ten stems"; to change, to alter; a way, a path; age, years; to restore; recompense; crosswise, transverse: *'hu keng*, to ask charity; com., *'tióng keng*, the evening star; old, aged; *'t'ung keng*, of the same age; *'keng t'aiik*, cards containing the record of births, etc., of two persons proposing to marry; *'king niëng chong keng*, what is your age this year? —said to youth.

賡 To repeat a song; to encore a song or music; to join to; to continue: *'keng kó*, to repeat a song.

鶇 A bird called *'ch'ong keng*, with ash-colored plumage and black tail; a kind of magpie or perhaps a species of thrush.

更 To change, to alter, to renew; substitution; emendation, reparation; a watch of the night, in which sense read *kang* in the coll.: also read *kaing*, q. v.: *'keng sing*, to renew; com., *'keng wang* to change, to exchange; *'keng kai*, to alter, to correct, as an essay; *'keng piëng* to change, to fluctuate, as the state of the markets.

觥 A large cyathiform goblet made of the horn of the rhinoceros; a drinking cup; large, as a sheep; the sound of bells and musical stones.

耕 To plow, to cultivate fields; the period for plowing; *met.*, to labor; to be diligent in any occupation: *keng hu*, a plowman, a farmer; *k'wo' keng*, to teach agriculture; *muk keng*, to labor with the eyes, as physiognomists do; *siék keng*, to teach for a living; com., *keng ch'üang* to plow and plant, to till the ground.

羹 A thick soup or broth; a savory porridge made of meat; a spoon or small

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 板 指 剪 票 去 庚 庚 年 歌 新 改
 2書 4夾 6夾 乞 挾 一 11長 13庚 尊 16鶇 18更 20更
 夾 棍 一 伙 呢 包 庚 帖 庚 鶇 換 變

ladle: ¹*keng t'ong*, soups; ²*hwo keng*, a seasoned soup; *met.*, harmony produced by an able premier; ³*tieu keng*, to season soups; a soup-spoon.

肱 ^{Kêng.} The upper arm, the humerus; the arm: ⁴*ku keng*, legs and arms; *met.*, statesmen; ⁵*k'ëuk, keng èi 'ching* (or *cheng*) ⁶*chi*, to double up the arm and pillow the head on it—said of the poor.

互 A limit, the extreme point; to fill, to extend everywhere; relics of antiquity: ⁷*'keng 'ku e' ung*, not heard of from the most ancient times.

減 ^{Kêng.} To diminish, to subtract, to take away part; to keep back, to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten, to retrench: *COM.*, ⁸*'keng k'ing*, to lighten, as a load; ⁹*'keng ka'* to lower the price; ¹⁰*'keng sié mi*, to diminish a trifle; *COLL.*, ¹¹*'keng k'ak, sá'* to reduce too much; ¹²*'keng 'k'eu chá' seng*, "diminish your food and help me live"—sung by beggars.

耿 ^{Kêng.} Large ears—reaching to the jaw-joint—thought to indicate nobility or long life; constant, firm, ingenuous, sincere; something sad impressed on the mind; restless, unquiet, melancholy: ¹³*'keng kwong*, to illumine, bright; ¹⁴*'keng kai'* ingenuous, noble-minded; self-reliant; ¹⁵*'iu sing keng keng*, sad and disquieted.

熾 ^{Kêng.} Used for the last; the light of fire: bright, shining, resplendent.

袷 ^{Kêng.} A garment without any lining, and of a plain color; the second read ¹⁶*hing*, means to drag or lead one along rapidly.

炯 ^{Chün.} To examine with a clear light; bright, clear, brilliant: ¹⁷*'keng keng*, luminous, effulgent.

梗 ^{Kêng.} A spinous tree like an elm; thorny, to prick, as a thorn; sickness; to ward off sickness; a résumé; to obstruct, to close; straight; strong, violent; a stem or petiole; in general, for the most part: ¹⁸*'keng tik*, upright, honest; ¹⁹*'keng ngwang*, rude and obstinate; ²⁰*'keng k'ai'* on the whole, generally speaking.

哽 ^{Kêng.} Stoppage in the throat; hesitation in speech, from rage or impediment: in the coll. read ²¹*'kang*, q. v.: ²²*'keng yéng*, dumb, unable to speak, as from excessive grief.

揀 ^{Chün.} To choose, to select, to discriminate; elected, chosen: *COM.*, ²³*'keng 'song*, or ²⁴*'keng tek*, to select; ²⁵*'keng ta*, to sort tea; ²⁶*'keng 'pwong*, to select theatrical plays; *COLL.*, ²⁷*'keng t'au*, an inferior quality of tea; ²⁸*'keng tang* (or *t'ang*), or ²⁹*'keng tiong* what remains after selecting; ³⁰*'keng 'chio*, to choose an employer, or a shop to patronize;

- ¹羹 ²湯 ³和羹 ⁴曲肱 ⁵互 ⁶減 ⁷減 ⁸減 ⁹減 ¹⁰耿 ¹¹耿 ¹²耿 ¹³耿 ¹⁴耿 ¹⁵耿 ¹⁶耿 ¹⁷耿 ¹⁸耿 ¹⁹耿 ²⁰耿 ²¹耿 ²²耿 ²³耿 ²⁴耿 ²⁵耿 ²⁶耿 ²⁷耿 ²⁸耿 ²⁹耿 ³⁰耿

chai' 'ntü keng, choose as you please; 'keng 'pui 'keng 'seng, "select fat or lean"—i. e., choose whichever you like!

繩 Keng. A well-rope: 'ngek, 'ch'ing 'keng 'tuang, to draw deep water with a short rope; met., to desire what is impracticable.

鯁 Keng. Fish bones; bones or anything sticking in the throat; met., stiff, as a bone; decided, unyielding, blunt—applied to officers: 'kauk, 'keng, firm, unyielding; 't'ung 'keng, faithful.

敬 Ching. Attentive, sedate, cautious; respectfully; to show respect to, to esteem, to honor; to venerate, to worship, to adore; to watch one's self; to apply the mind to: com., 'keng' e' reverential; 'keng' oi' to stand in awe of; 'keng' t'ing' to esteem highly; 'keng' seng' loh, a book on religion and morals; 'keng' 'pu sak, to reverence idols; 'keng' 'tiung, to revere superiors; 'keng' 'sang 'pui to present three cups (of wine).

禁 Ching. To prohibit, to guard against, to warn or forbid; to hinder, to restrain; forbidden, imperial; to regulate, to keep off; a kind of tray: com., 'keng' 'tu, to prohibit gambling; 'keng' te' forbidden ground, as the imperial palace; 'keng' ke' to "forbid dislikes", as infelicitous words, etc.; 'keng' 'chi, to stop, to prevent; 'keng' 'teu, prohibitory rules; 'kuang' keng' to violate a prohibition; 'k'wi keng' to

remove restrictions; COLL., keng' 'chi, a jailer. Read k'ing: to bear, to endure; to overcome: pok, k'ing, unable to bear it.

噤 Chin. To shut the mouth, to refrain from speaking, silent; unable to speak, as from lockjaw or other disease: used in the coll. for keng', q. v.

竟 Ching. To exhaust, to finish; to examine fully; the end, the close; a confine, a termination, the utmost limit; then, at last, finally: 'keng' nik, a whole day; com., 'pek, keng' after all, doubtless; keng' 'yong, finally; ke' keng' pushed to the utmost—certainly, entirely so.

鏡 Ching. A mirror, a looking-glass; to reflect; bright, clear, luminous; to illustrate, to make plain: in the coll. read ki'ang', q. v.: com., 'kó tai 'ming keng' (coll. ki'ang') a bright mirror on a high terrace; met., an astute officer.

徑 Ching. A sideway, a path, a by-way, a short cut; a bridle-path, a goat-path among hills; straight through, direct; the diameter; quick, prompt; to go, to pass by: keng' 'ching, straightforward; 'chi'ek, keng' a short cut; met., an easy method; com., lo' keng' (coll. tio' keng'), a path or road.

迳 Chin. Interchanged with the last: a path, a by-way; to approach, to come near to; to pass by; to go up to: tai'

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 汲 | 2 骨 | 4 敬 | 6 敬 | 錄 | 9 敬 | 杯 | 12 禁 | 14 禁 | 16 犯 | 18 竟 | 20 高 |
| 深 | 髓 | 意 | 重 | 8 敬 | 長 | 11 禁 | 地 | 止 | 禁 | 日 | 臺 |
| 緋 | 忠 | 5 敬 | 1 敬 | 菩 | 10 敬 | 賭 | 13 禁 | 15 禁 | 17 開 | 19 畢 | 明 |
| 短 | 髓 | 畏 | 信 | 薩 | 三 | ○ | 忌 | 條 | 禁 | 竟 | 鏡 |

禁² Read *keng*²; used for the coll. *keng*²: to warn, to caution against; to impose superstitious restrictions: Chin. *keng*² *sang sai*² to notify those whose birth-day characters ("conflict with the deceased"); *keng*² *sang hong*²; *neng*, to exclude strangers superstitiously, as at births and in times of sickness.

(255) Kĕng.

工 Read *kung*; coll. *kĕng*: labor, work, a day's work; Kung. craft, art, workmanship: *kĕng hu*, or *kĕng hu kiāng*, or *kĕng t'iang*, work, skill; *kĕng hu ta*, Congou tea; *p'ah, kĕng*, work in beating (metals); *tong kĕng*, constant occupation; *ta kĕng*, to engage by the job; *sü kĕng*, to work by the day; *kĕng chieng* (or *chü*), wages; *kĕng ngié*² a craft, a trade; *kĕng hu kiä*² his workmanship is inferior; *kĕng chieng chá*² barely (making) wages; *kĕng ché mó 'tu t'au*² the character *kĕng* does not project above; *met.*, to earn small wages; *kĕng hu kiāng 'yá ló*² the workmanship is excellent; *ch'ó*² *kĕng*, jobs, chores; *sioh, kĕng*, or *sioh, kĕng sek*, a day's work.

江 Read *kong*; coll. *kĕng*: a river: *twai*² *kĕng*, a large or main stream; Chiang. *kĕng 'ó*, rivers and canals; *kwo*² *kĕng*, to cross the river; *tau kĕng*, to drown one's self; *kĕng tong*, in the river; *kĕng 'chwi, pwang lí 'sá má*² *ch'ing*, bring river-water to wash it and still it is not clean—can't clear up the matter satisfactorily.

港 Streams diverging, as one ascends a river; a passage for a ship, a reach, a frith, an estuary; a rivulet running into the sea; a cove: Chiang. *p'wo kĕng*, canals and streams; com., *kĕng anwong*, or *kĕng 'k'au*, the mouth of an estuary; *hiong kĕng*, Hongkong; coll., *kĕng t'io*² *chah*, the passage is narrow.

Kĕng. A coll. word: the male of quadrupeds: *kĕng 'mó*, the male and the female; *kĕng t'ü*, a boar.

(256) Keu.

勾 Sometimes interchanged with the next: to reject, to blot or strike out; to inveigle or entice; to mark off for punishment; crooked; Kow. hooked; *met.*, illegal, illicit, underhand; in the coll. read *kau*, and *keu*, q. v.: *keu kiok*, to mark off for execution; com., *keu 'ing*, to entice; *keu t'ung*, in collusion, as with thieves; *keu sieu*, or *keu t'ü*, to reject, to strike out, as from a list by brackets.

鈎 A crooked iron, a hook, a barb, a fluke; a sickle, a crooked sword, like a bill-hook; a clasp, a hasp; crooked, hooked; to hook, to drag along; to make hooked; to detain, to stop; to seduce, to tempt to do evil: in the coll. read *kau*, q. v.

溝 A ditch, a drain, a sewer; a canal, a water-course in a field: in the coll. read *kau*, q. v.: *keu k'ü*, a sewer, a drain.

- ¹禁 ²生 ³生 ⁴混 ⁵夫 ⁶夫 ⁷拍 ⁸工 ⁹工 ¹⁰工 ¹¹工 ¹²工 ¹³工 ¹⁴工 ¹⁵工 ¹⁶工 ¹⁷工 ¹⁸工 ¹⁹工 ²⁰工
- 生 混 夫 拍 打 工 工 字 大 過 江 港
 肖 伙 夫 長 修 錢 錢 毛 江 江 中 門
 禁 工 茶 工 工 藝 劑 凸 江 投 浦 香
 透 河 江 港 港

篝
Kow.

A frame for fumigating or drying clothes by the fire: ¹'*keu t'eng*, a drying-frame.

鞬
Kow.

A sort of leathern vambrace or defence for the arm, used by archers and called ²'*pie' keu*, or ³'*si' keu*.

鞞
Kow.

Distant and indistinct, confused, intricate: ⁴'*keu kak*, a row of halberds; a confused mêlée.

嘍
Chiao.

The crowing of cocks; verbose, boastful, in which sense also read *hieu*: ⁵'*keu keu*, bragging.

膠
Chiao.

Glue; glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued or sticking together, adhesive, compacted; obstinate, stupid, perverse, pertinacious, bigoted; to deceive; intimate, bound by friendship or pledge; sound of fishes: in the coll. read *ka*, q. v.: ⁶'*keu ch'ek*, ⁷'*si'ong teu*, united as by glue and varnish—very intimate; ⁸'*keu si'ong*, a district or prefectural college.

勾
Kow.

Read *keu*; coll. *'keu*, as in ⁹'*keu tau'ng* affairs, underhand doings: ¹⁰'*heu tek*, ¹¹'*nü ch'ó' sié' nóh*, ¹²'*keu tau'ng* how can I know what you are about!

枸
Kow.

A high tree shaped like the willow, with long sweetish seeds; probably a leguminosae: ¹³'*keu' ki*, a fruit allied to the medlar, used in ophthalmia, and as a tonic.

苟
Kow.

Grass, herbs, plants; devious, to the right or left; illicitly; inconsiderate, irregular, heedless; in any manner, carelessly; nevertheless, only; but, if, so: ¹⁴'*pok*, ¹⁵'*keu*, carefully, correctly; com., ¹⁶'*keu' ch'ia*, rudely, improperly, any how; ¹⁷'*keu hak*, illicit union, fornication.

狗
Kow.

A dog; little, contemptible, mean: ¹⁸'*lak*, ¹⁹'*keu*, a hunting-dog; ²⁰'*keu hié'* a dog's bark; com., ²¹'*long' sing' keu h'ing'* has a wolf's heart and a dog's ways! ²²'*keu' chü*, you puppy! ²³'*cheu' keu*, running-dogs—applied to waiters in low places.

筍
Kow.

A bamboo trap or weel for catching fish or shrimps; they are cylindrical and open at the end.

耆
Kow.

A face grimed with dirt and furrowed with age; very old, senile: ²⁴'*wong' keu*, gray-haired, very aged; ²⁵'*ki' keu*, the virtuous old man.

救
Chiu.

To assist, to rescue, to save, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; to stop, to cause to cease; salvation, rescue; a tassel: com., ²⁶'*keu' nang'* to save from distress; ²⁷'*keu' yoh*, an efficacious medicine; ²⁸'*keu' wong'* to rescue; ²⁹'*keu' chá'* to succor; ³⁰'*keu' h'wi*, to save from a fire; ³¹'*keu' ping*, a re-enforcement; ³²'*keu' sié' ch'io*, the Savior of the world; coll., ³³'*keu' a keu' a*, save! save! ³⁴'*keu' sié' keu' t'eng móh*, ³⁵'*keu'*

¹篝 ²鞬 ³鞞 ⁴嘍 ⁵膠 ⁶膠 ⁷嘍 ⁸枸 ⁹不 ¹⁰苟 ¹¹苟 ¹²獵 ¹³狗 ¹⁴狗 ¹⁵狗 ¹⁶走 ¹⁷走 ¹⁸救 ¹⁹救 ²⁰救 ²¹救 ²²救 ²³救 ²⁴救 ²⁵救 ²⁶救 ²⁷救 ²⁸救 ²⁹救 ³⁰救 ³¹救 ³²救 ³³救 ³⁴救 ³⁵救

lung³ k'a n'ing, save snakes and worms but not the biped man! — to be inhuman or ungrateful.

究¹ To examine into, to search out, to inform one's self of; to push to the utmost; to devise, to scheme; finally, at last: com., ¹*keü' te²*

to conduct an official examination; ²*kong keü'* to dissent, to examine the truth or merits of; ²*keü' ki sik*, on examination of the real facts; ⁴*k'ing keü'* to investigate thoroughly; ³*keü' keng'* finally.

灾¹ Poor and sick; a chronic disease, a complaint which threatens death.

舅² Maternal uncles: com., ²*ni'ong keü'* a maternal uncle; ²*keü' seung*, maternal uncles and nephews; ²*wai² keü'* wife's elder brother; ³*sü' keü'* wife's younger brother; ¹*keü' ku*, husband's father and mother; *keü' kung*, a maternal grandmother's brother—great uncle; ¹*keü' ié*, the maternal uncles—are so styled by servants and others.

舊² Old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently, before; venerable, venerated; passed away, defunct: in the coll. read *ko³*, q. v.: com., ¹²*keü' k'au*, an old friend; ¹³*keü' ching*, former favor; ¹⁴*keü' ni'eng*, last year; ¹⁵*keü' chik*, the old disease; ¹⁶*keü' ngüé² nang wong*, it is hard to forget old friendships.

(257)

Këü.

倨¹ Proud, haughty; a sans-souci carriage; a vain, self-confident gait; to stand or sit carelessly; strong: ¹*k'ëü' ngó⁶* proud, haughty; *k'ëü' mang'* impudent; ¹*k'ëü' nga*, strong teeth, tusks.

遽¹ Hastily, urgently, instantly, suddenly, quickly; fleet, hurried, swift; agitated, trembling, fluttered; to forward, to send on, to transmit; an express, a post: ¹*kek, këü'* hurried, urgent; ¹*k'ai këü'* agitated; *ti'ong këü' chi ik*, a postman, courier.

據¹ To lay the hand on; to defend, to bar off; to maintain a place; to seize, to take possession of; to lean against, or on; to have form or substance; substantial, tangible; proof, testimony, evidence; relying on, according to, depending on, conformably to; it appears that: ¹*k'ëü' siok*, from what he says; ²*k'ëü' 'hieng*, to guard a pass; com., *k'ëü' sik*, according to the facts, truly; ³*k'ó këü'* to search for evidence; *cheng' këü'* testimony; ²*ping këü'* proof, evidence; COLL., *k'ëü' nü' chiong wang'* *kong*, according to what you say.

据¹ The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers; a diseased hand; embarrassed; stiff-necked, prim, supercilious, imperturbable: com., *kek, këü'* straitened, distressed.

1 究 2 究 4 窮 6 娘 8 大 10 舅 12 舊 14 舊 16 舊 17 倨 19 急 21 據
 治 其 究 舅 舅 姑 交 年 義 傲 遽 險
 講 實 究 舅 細 舅 舊 舊 難 倨 據 憑
 究 實 竟 甥 舅 爺 情 疾 忘 牙 說 據

'kĕä' *ping*, "prepared petition"—words used as a heading; 'hing kĕü' implements of torture; 'kĕü' *t'iong'* a cane, a staff; 'kĕü' *ch'iu*, to hold in the hand, as a staff; COLL., 'lo kĕü' an old man's staff.

俱² Read *kü*; coll. *kĕü*, as in 'kĕü' *tó*, for the most part, usually so: 'kĕü' *chiong*, all complete, perfect; 'ho' *mu kĕü' chiong*, both parents still living.

堤² A dike, an embankment, as to confine the waters of a freshet: 'tĕuk, kĕü' to build a dike of earth.

颶風² A tempest, a hurricane; a typhoon, a cyclone, common in the Chinese seas: 'kĕü' *mu*, the first appearance, or sigus, of a typhoon.

距² Read *kĕü*; coll. *kĕü*, as in *kié kĕü* a cock's spur; 'k'a *sang kĕü* its feet have grown spurs.

*Kĕü*². A coll. word, as in *kĕü' hwi*, to strike a light, to light a match or paper-lighter; *kĕü' t'ioh*, lighted.

(258) Kĕük.

菊² Syngenesious flowers, like the Aster, Chrysanthemum, Marigold: com., 'kĕük, *hwa*, the China-aster—also called 'ch'iu *kĕük*, and 'wang' *swó' kĕük*; 'kang *kĕük*, sweet aster—a cooling drink is made of its leaves; 'siong *kĕük*, to enjoy (the beauty) of asters; COLL., 'chwi' *tong kĕük*, (perhaps a corruption of 'chü *sang kĕük*), "posterity-aster", a marigold.

掬² To hold or grasp with both hands; a handful, the hand filled; the hollow of the hand; used in the coll. for collected, curdled, as blood; excited, angered: 'ek, *kĕük*, a handful; 'ch'iev' *üng' k'ó kĕük*, delighted, pleased with; COLL., 'kĕük, *haik*, coagulated blood, as in wounds; *kĕük, kwong*, irritated, as by disturbance.

鞠² Used for the next: a ball, a foot-ball of chaff; to bear, to bring up, to nourish, to train; to rule; a boy, a child; being, life; full, much; to bend the body; to investigate; to push to an extreme: 'kĕük, *küng*, to stoop; 'kĕük, *ük*, to nourish.

鞠² To investigate a case judicially, to question a criminal, to get at the truth: 'seng' *kĕük*, or 'sing *kĕük*, to inquire into and judge a case.

麩² Leaven, barm, the slime or mother which collects on liquors: *kĕük, ngiék*, barm-cakes; *chau kĕük*, distiller's grains—made into a condiment.

領² Read *ük*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *kĕük*; to put a vessel in the water with the bottom downwards—to discover whether it leaks: *kĕük' si*, to drown by thrusting the head under water.

*Kĕük*². A coll. word: to pin together with pins or needles; to run a seam.

1 具 2 稟 3 具 4 杖 5 具 6 多 7 俱 8 父 9 母 10 竹 11 堤 12 生 13 距 14 秋 15 菊 16 花 17 歲 18 賞 19 菊 20 笑 21 容 22 可 23 掬 24 掬 25 血 26 鞠 27 鞠 28 育 29 訊 30 鞠

(259)

KĒUNG.

供
Kung.

To place before, to offer or present to; to lay out, to arrange, as offerings to the gods: also read *k'ung*, q. v.: 'siék, kĕung' to arrange offerings; com., 'kĕung' hong' to serve (the gods) with gifts; 'kĕung' ta, to present tea; 'kĕung' jung' p'ó, to offer to the ancestral tablets.

斬

Read *kĕung*' in the dictionaries: the collar-strap of a harness; firm, vigorous, strong; to hold back, to restrain; to ridicule, to make odious; avaricious, parsimonious, sparing of; to take.

共
Kung.

Generally, all, altogether, in all, collectively; in fine, in short, to sum up; with, and, together with; the same, alike; to include in, to live with: in the coll. read *kaeng*' q. v.: 'pok, kĕung' tai' 'tieng, can't live under the same heaven (with him); com., 'kĕung' 'chung, or 'kĕung' kié' the whole amount; 'kĕung' 'chieng, the total of a cash account; COLL., 'kĕung' 'sing, the sum total; 'mwó? kĕung' sĕu' have had no dealings with him.

董
Chin.

Also read *k'ung*: tenacious clay, mud, yellow loam; adhesive; to smear, to lute; in these senses the next is generally employed. Read *'king*: a plant, also called 'u 'eu, crow's head; 'king oh'ai' the violet or pansy.

壙
Chin.

To plaster or stop up with clay, to lute; to cover a corpse with earth, to inter;

clay, argillaceous earth, mud; a way over a drain.

僅
Chin.

Exactly, nothing wanting, nothing over; hardly, just missed, as an injury; scarcely, almost, a little short: 'kĕung' 'k'ó, it will answer; 'kĕung' 'neng, just able to.

廩
Chin.

Also read *k'ung*, and is like the last; a cottage, a hut, a lodge; just enough, sufficient; partially, in a slight degree.

槿
Chin.

Also read *'king*: a tree whose flowers blossom and decay in a day, perhaps a species of Malvaceæ; used figuratively for human glory, transient happiness; a handle.

殢
Chin.

To die of starvation by the road-side; to cover a way-side corpse.

饑
Chin.

A dearth or blasting of vegetables: 'ki kĕung' a famine of grains and vegetables.

近
Chin.

Near, proximate, both in place and time; to touch, to approach; to bring near, to close upon, to urge; according to, like, familiar: 'ho' kĕung' near to; com., 'ch'ing kĕung' to be near one, intimate; 'kĕung' pieng' conveniently near; 'kĕung' ka, to stay at home—not travel far away; 'kĕung' 'tó' consonant to reason; 'chiong kĕung' about to be; 'kĕung' 'lai, or kĕung' 'si, recently; kĕung' 'mieu' 'k'i' sing, "near the temple, slight the god"—familiarity breeds contempt;

¹設
²供
³供
⁴供奉

⁵婆
⁶不
⁷共
⁸共
⁹共
¹⁰共
¹¹共
¹²共

¹³天
¹⁴共
¹⁵總
¹⁶共

¹⁷計
¹⁸共
¹⁹錢
²⁰共

²¹成
²²味
²³共
²⁴事

²⁵烏
²⁶頭
²⁷董
²⁸菜

²⁹僅
³⁰可
³¹僅
³²能

³³饑
³⁴饑
³⁵附
³⁶近

³⁷親
³⁸近
³⁹近
⁴⁰近
⁴¹便

⁴²近
⁴³家
⁴⁴近
⁴⁵道

⁴⁶將
⁴⁷近
⁴⁸近
⁴⁹來

⁵⁰近
⁵¹來

k'ëung² sê (coll. k'ëung² ch'ëu² or k'ëung² ne²) near-sighted.

覲

Chin.

To see, to have an audience with a superior, or the emperor; to look to the north—i. e., towards

His Majesty; the autumnal audience: 'tieu k'ëung² introduced at court.

(260)

Ki.

箕

Chi.

A corn-fan, a winnowing-fan, a sieve; a refuse basket; to spread out like a fan; the long striæ on the finger's ends; part of Sagittarius, the 7th of the 28 constellations; met., wind and rain, because this star forbodes them; a kind of wood used for quivers:

'ki 'ch'iu, dust-pan and broom; COLL., 'pwai' ki, a close sieve for throwing up grain to the wind; 'pong' ki, a mason's dirt-basket.

基

Chi.

The foundation of a wall, a foundation, a rest, a basis; a beginning, a commencement, a starting-point; that on which a

family or nation depends, fundamental; a patrimony, possession; farming utensils; a side apartment, an anteroom: COM., 'te' ki, the foundation; 'ki 'chi, or 'ki ch'ó' a foundation, a base; 'ki ngiék, a patrimony, an inheritance; 'teng ki, to ascend the throne; 'ki chaung' a strong foundation; COLL., 'ki pung k'ó' the foundation has fallen.

期

Chi.

A set time, a fixed period, a day agreed on; times, seasons; to meet; to expect, to wait for; to aim at; to engage to do:

'¹⁰kiéng ki, to miss the time; '¹¹ki niéng, a year; COM., '¹²ké 'mwang, the time is up; '¹³ké 'mau, set times, as in yamuns; '¹⁴ki p'ieu' a promissory note; '¹⁵ki aing² or 'ki yok, the time fixed or agreed upon; '¹⁶ki huk, a year's mourning; COLL., 'ki kau' the set time has come.

基

Chi.

Interchanged with the last: an anniversary, full revolution of a year, 354 days: 'ki 'chi song, a year of mourning; '¹⁷ki ngwok,

space of a month.

藜

A dark green or red, also a blue and gray color; variegated; shoe-strings; very, the utmost: '¹⁸ki k'ung, a grayish coiffure worn by girls; '¹⁹ki saik, inquisitive, desiring to see novel things.

饑

Chi.

Interchanged with the next: failure of the harvest, famine, scarcity of food: '²⁰ki k'ëung² a dearth of cereals and vegetables; COM., 'ki 'hwong, a famine.

飢

Chi.

Scarcity; hungry, famished; to starve, starving, necessitous: COM., '²¹ki ngó' to starve; '²²ki k'ak, hunger and thirst; '²³ki 'hang 'kau p'aik, distressed at once with hunger and cold; 'ki 'pau sek, 'si, miss the times of hunger and fullness—i. e., to eat at irregular seasons.

幾

Chi.

The springs of motion; subtle, hidden, mysterious; what is within, recondite; moderately, a little; dangerous; having stated periods, the proper time;

¹朝 ⁸簸 ⁵地 ⁷基 ⁹基 ¹¹期 ¹⁸期 ¹⁵期 ¹⁷基 ¹⁹基 ²¹饑 ²⁸饑
²覲 ³箕 ⁴基 ⁶業 ⁸壯 ¹⁰年 ¹²卯 ¹⁴限 ¹⁶月 ¹⁸色 ²⁰餓 ²²餓 ²⁴寒
³箕 ⁴箕 ⁶基 ⁸登 ¹⁰愆 ¹²期 ¹⁴期 ¹⁶期 ¹⁸基 ²⁰饑 ²²饑 ²⁴饑
⁵帚 ⁶箕 ⁸址 ¹⁰基 ¹²期 ¹⁴票 ¹⁶服 ¹⁸巾 ²⁰饑 ²²饑 ²⁴渴

an omen, prognostic; to expect; to examine; a qualifying word, nearly, almost, about, rather, somewhat: also read 'ki, q. v.: 'ki ki, or 'ki ku, almost, at the point of; 'ki mi, small, recondite; s'èu' ki, probably, yet for all that.

機 Used for the last: changes, permutations; the origin or spring of; the subtle influences of nature; the motive power in an operation; a machinery, a trap or hidden contrivance; stratagems, schemes; a loom: 'ki 't'ü, weaving implements; 't'üéng ki, the natural bent of a mind; 'sek, ki, to fail in a scheme—lose a battle; 'kung ki ch'üü' the imperial council chamber; com., 'ki pung, a weaver's shop; 'ki meu, to scheme, an artifice; 'ki kwang, springs in a machine; met., designs; 'ki mik, secret, undivulged; 'ki hwoi' an opportunity, occasion; coll., 'ki pah, chá' a fine white grass-cloth.

噤 To eat sparingly; to sigh, to cry out: coll., 'ki ki kieu' to peep, as a chick; to mutter, as spirits are said to do.

璣 Pearls not perfectly round; a sort of armillary sphere, called 'siong ki.

畿 An imperial park in ancient times, measuring a thousand 'i on each side, with the court in the center; a limit, a border; inside of a door, the threshold; the lands of princes: 'wong ki, the imperial park or demesnes.

譏 To slander, to speak against; to ridicule, to mock, to satirize; to blame, to reprove, to remonstrate with; officious and contumelious speeches; to examine into, to test; machinations: 'ki sieu' (com., 'ki ch'ieu'), to jeer, to laugh at; 'ch'üü' ki, to satirize or reprove covertly.

磯 Stones or rocks in a stream producing ripples; shallows, eddies; a stumbling-block; to impede, to rub, to grate against: 't'ieu ngü ki, a fishing-place.

蟣 A nit, a louse: 'ki saik, lice. Read ki, and used for 'ki, a blood-sucker.

鉞 A barb, as of an arrow or fishhook: 'diéng ki, a spring or catch in machinery.

鍤 An iron implement like a hoe, called 'chü ki, and having a long blade.

占 To divine, to seek counsel of the gods; a kind of divination by writing in the sand with a twig of mulberry, willow, or peach: com., 'ki pek, the divining pen; 'ki tong, hall of divination; 'ki pwang, a divining tray (containing sand); 'kaung' ki, to bring down the gods in divination.

肌 The flesh or firm muscle surrounding the bones: 'ki hu, muscle, solid flesh.

- ¹幾 ⁸天 ⁵軍 ⁶機 ⁸機 ¹⁰機 ^續濟 ^畿畿 ^譏譏 ¹⁷連 ¹⁹占 ²¹占
^微機 ^機機 ^軍機 ^房機 ^房機 ^會會 ¹²璇 ¹⁴譏 ¹⁶釣 ^連連 ^占筆 ^占盤
^機機 ^失失 ^處處 ⁷機 ⁹機 ¹¹機 ¹⁸王 ¹⁵刺 ¹⁸磯 ¹⁸齒 ²⁰占 ²²降
^杼杼 ^機機 [○]○ ^謀謀 ^密密 ^白白 ^王王 ^刺刺 ^磯磯 ^齒齒 ^堂堂 ^占占

膾 The flesh covering the jaws and cheek-bones; the cheeks.
Chi.

𠄎 A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ki ka*, to cut with shears; *ki kau*, to hook up; to reject, as by bracketing words; *ki kié*, to tie, to tether.

己 One's self, I, myself; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, special; the 49th radical; to record; the 6th of the "stems", answering to earth; *'ki sing*, own body, self; com., *'chēu 'ki* (coll. *chē ka*), one's self; *'ang hong' siu 'ki*, to mind one's own affairs; *'oi 'ki 'ki kiéng'* to have a regard to one's private interests.

圮 To subvert, to destroy, as a city: also read *í*, q. v.: Chi. *'king 'ki*, to overthrow, to cast down.

岷 A bleak, bare mountain, such as a hermit chooses; a high hill.
Chi.

杞 A tree resembling the willow, called *'keu 'ki*; its fruit is like the medlar and used as a tonic; name of a state.
Chi.

汜 Read *sēu* in the dictionaries: a branch diverging and afterward uniting again with the main stream: *'ki 'chui*, a river and town in Honan west of Kaifung.
Chi.

紀 To sort silk threads; to arrange, to separate; to record, to narrate, to book, to ascertain and write; to rule, to govern; a history,
Chi.

annals, chronicles, narrative; a period of 12 years; a decimal or the completion of numbers; a foundation; a skein of 40 threads: *'kong 'ki*, to govern; com., *'niéng 'ki*, a person's age; *'ki lioh*, to record, as an officer's merit; *'ki kong hwak*, to outline and method, as of an essay.

芑 A species of white millet: *'ki ch'ai* a vegetable like succory or wild endive, often cooked and eaten.
Chi.

几 A bench or stool to lean on; a stand, a side-table; the 16th radical: *'ki 'ki*, tranquil; *'ang 'ki*, a writing table; com., *'ta 'ki*, a teapoy; *hióng 'ki tóh*, a small stand for supporting the censor—used in private houses.
Chi.

麋 A large kind of stag; also a small deer or antelope: com., *'ki p'ui*, deer-skin; *'ki nuk*, venison.

幾 Much or many; a part of, a few, several; an interrogative of quantity, how, how many, or much? also read *ki*, and in the coll. *'kwi*, q. v.: *'ki hó*, or *'ki hó*, how many? *'ki si*, when? *'u 'ki*, not much; *'ki 'hü*, or *'ki kó* a few.

𠄎 A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ki 'ká*, to untie, to unravel; *'ki 'kwi*, to revise, as books; *'ki 'kieu*, to pry up; *'ki 'ku*, to stir, as things in cooking; *'ki 'ka*, to twist, as rope; to twist off, as fruit from a tree with a pronged stick.

1 己 2 安 3 爲 4 己 5 傾 6 汜 7 年 8 紀 9 几 10 茶 11 麋 12 幾 13 幾 14 幾
 15 己 16 分 17 守 18 起 19 己 20 起 21 己 22 守 23 守 24 己 25 守 26 己 27 守 28 己 29 守 30 己
 31 守 32 己 33 守 34 己 35 守 36 己 37 守 38 己 39 守 40 己 41 守 42 己 43 守 44 己 45 守 46 己 47 守 48 己 49 守 50 己

其 A relative or personal pronoun, referring to the person, place, or thing spoken of; he, his, she, her, it, its, they; there; an indefinite pronoun, wherever, whoever, the, that, the subject spoken of; used in the coll. to mark the possessive: ¹*ki si*, that time; ²*ki ü*, as if, supposing; COM., ³*ki ü*, the rest; ⁴*ki ch'ü* the second; ⁵*ki tung pek*, *'iu yong ko*' therein there must have been a cause; COLL., *ki ki kó' kó'* every one, they all; ⁶*lang' ki*, two, as of persons, cash, &c.; *ki pwang' chieng*, a cash and a half; *ki'kau*, a cash and nine-tenths; ⁷*ki siong'* or *ki ling*, over a cash; *'ngwai ki ch'io'* my house; *chui se' tié' neng ki*, whose is this?

碁 The game of chess: ⁸*kong ki*, a foundation; ⁹*ki kwoh*, a chess-board arranged for gaming: COM., ¹⁰*ch'iong' ki*, a game of 32 men, invented by Wu wang, B. C. 1120; ¹¹*ui ki*, a game of 360 men, half black and half white, invented by Yau, B. C. 2300; ¹²*ha' ki*, to play chess; ¹³*ki p'wo*, a manual of chess-playing; ¹⁴*ki pwang*, a chess-board; *ki'chi*, chess-men; COLL., *ki kiäng sioh, pwo'* to make a move; *ki'chi mieng'* kind of wafer-cakes—offered to ancestral tablets in the 7th moon; *ki pwang pöh*, large square sheets of foil-paper—burnt to idols.

淇 A tributary of the Yellow river in Honan: ¹⁵*Ch'i. ch'iang'pi ki'ük*, he looked on the banks of the *Ki*.

沂 Name of a river in Shantung, flowing south into lake Lohma in Kiangsü, and thence into the sea.

圻 A border, a limit, confines: also used for *ki* (the Imperial domains): ¹⁶*ü ki*, boundless; ¹⁷*ki'hi*, a commander of the household guards.

頎 Long, tall: *ki ki*, elegant, graceful. Read *'kong*: earnest; pitiful, compassionate.

祈 To pray, to invoke, to supplicate the gods for happiness; to beg, to entreat, to request—in the language of courtesy: COM., ¹⁸*ki'io*, or *ki kiu*, to pray, to beseech (the gods); ¹⁹*ki s'ü* to pray for a son; ²⁰*ki kiu pek, eng'* (the gods) will certainly answer prayer; *ki hwa hwoi'* to pray for (success in) lotteries; COLL., *ki stung*, to pray for clear weather.

祺 Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; tranquil, composed, undisturbed: *sing ki*, to be promoted—used as a complimentary phrase.

祇 At rest, tranquil; to quiet, to console; much, large, great; used for *ki* (the Imperial domain); sometimes confounded with *chie* (to respect; but, only): *te' ki*, the divinity of the earth, who produces things—the Chinese Hecate or Cybele; *met.*, Earth, Terra.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 其 | ³ 其 | ⁵ 其 | ⁷ 緣 | ⁹ 棋 | ¹¹ 圍 | ¹³ 棋 | ¹⁵ 瞻 | ¹⁶ 無 | ¹⁸ 祈 | ²⁰ 祈 |
| 時 | 餘 | 中 | 故 | 上 | 棋 | 譜 | 彼 | 圻 | 禱 | 求 |
| ² 其 | ⁴ 其 | ⁶ 必 | ⁸ 二 | ¹⁰ 根 | ¹² 下 | ¹⁴ 棋 | 淇 | ¹⁷ 圻 | ¹⁹ 祈 | 必 |
| 如 | 次 | 有 | 其 | 棋 | 棋 | 盤 | 澳 | 父 | 嗣 | 應 |

祁 Full, abundant, much; very, exceeding; large, great; slowly, leisurely, gently.
Ch'i.

蜞 Used in names for leeches and land-crabs: in the coll. read *k'i*, q. v.: ¹*ma ki*, a leech; ²*p'ang ki*, a species of small land-crab.
Ch'i.

騏 A dappled horse, marked like a chess-board, a fine-looking horse.
Ch'i.

麒麟 The Chinese unicorn—a fabulous animal: com., ¹*ki ling*, the male and female unicorns; ²*ki ling ch'iong*, a wall in front of jantius with a unicorn-like quadruped, called *t'any* (civet), drawn in it; ³*ki ling kw'o' sang ling kung'chwi*, the unicorn passes over the hills (scattering fire), but the sea-dragon stirs the water (and produces rain to quench it).
Ch'i.

鷓鴣 A small species of wild goose, perhaps a sheldrake.
Ch'i.

旗 A flag, a standard, a banner with devices on it: com., *ki ho'* a signal flag; ¹*ki t'iong'* a frame-like banner borne before graduates; ²*ki a'* Banner-men, Manchus or naturalized Chinese; ³*hwa ki kwok*, the United States; ⁴*ki kang*, a flag-staff; ⁵*ki kang t'eu'* fluted chopsticks; COLL., *ki a' kiang*, and *ki a' kwai*, are epithets applied to Manchus; *ki a' k'ie' 'na kang ma ma*, "a Manchu adopted mother (is call-

ed) dry nurse"—a play on the word *kang*, meaning I am quite dry and have no money for you.

旂 Used for the last: a flag, a banner; a pennon with bells or jingles attached to it.
Ch'i.

耆 A sexagenarian, an old man; old, aged; a superior or elder; strong, violent; to adjust; a scar on a horse's back: ¹*sing ki*, gentry and elders; ²*ki ngai'* a superior, a teacher; com., ³*ki 'lo'*, the aged.
Ch'i.

鬃 A horse's mane; the dorsal spines of fishes.
Ch'i.

奇 Extraordinary, rare, surprising, out of the common way; monstrous, miraculous, unnatural; unexpected, strange, new, wonderful: also read *k'ie'*, and in the coll. *k'ie'*, q. v.: com., ¹*ki tek*, strange, unusual; to wonder; ²*ki kwai'* unnatural, rare; ³*ki ng'eu'* to meet with surprising luck; ⁴*ki mwong*, rare art, as in choosing lucky days; ⁵*ki' s'iong t'ieung k'ai*, strangely thinks that the heavens will open—expects wonders.
Ch'i.

崎 A steep path among the mountains; a dangerous defile or precipice: ¹*ki k'ü'*, a rugged road across mountains.
Ch'i.

岐 A hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; bicuspidate; a headland or cape; to branch off, to diverge; *met.*, ambiguous, as words or conduct: *ki lo'* diverging roads; *met.*, right and wrong, devious;
Ch'i.

¹ 螞 ² 蟻 ³ 蟻 ⁴ 蟻 ⁵ 蟻 ⁶ 旗 ⁷ 旗 ⁸ 花 ⁹ 旗 ¹⁰ 杆 ¹¹ 紳 ¹² 耆 ¹³ 耆 ¹⁴ 耆 ¹⁵ 奇 ¹⁶ 奇 ¹⁷ 奇 ¹⁸ 奇 ¹⁹ 奇 天
 螞 麟 麟 龍 帳 旗 杆 耆 耆 耆 奇 奇 奇 奇 奇 開
 蟻 麟 麟 滾 下 國 杆 艾 老 怪 門 崎 嶇
 蟻 麟 麟 水 旗 旗 著 特 遇 想 嶇

COLL., 'wa' 'kong' 'liang' 'ki, to speak with a double meaning, or differently to two different parties.

琦 A valuable stone; precious; a curiosity, a plaything, such as are got for presents or rarities; large, great: 'ki' 'ting', a rare stone; 'ngwoang' 'ki, a plaything.

碕 A winding shore; a stone bridge; rugged, craggy.

畸 Land left after marking out a square field, odd parcels of land: 'ki' 'ling', odds and ends, overplus.

畸 Also read 'ki' and 'kie': one horn elevated and the other depressed; one, single; to obtain: 'ki' 'ngeu', single and double, odd and even.

其 The stems or stalks of pulse; tendrils, as of vines and pulse; an edible plant like a fern: 'ki' 'ch'ó, an aquatic grass of which garments are woven.

葵 A term for malvaceous plants, resembling the Malva, Geranium, Althea, Hibiscus, &c.: com., 'ki' 'hwa', the Althea rosea; 'ki' an esculent mallows; 'ch'ai' 'hong' 'nik, 'ki, the sunflower.

蕲 A labiate plant, called 'ki' 'ngai', used in ulcers; bit of a bridle; to seek, to beg, to ask for.

芪 A medicinal plant, called 'wong' 'ki, used for its tonic properties; a kind of lungwort.

疾 Also read 'ti and 'chie' sick, diseased; sluggish action of the bowels, constipation.

軛 The projecting part of an axle or center of a wheel the nave or hub.

達 A road, a thoroughfare; a place where four ways meet: 'chung' 'ki, a main thoroughfare, from which branches diverge.

馗 Interchanged with the last; the jaw-bones, the sides of the face; place where nine or many roads meet, a thoroughfare; name of a mushroom: 'kiu' 'ki, a road diverging in nine directions; com., 'chung' 'ki, a man of the Tang dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils—drawn clutching a sword and standing on one foot.

夔 A monster like a dragon having only one leg; a strange, monstrous appearance; a statesman in the times of Shun; fearful, alarming.

魃 A sprite, the demons of the south; a devil, devilish; applied in Canton to foreigners on account of their shrill voices.

𪗇 A coll. word, as in 'ki' 'li' 'ku' 'lu, to mutter in an under tone; rattling sound of the bowels; 'ki' 'li (or 'liu) 'ki'iu, convulsed (with laughter); pinched (with cold).

𪗈 A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ki' 'ku, to paste

- 1 話講兩岐
- 2 琦珍
- 3 玩琦
- 4 琦零
- 5 畸偶
- 6 躄偶
- 7 其草
- 8 葵花
- 9 葵菜
- 10 蕲艾
- 11 黃芪
- 12 通達
- 13 九馗
- 14 鑿馗



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Kiä.

迦 This character and the next six are read *ka* in the dictionaries: used for *hai'* (to meet accidentally): com., *'sek, kiä*, a country in the west; also used for Sakyä, a name of Budh.

跏 As in *'kiä hu*, or *'kiä hu*, to sit with the legs bent under one—a phrase in Buddhist books.

茄 The brinjal, egg-plant; also used for *hó* (the lotus): *'tieng kiä*, mad-apple, the nightshade, belladonna; *'hwang kiä*, tomatoes.

笳 A kind of flageolet made of a reed, also called *pek lek*: *'p'i kiä*, the plaintive flageolet.

袈 A kind of sleazy camlet: com., *'kiä sa*, a sort of stole or surplice—worn by Budhists.

伽 Also read *kiä*: a Buddhist word; pertaining to Budh: *'cheng kiä*, Buddhist, a Buddhist priest; com., *'kiä lang*, name of a Budh.

枷 A cangue worn around the neck, a wooden pillory in which criminals are exposed; to cangue, cangued: com., *'kiä chaik*, (coll. *kiä p'ah*), to cangue and whip; *'kiä hwang'* a cangued culprit; *'kiä ngwong'* a vow to wear the cangue; *'kiä 'só ne' chiong'* the cangue and the lock (chain) guards—are two idol attendants supposed to preside over these

punishments; *'kiä hung*, the official superscription on a cangue; coll., *'tó kiä*, to wear the cangue; *'muk, ch'iong' chó' kiä che' kiä che'* the carpenter makes the cangue and cangues himself; *met.*, to involve one's self while plotting against others.

Kiä'. A coll. word: low, not elevated; cheap, inferior, as goods: *kiä' kiä'* low, placed low; *kiä' hwo'* inferior goods; *kiä' chong*, an inferior quality; *kiä' ngung*, adulterated silver; *kiä' sioh, chong* (or *hó'*), one grade inferior; *kiä' sioh, cheng*, a step lower.

(262)

Kiäk.

Kiäk,. A coll. word: angry, displeased, dissatisfied; to turn away in a pet: *po' kiäk*, again angry; *kiäk, k'ó'* gone off displeased; *chai' i' mwong kiäk*, let him be huffy if he pleases! *kiäk, kiäk, 'tong*, to go about in a pet; *kek, kek, kiäk, kiäk*, petulant, in the sulks.

捷 Read *kieng*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *kiäk*: to carry on the shoulder, as a bag or a cooly's implements; *met.*, displeased, petulant, in which sense the same as the last; *'kiäk, kieng 'au*, to carry on the shoulder; *'kiäk, 'ch'ri ki*, to bear banners; *tang lai kiäk, kioh*, or *k'äk, 'peng tang sóh*, burden-bearers, coolies; *'kiäk, 'k'i kiäk*, to carry (the implements) easily; *met.*, to go off in a pet; *kiäk, 'siong 'pong*, to bear about a notice offering a reward.

1釋 3跏 5番 7袈 9伽 11枷 13枷 14枷 16木 自 肩 旗
 迦 趺 茄 袈 藍 犯 鎖 封 匠 枷 頭 捷
 2跏 4甜 6悲 8僧 10枷 12枷 15柁 自 捷 18捷 起
 趺 茄 笳 伽 責 愿 將 枷 做 枷 捷 捷
 彩 捷

pek, kié, a white baton; 'tu, kié, a gnomon.

剖

To cut open, to eviscerate; to pierce, to stab, to stick a knife into.

奎

Kuei.

The stride of a man; the 15th of the 28 constellations, answering to parts of Andromeda and Pisces, and auspicious to students: com., 'kié kwong kóh, a temple or shrine for worshipping the k'wí sing, god of literature.

dents: com., 'kié kwong kóh, a temple or shrine for worshipping the k'wí sing, god of literature.

跬

Chi.

Also read 'kié: a single step, once lifting of the foot; a pace three feet in length; a double step, called pwo', is six feet in length.

閨

Kuei.

A door round at the top and square at the bottom, like an ancient badge of office; the door separating the private, from the public, part of a house; the apartments of the women; unmarried females; women; female, lady-like, feminine: 'kié seu' a talented lady; com., 'kié 'nü, a virgin, a young lady; 'kié mwoong, door to the female apartments.

雞

鷄

Chi.

The cock, the gallinæ; a chicken: com., 'kié kwóí' a cockscomb; also the cockscomb plant; 'kié kang, sodomy; 'kié mó hok, a feather-duster; coll., 'kié kaék, a cock; 'kié 'kiäng, chickens; 'kié 'hing, loss of virility; 'kié 'kwong, a kind of small pork-sausage; 'kié 'kieu' cock-crowing; 'kié, pa'chau luí' (like) a hen scratching—

coarsely done; 'kié 'tan ak, chiong' "chicken-head" and "duck-general"—attendants of the 'ngu lá' idols; 'kié tauk, 'hang siék, 'ch'oi' the hen pecks at a clam and breaks its bill; met., gets only the trouble for his pains.

階

Kuei.

Read kai; coll. kié, as in 'kié chó' stone-steps; 'kié chó' cheng (or 't'ung), a flight of stone steps.

規

Kuei.

A pair of compasses; a law, regulation, usage, custom; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men according to usage; to regulate, to plan; to line, or draw a line; disk of the sun or moon: 'kié cheng' to regulate others; 'nywok, 'pwang' 'kié, the moon half full; com., 'kié 'kä, or 'kié mwo, usage, custom; 'kié 'lié' or 'kié 'teu, rules, regulations; 'chá 'kié, the rules of a school; 'ong 'kié, by-laws of a guild; 'nik, 'kié, a sun-dial.

羈

Chi.

Used in Foochow for the next: a tavern, an inn; a halter, a bridle for a horse; a girl's tuft of hair, a coiffure; to bridle, to restrain; to regulate, to economize; to detain, to hinder: 'kié 'lü, a caravansary; a wayfarer; 'kié 'lin, to stop at a hospice; detained, hindered.

羈

Kuei.

An inn, a hospice, a caravansary; to lodge: 'kié 'k'aik, a sojourner; 'kié 'lü, a traveler, a lodger.

醃

Hsi.

Sour, an acid taste like vinegar: 'kié chiong' pickled relishes; 'kié 'hai, acid

1 土	閣	女	髻	毛	10 雞	12 雞	鴨	15 規	17 規	19 行	21 羈
圭	閨	閨	雞	拂	形	叫	將	矩	例	規	旅
2 奎	秀	門	姦	9 雞	11 雞	13 雞	14 階	16 規	15 齋	20 日	22 羈
光	閨	雞	雞	仔	籠	頭	座	模	規	規	留

condiments; 'kié, kié, animalcules in vinegar.

杆 A cross-beam on posts to support a roof; the tie-beam of two pillars.

笄 A hair-pin, broad and bent, put on the back of the head at marriage; the coiffure; also applied to the cap first worn by young men; met., the age of puberty: 'kwang' kié, to cap a young man; com., 'kik, kié, to arrive at puberty, as girls.

Kié. A coll. word: to tie, to fasten; to tether, as animals; met., to confine, as the mind: kié k'o' tai' to tie to the girdle; kié, sing piéng, to suspend on the person; kié, sing, to fix the mind, as by giving one work to do; kié 'lá taiu' "tied and pitched down"—i. e., bound to, as by an engagement.

Kié. A coll. word: soon, quick; easily, rapidly: kié twai' to grow fast; kié piéng' meng' soon angry; kié sióng' ngié' to learn easily how to do it; kié á' nang, ching, easy to learn but hard to become thorough in; kié 'pa, kié yéng' soon filled and soon rejecting the food; met., fickle, capricious.

計 A complete number, a deliberation in full assembly; to plan, to consider, to devise; to calculate, estimate, reckon, count, compute; stratagem, scheme, plot: com., 'kié' ch'auk, or 'kié' meu, a plan, a scheme; 'kié' kau' to contend, to join issue with; 'kié'

'saung' to reckon up; 'tai' kié' a triennial examination of district magistrates; 'ka kié' domestic expenses; 'kwí kié' a crafty scheme; 'æk, kié' to reckon wrong.

桂 The Cassia tree (Laurus Cassia and Cinnamonomea); met., literary reputation and honors: 'chiék, kié' or 'p'ang kié' to pluck a cassia twig—become a Kújin; com., 'kié' hwa, the Olea fragrans; 'kié' p'u' cinnamon; 'ngwook, kié' monthly rose, Rosa semperflorens; 'uák, kié' fine cassia; 'p'oh, kié' a common cassia; 'kié' hwa, yong, figured calico; 'kié' ho' 'li, t'ung wong, stimulating pills of cassia and other ingredients.

繼 Connected threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue, to enter on the duties or pursuits of others; to adopt; succeeding to, successively, to follow after: kié' ngiék, a hereditary profession; com., 'kié' 'mu, a step-mother; 'kié' ch'èu' to take a second wife (after the death of the first); coll., kié' chioh, or kié' hwi, to finish by candle-light, as a play.

薊 A thistle, Carduus benedictus: Kié' chiu, a district in the north of Chihli.

寄 To lodge, to remain a while in a house; to confide in, to commit to, to trust in; to hand over, to deliver in charge; to send by, to transmit; to interpret; the east: kié' t'auk, to commit to;

1 醯 8 及 5 計 7 計 9 家 11 失 13 攀 15 桂 17 肉 19 桂 附 21 繼
 雞 筴 謀 算 計 計 失 桂 桂 皮 桂 花 理 母
 冠 4 計 6 計 8 大 10 詭 12 折 14 桂 16 月 18 薄 洋 中 22 繼
 筴 策 較 計 計 詭 折 桂 花 月 桂 薄 桂 桂 丸 九 娶

'*kié*, *seng*, an epiphyte, a parasite; com., '*kié*' *seng*' to send a letter or message; '*kié*' *má*, to send to buy; '*kié*' '*k'eu* *sá*' to send a verbal message; coll., '*kié*' *k'ó*' to send off; '*kié*' '*yong*', to rear a child in a second husband's home; '*kié*' '*siong*', to send (paper) trunks (by one just deceased)—done by burning them; '*kié*' '*íong* *ch'io*' to send home.

季 Little, tender, junior, whatever is young and immature; the least or last of a series; a season, a quarter of a year: '*maing*' *téitng*'

kié' a series of three, as the three months of a season; '*kié*' *sié*' the last generation; a waning dynasty; com., '*séu*' *kié*' (coll. *se*' *kié*'), the four seasons; '*ch'ung* *kié*' spring; '*kié*' *ch'ung*, the 3rd month of spring; '*kié*' *tó*' paid quarterly; coll., '*siong*' *kié*' and '*a*' *kié*' the former and latter half of the year—used somewhat indefinitely.

悸 Perturbed; agitation of the mind; to perturb; the edge or fringe of a belt or girdle: '*sing* *kié*' the mind agitated.

罽 A seine for catching fish: '*lié* *kié*' a kind of rug or carpet, made of felt or long hair.

鱈 Read *kié*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kié*: a kind of salted sea-fish; it is small, varying from one to four or five inches in length: '*ung*' *éi* *kié*, and '*éi* *hok*, *kié* two varieties of *kié* fish; *k'wa* '*chi* *kié*, "pump-

kin-seed *kié*"—the smallest sort; *kié*' *tai*, remnants of *kié* fish.

(265) **偈** Kiék.
To exert one's strength; martial, vehement; to stop, to cease; a Buddhist *enigma*: com., '*kiék*, *ngiong*, or '*kiék*, *ngü*, the apothegms of Buddhist books.

結 A knot, a knob made of cord; a skein, a hank; to work or weave in knots, to knit; to tie, to fasten, to bind; to contract, to bind parties; stiff, as dry paste or dough; to set, as fruit; to induce, as ill-will; an agreement, bond, compact, engagement; united, banded together, engaged; tied, fixed: in the coll. read *kaik*, q. v.: com., '*kiék*, *hwong*, to betroth; '*ngwok*, *kiék*, a monthly settlement; '*kiék*, *kwoh*, final result, the issue of; '*kiék*, *k'wo*, to reap the fruits (of one's life); *kiék*, *wong*, to knit nets; to weave webs, as spiders; *kiék*, *wong*' to to bear a grudge, at feud with; *kiék*, *liék*, fervent, earnest; *kiék*, *pai*' (or *ngié*'), to pledge friendship; *kiék*, '*ch'ó* *kang* *k'wang*, "bind straw and bring a ring in the mouth"—an allusion to ancient fable, meaning I will requite your favor; coll., *kiék*, '*chi*, to bear seed; *kiék*, *sioh*, *pek*, to cast an account.

纈 To tie, to bind together pieces of silk in order to dye them.

絜 Used for the next: pure, clear; a species of hemp. Read *kiék*: a line, a rule; to bind; to bring within

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 寄生 | 8 寄買 | 信 | 6 季世 | 8 春季 | 10 季兌 | 12 下季 | 14 釐罽 | 17 偈言 | 19 結婚 | 21 結局 |
| '寄信 | '寄口 | 孟仲季 | 四季 | 春季 | 11 上季 | 13 心悸 | 15 鱈鱈 | 18 偈語 | 20 月結 | 22 結果 |

limits, as a river: 'kiék, tok, to adjust, to restrict by rule; 'kiék, kü, to furnish a rule or model.

潔

Chieh.

Limpid, pure, clear; untainted, above bribes, pure-minded; neat, trim clean; tidy; to purify, to cleanse, to correct: 'diéng kiék, incorrupt, above bribes; com., 'kiék, chiéng' pure, undefiled; to cleanse; 'ch'ing kiék, clean; as water; chaste, pure.

頤

Chieh.

To take hold of a lappet or skirt; to put the skirt in the girdle, so as to hold something in it; to carry things in the skirt of the dress.

擷

Chieh.

Used for the last: to carry any thing in the lap or bosom; to take with the fingers; to pluck, to select.

挈

Chieh.

To lift, to raise from the ground; to suspend, to hold dangling; to adjust, to put in order: 't'i kiék, to lift and carry; met., to recommend. Read k'ie': to write on tablets; deficient, exhausted.

揭

Chieh.

To lift up, to lift or take off, as a hat or cover; to raise the dress; to take upon, to bear, to undertake; responsible for; to publish, or make known; a car drawn rapidly: 'kiék, t'aik, to post a placard or pasquinade; 'kiék, tang, a note of hand; 'kiék, 'hieu, to publish, as a list of graduates; com., 'kiék, kai' to lift the (bridal) veil, as the bridegroom makes a feint of doing when married.

筴

Chia.

To take up, as with chopsticks. Read ch'aik; to divine, as with bamboo sticks; also used for ch'aik; (bamboo slips; a plan, a scheme).

篋

Sia.

Also read k'iek; a basket for sundries, a pannier; 'siong kiék, a long and narrow chest, a trunk; 'chü kiék, a book-trunk.

碣

Chieh.

Also read kiék; a round stone pillar with an inscription; an ignille of sharp projecting rock, as on the coast of Chihli near the Great Wall; the fluttering of birds: 'pi kiék, square and round stone pillars.

竭

Chieh.

To go away, to depart; martial, bold; a brave and vallant bearing.

莢

Chia.

Pods of leguminous plants; legumes, including the seeds; an Acacia; a petiole sheath in grasses: 'kiék, chiéng, a small coin of the Han dynasty, like the seeds of the elm; 'ming kiék, a lucky plant—which grew in Yu's courtyard.

鈇

Chia.

A frame for holding fused metal while casting; a sword: 'tang kiék, to drum on the sword with the fingers.

鑷

Chieh.

Read niék; used for the coll. kiék; to take with tongs or pincers: kiék, mó 'kuong, to pluck out the pin-feathers; kiék, niék, a pair of pincers, tweezers.

- ¹絜 ⁸廉 ⁵清 ⁶提 ⁷揭 ⁸揭 ⁹揭 ¹⁰揭 ¹¹箱 ¹²書 ¹³碑 ¹⁵莢
 度 潔 潔 挈 帖 單 曉 蓋 篋 篋 碣 莢
⁹絜 ⁴潔 〇
 矩 淨 錢 鈇

搵 Chi. Read *kié'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *kiék*; to take with chopsticks: *'kiék, sióh, tēu'* to take a morsel with chopsticks; *'kiék, k'ó'* siah, take with the chopsticks and eat; *kiék, k'ó'* *p'wóí'* to take of the condiments.

頰 Chia. The jaws, the sides of the face, the cheeks, utterance, articulation: *'hwang'* *kiék*, slow of speech; *'t'ó kiék*, rosy cheeks; COLL., *'u meng'* *kiék*, has dark cheeks.

劫 Chieh. To take by force, to snatch, to seize, to plunder, to rob; importunity, hurry; a Buddhist period, a culpa: COM., *'ch'iong kiék*, (coll. *p'ah, kiék*) to rob; *'kiék, chai'* to plunder a stockade; *'kiék, hwong kong'* (coll. *kaung'*), to seize the imperial tribute.

盤 Chien. Read *pwang*, as in *hwak, pwang* (to sell goods to hucksters or retailers); used for the coll. *kiék*, as in *'kiék, hwo'* to buy goods for retailing; *'kiék, ch'e'* the retail prices; *'kiék, k'ó'* *má'* buy them up and sell by retail.

傑 Chieh. Eminent in talents and virtue, a hero; proud, self-willed, opinionated; the second is also the name of a statesman (*'Ngoi'* *kiék*), A. D. 956, in the days of the After Chow dynasty: COM., *'ing shung hó kiék*, brave, heroic.

桀 Chieh. A hen-roost; courageous, excelling, gifted with great qualities, magnanimous; one of a thousand, a hero, in which sense used for the last; harsh, cruel, villainous, truculent; to lift, to carry: COM., *'kiék, ten'* the two wicked emperors, *'kiék, koi'* (the last monarch of the Hia, B. C. 1818), and *Ten' sing* (the last of the Shang, B. C. 1154).

竭 Chieh. To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to sink away, wanting; defeated; to carry on the shoulder; exhausted power like that of the five elements, which are then succeeded by others: *'niéng, soi lík, k'ik'*, aged and infirm; COM., *'kiék, lík'*, to exert one's strength to the utmost; *'lík, kiék'*, the strength exhausted; COLL., *po' t'uing' po' kiék'*, very close and niggardly, as a mean employer.

(266) KIÉNG.

鹼 Hsien. Also read *ngieng'*: salt, briny water; a kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shantung: COM., *'kiéng, ch'ó'*, lye, lixivium; *'kiéng, t'ong*, hot lye.

开 Level, even, equal; the hands lifted together; the name of a district.

豨 Chien. A pig three years old. a full grown hog; a hornless animal like a deer.

堅 Chien. Hard, solid, firm, durable; sound; stout, hale, robust; determined, persevering, constant, resolute, unwavering; to establish,

¹搵 ²去 ⁴桃 ^頰 ^寨 ⁹盤 ¹¹盤 ^杰 ^衰 ^力 ^水
^一 ^食 ^桃 ^頰 ^搶 ^劫 ^去 ^英 ^力 ^力 ^鹼
^箸 ^緩 ^烏 ^鳥 ^劫 ^皇 ^賣 ^雄 ^竭 ^力 ^湯
² ^擲 ^頰 ^面 ^劫 ^貢 ^市 ^魏 ^豪 ^年 ^竭 ^鹼 ○

to strengthen, to confirm; to harden, to congeal: ¹*kiéng chek*, fixed in one's way; ²*kiéng nging*, stiffened; firm, resolute; compact, as a style; COM., ³*kiéng ko* solid, durable; unwavering; COLL., *kiéng chong*, of fine, substantial quality; ⁴*yá kiéng*, very strong, well-made.

肩 Chien. The shoulder, the scapula; to take upon, to bear, to sustain; competent; firm; an animal three years old: ⁵*sek, kiéng*, to withdraw the shoulder, to desist; COM., ⁶*kiéng ting*, sores on the shoulder, as of coolies; ⁷*kiéng pié* fleshy part of the arm; ⁸*pwang kiéng*, trimming on the neck of a lady's dress; ⁹*kiéng t'ieu seng 'ti*, huckstering; COLL., ¹⁰*kiéng pong k'wak*, broad-shouldered; *met.*, has many influential friends; ¹¹*kiéng 'tiu kiéng*, shoulder to shoulder—crowded; ¹²*kiéng t'au k'èuk, n'èng ch'ó' tio' kiéng*, the shoulder made a road for people to walk on; *met.*, over-ridden, imposed on by others.

兼 Chien. A conjunction, more-over, together with, and, also, with, in addition to; equally, same; to attend to several things; to join, to connect together, connected: ¹³*kiéng 'ing*, to contain several; ¹⁴*kiéng peng* to coalesce; COM., ¹⁵*kiéng p'wó'* additional condiments; ¹⁶*kiéng 'sü*, to fill an additional office temporarily; COLL., *kiéng pek, nóh*, other things added; ¹⁷*po' kiéng, or kaing' kiéng*, still more, in addition.

鰓 Chien. A kind of sole, called *'pi muk, ngü*, the paired-eye fish; it is said to have only one eye and to swim in pairs, clasped to each other.

鶻 Chien. The spoonbill (Platalea major) Temm. and Schleg.; in Chinese books called *'pi ik, 'neu*, the paired-wing bird, because having only one wing and one eye, it needs a mate to fly with.

藜 Chien. A marshy plant, a kind of sedge, called ¹⁸*kiéng ka*, which cattle fatten on.

縑 Chien. A thick kind of lustring, woven close so as to shed rain; it is now called *'kióng* and *kióng*.

撿 Chien. Interchanged with the next: to coerce, to repress; to gather and bind together; to inspect; to collect, to collate; to choose: ¹⁹*kiéng sok*, to restrain, to keep in subjection; COM., ²⁰*kiéng 'h'èng*, to arrange carefully.

檢 Chien. An envelope; a label or title put on a book; a model, a pattern, a rule; to examine; to assort, to arrange, to collate; to compose a book; COM., ²¹*sung 'kiéng*, the supervisor of a small district or township; ²²*seu 'kiéng kwang*, an officer who searches candidates on entering the examination-hall.

繭 Chien. A cocoon, the silky pupæ of moths; the sound of gentle breathing: *chang 'kiéng*, the silk-worm's co-

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| ¹ 堅 | ³ 堅 | ⁵ 肩 | ⁷ 盤 | 生 | 闊 | ¹¹ 兼 | ¹³ 兼 | ¹⁵ 仅 | 鳥 | 束 | 檢 |
| 執 | 固 | 疔 | 肩 | 理 | ¹⁰ 肩 | 容 | 配 | 兼 | ¹⁷ 藜 | ¹⁹ 撿 | ²¹ 搜 |
| ² 堅 | ⁴ 息 | ⁶ 肩 | ⁸ 肩 | ⁹ 肩 | 肘 | ¹² 兼 | ¹⁴ 兼 | ¹⁶ 比 | ¹⁸ 葭 | ²⁰ 點 | 官 |
| 凝 | 肩 | 臂 | 挑 | 膊 | 肩 | 併 | 署 | 翼 | ¹⁵ 撿 | 巡 | |

coon; com., ¹⁴kiéng t'iu, a sort of
 crape pongee; ¹⁵t'ing hiong kiéng,
 a coarse, yellowish pongee; ¹⁶kiéng
 t'iu á, pongee (mourning) shoes
 —also made of yellow nankeen.
 Read 'keng in the coll., as in
 ch'eng keng, silk-worms.

褶 A plait, a fold; tucks,
 gathers: coll., k'ak, kiéng,
 to make plaits; pah, kiéng
 kung, a skirt with many
 folds.

見 To see, to look at, to
 notice, to perceive by the
 senses; to visit; an opinion,
 a mental view; seeing, ob-
 serving, feeling, impressed
 by; used in forming reflective
 verbs, and denotes the passive
 voice and past time; the 147th
 radical: also read hiéng², q. v.:
 com., k'ó kiéng' your opinion;
 'siong kiéng' to see each other,
 an interview; 'k'ó kiéng' from
 which it can be seen; 'kiéng' kwo'
 seen; 'kiéng' ch'ieu' laughed at;
 'kiéng' sek, knowledge; ¹⁰ch'ioh,
 kiéng' clear discrimination; ¹¹kiéng'
 kwang, to see the officer—i. e., to
 go to law; ¹²kiéng' 'hó, on good
 terms with; ¹³kiéng' ch'á, better
 in health; ¹⁴kiéng' chioh, tó 'kwa,
 will borrow some of you—an epis-
 tolarly phrase; ¹⁵kiéng' ang sú 'ma,
 see the saddle and think of the
 horse; ¹⁶met., to recollect by the
 law of association; coll., ¹⁷kiéng'
 kaék, to perceive; ¹⁸kiéng' ch'èuk,
 angered, vexed; ¹⁹kiéng' meng' 'lá,
 a present to a visitor, as to a son-in-
 law; ²⁰kiéng' tai' 'ma, an inquisi-
 tive woman; ²¹kiéng' ch'iong cheu'
 ch'iong, crouches as soon as he
 sees money—sordidly covetous;

kiéng' cheng' tó 'sieu n'ing, of
 the many I have seen—scil., you
 are the worst!

劍 A sword, a two-edged
 sword, a rapier: ¹pwó'²
 kiéng' to wear a sword;
 Chien. ³siék, kiéng' sung ch'iong,
 tongue like a sword and
 lips like spears—cutting, sarcas-
 tic; com., ⁴u kiéng' to fence;
⁵tó kiéng' swords; ⁶kiéng' tié, a
 pond near the examination-hall in
 Foochow; coll., ⁷kiéng' sióh, 'pa,
 one sword.

乾 Heaven, the power or
 agency of heaven; a sov-
 ereign; a father; the first
 diagram; enduring, stable,
 superior, strong; diligent,
 untiring: also read kang, q. v.:
¹t'á kiéng, to embody heavenly
 principles—virtuous, as a prince;
 com., ²kiéng' lung, the emperor
 Kienlung, A. D. 1736-1796; ³kiéng'
 k'ong, the first and second dia-
 grams—heaven and earth, father
 and mother, prince and minister;
⁴kiéng' chü and ⁵k'ong chü, a
 boy's and girl's betrothal-cards.

墘 A vulgar character: an
 edge, a border; a shore, a
 bank, a margin; eaves:
 Ch'ien. ¹kiéng' kiéng, the edge of;
²kiéng' kaék, edges and
 corners; ³chwi kiéng, the water's
 side; ⁴k'au kiéng, the verge,
 border; ⁵siéng kiéng the eaves;
⁶kiéng' èr' k'ó' the edge worn off.

虔 The firm step of a tiger;
 determined, inflexible, per-
 tinacious; sincere, ingen-
 uous; attentive, correct,
 pious, devout; to veneration,
 to respect; kind, beneficent;

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 蘭 | 2 蘭 | 3 高 | 4 可 | 5 見 | 6 灼 | 7 見 | 8 見 | 9 見 | 10 見 | 11 見 | 12 見 | 13 見 | 14 見 | 15 舌 | 16 舞 | 17 體 | 18 乾 | 19 乾 | 20 乾 |
| 網 | 蘭 | 見 | 見 | 笑 | 見 | 好 | 借 | 多 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 劍 | 劍 | 劍 | 劍 | 劍 | 書 |
| 2 沉 | 3 網 | 4 相 | 5 見 | 6 見 | 7 見 | 8 見 | 9 見 | 10 見 | 11 見 | 12 見 | 13 見 | 14 見 | 15 見 | 16 劍 | 17 刀 | 18 乾 | 19 乾 | 20 乾 | 21 坤 |
| 香 | 鞋 | 見 | 過 | 識 | 官 | 瘥 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 寡 | 劍 | 劍 | 坤 | 坤 | 坤 | 書 |

to take by force, to kill; a tiger killing his prey; a cleaving-block; trifling, unimportant: ¹*kiéng kó* to inform respectfully; ²*kiéng keng* to revere; COM., ³*kiéng sing*, sincere, devout; ⁴*kiéng sing kiéng e* or *kiéng kiéng sing*, the mind intently devout.

捷 Also read *kióng*: to lift, to take up and carry on the shoulder: used for the coll. *kiók*, q. v. Read *kióng*: to raise; to close, to stop up; to establish a frontier.

驍 Also read *kióng*: a dun or brown horse with a yellow back.

儉 Moderate, temperate, frugal, economical, sparing; close-fisted, stingy: ¹*kiéng² saik*, or *kiéng² leng²* stingy, niggardly; COM., ²*kiéng² sang*, economical; ³*kiéng² éung²* or *kiéng² kiéng² éung²* to use sparingly; ⁴*chiék, kiéng²* frugal, temperate; COLL., ⁵*k'ak, kiéng²* parsimonious, stingy; *kiéng² kiéng² kau²* 'sai, enough for one's need by rigid economy.

(267) Kieu.

嬌 Beautiful, comely, graceful; delicate, tender; dear, lovely; an affected, elegant, polished manner; a stylish figure or form; to cry or whine for; petted, spoiled: ¹*yeu kieu*, fascinating, like a siren; ²*Ak, kieu*, a famous beauty in the times of Wu-ti, B. C. 100; ³*wong kieu*, the yellow beauty — i. e., wine; ⁴*kieu k'ók*, a son-in-law; COM., ⁵*kieu 'yong*, to

bring up tenderly—to wink at (a child's) vices; ⁶*kieu kieu*, graceful, lovely; ⁷*kieu i si hau²* *kieu ch'á chauh, wang²* a petted son is unfilial and a petted wife makes trouble; COLL., ⁸*kieu kiáng*, a dear, petted child; *chó²* *kieu*, to whine and tease.

驕 A stately horse, a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, ungovernable; self-confident, conceited; to glory in, to disdain: ⁹*kieu ch'ia² sing ik²*, pride, waste, lewdness, and idleness; ¹⁰*kieu ch'eu²* ungovernable and vicious; COM., ¹¹*kieu ngó²* proud, arrogant.

鷓 A species of pheasant, called *kieu kieu*, perhaps from its clucking note; it has a long tail and is supposed by some to resemble the barred-tail or Rheeves' pheasant (syrmaticus).

眇 To squint: *kieu mau*, to look askance; a side-glance, squinting.

皎 Interchanged with the next: the brightness of the moon, splendor of the sun; clear, bright, effulgent; an immaculate, pure white: *kieu kiék*, white and spotless.

皦 White, lustrous, refulgent, like a bright gem: *kieu nik*, a bright sun; *ngwok, ch'ok, kieu*, the moon rising in brightness.

狡 A little black poodle, found in the north; doublings of a fox; artful.

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 虔 | ³ 虔 | ² 虔 | ⁶ 儉 | ³ 節 | ¹⁰ 阿 | ¹² 嬌 | ¹⁴ 嬌 | 無 | 作 | ¹⁷ 驕 | ¹⁸ 驕 |
| 告 | 誠 | 意 | 省 | 儉 | 嬌 | 客 | 嬌 | 孝 | 亂 | 奢 | 恣 |
| ² 虔 | ⁴ 虔 | ⁵ 儉 | ⁷ 儉 | ⁹ 妖 | ¹¹ 黃 | ¹³ 嬌 | ¹⁵ 嬌 | 妻 | ¹⁶ 嬌 | 淫 | ¹⁰ 驕 |
| 敬 | 心 | 嗇 | 用 | 嬌 | 嬌 | 養 | 兒 | 妻 | 仔 | 佚 | 傲 |

crafty, specious, mendacious, deceitful; maddened, wild; cruel: ¹'kieu kié' a tricky scheme; ²'kieu cha' mendacious; ³'kieu hwak, or ⁴'kieu kwai' deceitful, knavish; ⁵'kieu t'ó' the cunning rabbit; *met.*, a wily fellow; *com.*, ⁶'kieu auk, crafty and overbearing.

姣 Interchanged with the last: beautiful, winsome, pretty; flattering, artful, specious: ⁷'kieu me' pretty and captivating; ⁸'kieu hó, handsome.

疝 A colic, a violent pain in the bowels: used for *kieu* in the coll., q. v.: *com.*, ⁹'kieu tong sa, colic or cholera morbus; *coll.*, ¹⁰'kieu tong 'kieu to' 't'iang' gripping pains in the bowels.

矯 Interchanged with the next: straight; to straighten out; *met.*, to rectify, to correct what is wrong; bold, strong, martial; to simulate, deceitful, fraudulent; to usurp authority: ¹¹'kieu cheng' to correct; ¹²'kieu 'kiong, to compel, to constrain; ¹³'kieu u, to criminate falsely; ¹⁴'kieu t'auk, to act under false pretences; ¹⁵'kieu kieng, to seize by force, oppressive.

撬 To raise the hand, to lift; firm, unyielding, violent; to straighten, to correct; false, deceitful; to take, to select; to bend by the application of fire; in the coll., to pry with a lever, to pry up or out: also read *kieu* in the coll., q. v.: *coll.*, ¹⁶'kieu k'wi, pry it away; ¹⁷'kieu 'k'i lí, pry it up.

攪 To stir up or about, to mix up; to beguile to evil; to disorder, to confuse; to trouble, to annoy, to incommode; to excite commotion: ¹⁸'kieu 'nau, disordered, embroiled; ¹⁹'kieu twang' to disorder, to make a commotion; *coll.*, ²⁰'kieu, soi, frets himself lean; ²¹'kieu ka chiang, a teasing, troublesome elf!

鉸 Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge, a joint; a clamp, a hasp: ²²'ting 'kieu, the pin, as of a hinge; ²³'kieu t'ó, or ²⁴'kieu cheng, shears. Read *kaw*: to inlay metals.

餃 Read *kaw*; used for the coll. ²⁵'kieu: a small kind of dumpling with a stuffing of meat, sugar, turnip, etc.

絞 To bind, to twist, to wrap about; to strangle; blunt, unceremonious; a sash, a girdle: ²⁶'kieu ch'ëü' to pick out others' faults; *com.*, ²⁷'kieu 'si, to execute by strangling; ²⁸'kieu kang hair' to await in prison the time of such execution.

繳 To wind about; a leg-wrapper; to hand to an officer; to deliver up, to return, to pay back: ²⁹'wong 'kieu, paid up, settled; *com.*, ³⁰'kieu kwang, to deliver to an officer; ³¹'kieu so' to render an account, as of money spent; ³²'kieu kwong' to hand in essays; *coll.*, ³³'kieu teng, to return, to hand back; ³⁴'kieu kioh, cooliage, portorage. Read *ch'ioh*: to tie a string to an arrow when shot.

¹ 狡	⁸ 狡	⁵ 狡	⁷ 疥	腸	⁹ 矯	¹¹ 矯	¹³ 矯	¹⁵ 攪	¹⁷ 釘	¹⁹ 絞	²¹ 完
計	猾	惡	腸	疝	正	誣	虔	亂	鉸	刺	繳
² 狡	⁴ 狡	⁶ 姣	痧	肚	¹⁰ 矯	¹² 矯	¹⁴ 撬	¹⁶ 攪	¹⁸ 鉸	²⁰ 絞	²² 繳
詐	免	媚	疥	痛	強	託	開	癢	刀	死	官

蟠 The writhings of a snake or dragon, to wriggle, to stretch one's self; a kind of ant.
Chiao.

躑 To raise the feet; to march, to prance; strong, martial, proud, valorous; to cut antics, as a successful fool; puffed up, delighted; unsettled: also read *kiok*, and *k'ieu*, q. v.

叫 To call, to send for, to call upon; to cry out; to name; to cause; to command, to tell to do; to persuade; named, called, termed: com., 'kieu' *keu'* to cry out for help; 'kieu' *eng'* call and answer; congruity, as of ideas in consecutive clauses; 'kieu' *hwa'* to beg alms; COLL., 'kieu' *kang*, cock-crowing; *kieu' hwang* 'iêng, hawls (loud enough) to turn the sky; 'nêng 'lú kieu' 'nū, some one is calling you; 'k'èuk, *síh*, *kieu' ká*, the beggars cry in the street; 'tié' nêng *kieu' nū ch'ó* who told you to do so? *kieu' 'lú sié' n'óh*, *miáng*, by what name is it called? 'kieu' 'cheu 't'ai' *mó n'uk*, a singing bird when killed (furnishes) no meat; *met.*, a gabbler effects nothing.

嗽 To cry out, to roar; a deep tone of voice: 'kieu' *tó*, suppressed weeping; 'kieu' *kieu'* a deep tone; 'kieu' *hu*, to call out.

僑 An inn, a lodging-place; a temporary sojourn; high: 'kieu' *ká*, to visit, to sojourn.
Chiao.

嶠 A high sharp peak, where no water remains: 'wong' *kieu*, one of five lofty hills in Shantung where genii dwell.
Chiao.

喬 Interchanged with the next in the *met.* sense for a father: high, stately, lofty; looking upward, aspiring, like the branches of a tree; curved, crooked; proud, discontented; a surname: 'kieu' *muk*, stately trees—an order of plants in botany; 'kieu' 'chü, father and son; com., 'kieu' *chiéng* *chi' hi*, congratulations on removing—a phrase written on presents to one removing to a new abode.
Ch'iao.

橋 A bridge with high arches, planks laid across streams; a ferry-rope stretched over a river; a pulley-beam over a well; a viaduct; disobedient, disrespectful; a stately tree like a cypress or poplar; *met.*, a father: in the sense of a bridge read *kio* in Foo-chow, q. v.: *kieu' chü*, father and son.
Chiao.

蕎 A kind of grain, called 'kieu' *mek*, buckwheat; the culm is reddish, it is two or three feet high, has white flowers, and is reaped in October.
Chiao.

輦 A sedan; formerly it denoted a covered chaise: com., 'hwa' *kieu'* a bridal sedan; *ming' kieu'* an open sedan; *kieu' kwang*, sedan-men's establishment; *kieu' chiéng*, sedan-fare; *kieu' chiá*, *yong*, sun-screens attached to a

1叫 2叫 3伙 4乞 5俯 6做 7毛 10嗽 12僑 14喬 16喬 17蕎
 救 化 禮 儉 伙 做 肉 嗽 居 木 遷 麥
 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 叫 鳥 嗽 員 喬 之 花
 應 更 汝 街 汝 剖 啾 呼 嶠 梓 喜 輦

sedan; 'kieu' *hu*, or *kieu' pang*, sedan-bearers; 'kieu' *lieny*, curtains of a sedan; 'kwo' *sang kieu'* a mountain-sedan—made long for reclining in; 'paik' *chó' kieu'* a sedan with eight bearers; COLL., 'twa'tá kieu' a kind of large, heavy sedan; 'sí' *kieu'* to ride in a sedan; 'kieu' *kuung'* sedan-thills; 'yá kieu' sedans not belonging to a regular establishment; *kieu' sioh*, 'pa (or 'ting), one sedan; 'kieu' *kong k'ó' sieu*, sedans carried off and burnt!—said to one looking vainly for a sedan, and is an allusion to the custom of burning paper sedans for the dead; 'kieu' *ch'ia*, a kind of chair for a small child.

撬

Read 'kieu; used for the coll. *kieu'*: to pry heavy things, to use force in prying: similar to 'kieu, q. v.: 'kieu' *siék*, to break in prying.

(268)

刺

Kih. A coll. word: to thrust, to pierce, as with the finger, or a sharp instrument: *kih*, *sioh*, pierced, perforated; *kih*, *má' kwo'* can't pierce it through; *kih*, *sioh*, *k'eng* (or *ch'iong*), to perforate; *kih*, *sioh*, *cheng*, to pierce with a needle.

Kih. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *kih*, *kúh*, to pry up; across, transverse, crosswise, as things thrown down promiscuously; *kih*, *kih*, *káh*, *káh*, a rumbling and derangement (of the bowels).

(269)

極

The ridge-pole of a roof; hence the utmost point, apex, place, verge, degree;

sign of the superlative, very, exceedingly; the end, limit; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to reach to the end; to take; to let go a full-drawn bow; weary, exhausted: 'lök, *kik*, zenith, nadir, and four quarters; the six calamities which befall men; 'paik, *kik*, the eight cardinal and intermediate points; 'hwong *kik*, the perfect limit—a fixed principle, as laid down by sages; COM., 'kik, *ngui*, very dangerous; 't'ai' *kik*, the great extreme—primordial principle or cause of things; 'paëk, *kik*, the north-pole, north-star; COLL., 'kik, o' *ch'ü* 'very amusing! most admirable! 'kik, *siang'* very cheap; 'kik, 'chieu, or *kik*, 'chieu 'chieu, the very least—*siel*, that will suffice; 'ku tek, *kik*, the very extreme of misery.

及

Chi.

As a verb, to effect, to reach to, to stretch or extend towards; to arrive at, to go to; to influence at a distance; to communicate, to connect; effected, completed, in which sense it is often a sign of the past tense; as a conjunction, and, with, also; at, about; to; concerning; much used with a negative to denote what is impracticable or unavailing: *chiong kik*, almost at or up to; *hwoi' u kik*, too late for repentance; 'sing *kik*, effected; COM., 'kik, *tá'* the three highest of the Hanlin degree; *kik*, *ting* and *kik*, *kié*, the age of puberty of boys and girls respectively—is 16 years; *kik*, *si*, at the time, seasonable, in season; 't'ai' *kwo'* and *pok*,

¹ 轎 ³ 過 ^座 ⁶ 轎 ^去 ⁹ 撬 ¹¹ 八 ¹³ 極 ¹⁵ 北 ^趣 ^少 ²⁰ 成
 夫 山 轎 槓 燒 折 極 危 極 極 苦 及
² 轎 ^轎 ⁵ 坐 ^轎 ⁸ 轎 ¹⁰ 六 ¹² 皇 ¹⁴ 太 ¹⁶ 極 ^賤 ^的 ²¹ 及
 簾 八 轎 扛 車 極 極 極 務 極 極 第

classics: ¹king 'sü, classics and histories; COM., ²seng' king, the Sacred Scriptures; ³i king, has, already have; ⁴king kwó' to pass by; ⁵king 'ch'iu, to pass through one's hands, done or managed by one; ⁶king'ki, an occupation; ⁷king 'chwi, the menses; ⁸king lok, the bloodvessels; ⁹king 'li, to manage; ¹⁰king lik, gone through with, done; a commissioner's assistant; ¹¹ngu king, the five classics; ¹²sek, sang king, the thirteen classics; ¹³king hoi' warp and woof; COLL., ¹⁴naing' king, to chant prayers; ¹⁵ng' se' ju' king 'ch'iu, it was not managed by me.

今 Now, presently, at this time, the present time: ¹⁶Chin. king, now; COM., ¹⁷king nieng (coll. king nieng nang), this year; ¹⁸king sie' this world or age; ¹⁹king seng, the present life; ²⁰king kü ki kwang, rare scenes, modern and ancient—is the name of a book; ²¹king tieu pok, 'pó ming tieu sèü' to-day cannot secure tomorrow's affairs; COLL., ²²king tang' or ²³king tang' nik, to-day; ²⁴king pwo, to-night; ²⁵king tang' cha, this morning.

金 Metal; one of the five elements; gold, *par excellence* the metal; musical instruments of percussion; firm, strong, solid, hard; yellow, golden; a coin, a piece of money; during the Han dynasty, a catty of gold; precious, true, imperial; a surname; the 167th radical: COM., ²⁶king muk, 'ch'ui 'hwo' 'tu, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth—are the five elements;

²⁷wong king, gold; ²⁸ch'ien'g king, a thousand of gold; *met.*, your daughter; ²⁹king sing, Venus; ³⁰king póh, gold-leaf; ³¹king leng, the golden lily—a lady's foot; ³²king soong, golden-yellow; ³³king ch'ien'g, a kind of gilt paper; ³⁴king tang, an excellent pill; a book of essays; ³⁵king k'e' head-ornaments of gold; ³⁶king kóng king, a Buddhist classic; COLL., ³⁷ch'èük, siäng king, pure gold; ³⁸king ch'ieh, ch'ieh, a bright gold color; ³⁹king king, 'pau' 'pau' soap-bubbles; ⁴⁰king k'wo k'wo, a term for money—taken from the three component parts of the character *chieng* (cash).

鈞 Used for the next: a quarter of a stone or picul; a weight of 30 catties; a potter's lathe; to equalize, to harmonize; just; important: ⁴¹tai' king, or ⁴²lung king, the great Frammer or Wheel of events, heaven, nature; ⁴³king yü' your wishes or orders—a polite phrase.

均 An instrument for molding pottery; equal, just, in similar parts; even, level, plane, flat; to equalize, to adjust; a musical instrument: ⁴⁴king ping, to adjust properly; impartial, equal; ⁴⁵king huk, military garments; ⁴⁶sing king, an ancient hall for study:

經. A coll. word: to last long, enduring; good, as for use; able to bear or endure: ⁴⁷king sieu, good to burn long; ⁴⁸king sai, good for use, will last long; ⁴⁹king kang, able to bear the cold.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 經 | 8 已 | 6 經 | 7 經 | 9 經 | 11 經 | 13 今 | 15 黃 | 17 金 | 19 金 | 21 金 | 23 金 |
| 史 | 經 | 手 | 水 | 理 | 緯 | 世 | 金 | 星 | 蓮 | 箋 | 器 |
| 2 聖 | 4 經 | 6 經 | 8 經 | 10 經 | 12 今 | 14 今 | 16 千 | 18 金 | 20 金 | 22 金 | 24 大 |
| 經 | 過 | 紀 | 絡 | 歷 | 年 | 生 | 金 | 箔 | 黃 | 丹 | 鈞 |

King. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *king kong*, to carry between two.

景 Ching. Bright, clear sunlight, brilliant, illumined by the sun; a good site, a fine view, a prospect; the appearance, figure, aspect, or circumstances, of a place or thing; great, extensive; a resemblance, form, imagining, fancy; to look up to, or regard with affection; longing for; dress, apparel: ¹*ch'ing king*, neat and tasteful; ²*wang king*, the evening prospect; *met.*, old age; *COM.*, ³*kwong king*, or *king hwong* circumstances, prospects, as of trade; *'king ch'iong'* the aspect of matters; ⁴*si king*, signs of the time; *'king te'* a vista, scenery, landscape; ⁵*ho king*, or *king ho*, fine prospects, easy circumstances.

憬 Ching. To be excited upon, to give attention so as to understand; to seem remote, far, distant: ⁶*king kau*, to perceive.

境 Ching. A limit, boundary, frontier, border; marches, confines; abode, place where one lives; a neighborhood, a district; state, condition of life, status: ⁷*king kai* a boundary; ⁸*song king*, in good circumstances, favorably situated; ⁹*seu king*, the four quarters; *COM.*, ¹⁰*king sia* a neighborhood-temple; ¹¹*king hong* fees paid to a temple.

謹 Ching. Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive; solemn, respectful; to venerate; to watch against sedulously, to consider, to heed: ¹²*king k'eu* to send presents; *COM.*, ¹³*king seng* careful, cautious, circumspect.

警 Ching. To warn, to caution, to enjoin; to threaten with a penalty; to forbid, to arouse, to urge to reform; to disturb, to alarm the Ching. secure: ¹⁴*king ch'eng* to warn the people; ¹⁵*king sing*, to examine and charge one's self; *COM.*, ¹⁶*king kai* to caution, to enjoin; ¹⁷*king kai* a *ch'eu* to warn against a repetition of.

錦 Chin. A kind of variegated silk, used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked or knit in colors; elegant, figurative, as a style; flowery, pictured: ¹⁸*e king*, clad in silks; *met.*, the gentry; official persons; *COM.*, *king t'iu*, figured pongees; *king seu* embroidered, worked in colors; ¹⁹*king seu ung ch'iong*, an elegant essay; *king sing 'o*, a lined silk tunic—worn by brides; *king siang* *tieng hwa*, add flowers to variegated silks; *met.*, to give to one already rich.

緊 Chin. To bind fast, to compress; a cord; urgent, strict; diligent, prompt, on the point of; in haste, pressing; strait, confined; rapid flow of water: *COM.*, *king king*, tight, fast; urgent, strict; ²⁰*king kek*, very pressing; *king yew* or *yew king*, important; *king siu*, to guard strictly; *COLL.*, *k'ak king*,

1 清景	8 光景	5 時景	7 好景	9 境界	11 四境	18 境份	15 謹慎	17 警省	19 警戒	20 衣錦	文章
2 晚景	4 景象	6 景致	5 憬覺	10 順境	12 境社	14 謹具	16 警眾	18 警戒	次	21 錦繡	22 緊急

too tight, too close; *pwoh*, 'king, to tie tight; 'king 'king sié' closely, tightly; 'king (or kek.) 'shwi 'hó 't'ó ngü, swift water is a good place to catch fish in; *met.*, when business presses is just the time to make gain.

'King. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'king 'kong to say, to tell, to speak of.

荆 A bush found in Hunan, slender and lithe, formerly used for punishing criminals; there are several species; spinous, prickly; furze, brambles: 'king ch'á, my wife; 'king kek, thorny bushes, difficult; com., 'chié 'king, the crape myrtle; 'chiók, 'king a stupid thorn—i. e., my wife; 'King 'chiu 'hu, a department in Hupeh; 'king kai' a medicinal plant used in colds.

覓 Far, distant, to go to a distance. Read *hióng'*: to seek, to scheme for, to undertake, to try to obtain.

瓊 A red or carnation-colored gem; precious coral; small, pretty gems: com., 'Ch'üng, 'king 'chiu 'hu, the island of Hainan; 'king ling yéng' a feast given to the Chintz' graduates; 'king hwa, a rare flower—at which Sui-yang-ti looked (A. D. 605).

癯 The third also read *hióng*: alone, desolate, without brethren or protectors; downcast, sorrowing; the second also means to stare at fixedly, affrighted: 'king 'king, downcast, spiritless; 'king tuk, alone, solitary.

'King. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'king 'kong, to bolt, to bar, and 'king 'kong, to boil thoroughly.

(271) Kio.

橋 A bridge of stone or planks; in the dictionaries read *kieu*, q. v.: 'ch'iók, 'Ch'iao, 'kio, the magpies' bridge (made for the meeting of 'Chek, 'nü and 'Ngiu 'long)—a fairy tale; com., 'kio 'lióng, the wood or stone ties of a bridge; 'kio 'mwong, the spans or arches; 'kio 'lang, the balustrades; 'wang' seü' 'kio, bridge of myriad ages—name of the great bridge over the Min at Foochow; 'kio 'kwo' 'tiu 'kwai, after crossing the bridge throws away the staff; *met.*, ungrateful toward a benefactor; coll., 'twai' 'kio 't'au, head of the great bridge; 'p'u 'kio, a floating bridge; 'kio 'tong, the piers of a bridge.

蕎 Read *kieu*; coll. 'kio, as in 'kio mah, buckwheat —is used medicinally in Foochow.

茄 Read *ka*, used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. 'kio: a name for 'chié 'ch'ai' the egg plant; also used with an indecent allusion.

(272) Kioh.

脚 Read *kiok*; used for the coll. 'kioh, as in 'kioh, 'saik, ability, skill; *met.*, laborers, workmen, coolies; 'kioh, 'chieu, or 'kioh, 'saik, 'chieu, few workmen; 'kioh, 'saik, 'hó, has good ability; 'kioh, 'saik,

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ngai (or *kiá'*), inferior skill, as of actors.

(273) Kiok.

决 Name of a river; streams flowing different ways; to flow, to lead streams; to spread abroad; to decide, to pass sentence, to settle; **决** Chüeh. to cut off; fixed, decided upon, certainly, positively, doubtless: ¹*kiok, ngi*, to decide doubtful points; ²*kiok, chiok*, to renounce utterly; com., ³*kiok, e* to decide mentally; ⁴*kiok, k'wo*, to determine the grades, as of the Sintsai before the Literary Chancellor; ⁵*kiok, tuang' se' li*, to decide between the right and the wrong; ⁶*kiok, pok, sik, ngiong*, positively will not eat (retract) my words!

滴 Water bubbling, as from a fountain; to gush forth; an islet or bank, formed by art in a stream; a river in Shansi. Read *ük*: water flowing along.

抉 To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to gouge; to twitch, to snatch; to press or pull, as a bow; to castrate: ⁷*kiok, 'ngang*, to gouge out an eye; com., ⁸*kiok, tü*, to castrate swine, for which the usual coll. is *tong tü*.

鷓鴣 The shrike or butcher-bird, called ⁹*paik, lö*, it sings in the 7th moon and is said to eat its dam: ¹⁰*kiok, siék*, a butcher-bird's tongue; *met.*, gibberish, as of southern people.

鶉 The tailor-bird, called ¹¹*k'ieu ho'* (the cunning woman) and other names; it sings at the equinoxes and marks the seasons.

玦 A broken or halved ring, formerly used to indicate breaking off all connection; a semicircle; an archer's ring; personal ornaments.

訣 Parting or dying words; to take leave, to depart; a farewell; an art, a rule, a precept; a mystery, a secret; abstruse doctrine; a trick, a sleight: ¹²*kiok, piék*, to take a last farewell; ¹³*pe' kiok*, undivulged secrets; ¹⁴*mek, kiok*, the doctrine of the pulse; ¹⁵*k'eu kiok*, art or skill in teaching; COLL., *kiok, taiü'* rules, methods in doing.

譎 Also read *k'iook*: feigned, counterfeited; false, hypocritical; to impose on, to gain an end by specious arts: ¹⁶*k'wi' kiok*, feigned, treacherous; ¹⁷*k'ieu kiok*, crafty.

屨 Shoes or sandals made of twisted hemp cord; some say wooden shoes, or shoes with iron spikes in the soles: the second also read Chiao *'kieu* and *k'ieu*, q. v.

脚 The foot, but applied to the whole leg; *met.*, stable, based, firm; an art, a profession; capacity, skill, talent, in which sense read *kiok*, in the coll., q. v.: ¹⁸*ch'ek, kiok*, barefooted; ¹⁹*hó' ch'iu' kiok*, clever, handy; ²⁰*lo' kiok*, to show the (clown) foot; ²¹*kiok, saik*, an art, ca-

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|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| 1 决疑 | 3 决意 | 5 决断 | 6 决不 | 7 抉眼 | 9 伯勞 | 11 巧婦 | 13 秘訣 | 15 口訣 | 17 矯譎 | 19 好手 | 脚 |
| 2 决絶 | 4 决科 | 是 | 非 | 8 抉猪 | 10 缺舌 | 12 訣別 | 14 脈訣 | 16 詭譎 | 18 赤脚 | 20 露 | 脚色 |

paicity, talent; com., ¹kek, ²si pó² huk, ³kiok, to clasp Budd's foot in distress; met., to look to a benefactor (only) when in straits.

缺 To hope or expect impatiently; to indulge in complaints, dissatisfied; to make known, to bring to light, as another's faults.

釧 A ring with a tongue in it, a buckle, a hasp; part of a lock; a carriage ring for fastening the reins to, called ²kiok, nak².

姜 The surname of the emperor Shimming: com., ³kióng t'ai' kung, a famous general, B. C. 1122—name used as a charm with the words 'chai' 'ch'u (is here) added; ⁶maing' ¹kióng 'nú, a noted woman in the time of Chi-huang-ti, B. C. 246.

娟 Beautiful, handsome, comely; slender, elegant; sprightly, pleasing; somber, distant: ²siéng ¹kióng, lady-like, graceful; ⁶kiéng ¹kióng, arched, crescent; ²piéng' ¹kióng, light and airy, buoyant.

羌 A tribe of aborigines in ancient Tangut, shepherd nomads belonging to the Scythian race; an initial particle, ah! strong, forcible; contrary, cross-purposes; neat, elegant.

娟 A large caterpillar; small red larvæ instagnant water; the larvæ of mosquitoes; to disturb, to agitate, to stir up.

蜚 Coleopterons bugs found in ordure: ⁶kióng ¹long, or ⁹kek, ¹kióng, the tumble-dung or atouchus.

蠶 The white exuvie of silkworm larvæ, called ¹⁶kióng ¹chang—used medicinally.

蠲 A worm produced in rotten grass or vegetables, a species of glow-worm; pure, bright, shining; to cleanse, to purify, to maintain purity; to illustrate, to manifest; to excuse from, to remit, as sums due to the government; speedily, quickly: ¹¹kióng 'miéng, to remit, as taxes.

僵 Used for the next: to throw down, prostrate; to bend over; to lie senseless.

殭 Lying as if dead, senseless; prostrated, stretched out, as a corpse; stiff, rigid, yet uncorrupted: com., ¹²kióng ¹si, a body seeming to be lifeless; ¹³kióng ¹chang, the larvæ of silkworms.

耜 The helve of a hoe, a hoe-handle; a durable wood, called ¹⁴wang' ²siéng muk, used for the bars of carriages; ¹⁵kióng ¹kióng, strong, vigorous, abundant.

薑 Ginger: com., ¹⁶pa' êk, ¹kióng, northern ginger—used medicinally; ¹⁷wi' ¹kióng, to roast ginger in the ashes; ¹⁸t'ong ¹kióng, preserved ginger; ¹⁹p'au' ¹kióng, charred ginger; coll., ²⁰kióng 'mó, common name for ginger; ²¹ch'ang ¹kióng, raw ginger.

- ¹急
- ²脚
- ³太
- ⁴孟
- ⁵娟
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- ⁸蠲
- ⁹僵
- ¹⁰殭
- ¹¹耜
- ¹²薑
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- ¹⁷薑
- ¹⁸薑
- ¹⁹薑
- ²⁰薑
- ²¹薑

韁
Chiang

A bridle, a halter, made of silken or leather cords; the reins of a bridle: ¹⁶ma kiong, a horse's bridle.

鞞
Chüan.

A bridle, a crupper. Read ¹⁷kiong: the traces of a harness; a scabbard: ¹⁸kiong kiong, pendent, as gems; long, as fringes.

疆
Chiang

A boundary, limits, borders; to draw a limit, to bound: ¹⁹kiong kai' a boundary; ²⁰kiong tiong, a field of battle; ²¹ch'ok, kiong, to emigrate; ²²u kiong, boundless, infinite.

悵
Chüan.

Irritated, angry, enraged; hasty, impetuous; grieved: ²³lung kiong, angered; ²⁴kiong kiong, careworn, sad.

涓
Chüan.

A brook, a runlet, a small stream, which swells as it flows on; pure, clear; to cleanse, to purify; to select; to exclude; a river in Shantung: ²⁵kiong kek, to choose lucky days.

睨
Chüan.

To look askance, to view with displeasure; mutual dislike: ²⁶kiong kiong, to look reprovingly.

捐
Chüan.

To reject, to throw away, to cast off; to disclaim, to leave, to renounce; to contribute, to subscribe, as at a call from government; to buy office or title; to die of disease: ²⁷kiong k'e' to reject; com., ²⁸k'wi kiong, to open a subscription for the government; ²⁹kiong pang, purchased degrees or offices; ³⁰kiong hang, or ³¹kiong

chek, to buy a title; ³²kiong tá, to subscribe; ³³kiong hang' the amount of a subscription; ³⁴kiong 'mi, to contribute rice; ³⁵kiong nak, ch'ok, sing, got his promotion by a subscription; ³⁶kiong hieng' eng' to buy immediate office.

鵲
Chüan.

The cuckoo or a species of goat-sucker, which has the habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds: to ³⁷kiong tá hiék, the cuckoo cries till blood (fills its eyes); com., ³⁸to' kiong, the cuckoo; to' kiong hwa, the Azalea.

狷
Chüan.

To skip about, frisky, playful; hasty, quick, prompt; light-minded; a moderate, modest man of probity, but not talented; one who needs instruction.

罟
Chüan.

A gin, a snare; to take wild animals in a net or snare; the first also means to hang, to suspend; to tie, to bind with a cord.

强
Chiang.

To force, to constrain; to urge, to prevail on; by constraint or compulsion: also read ³⁹kiong, q. v.: ⁴⁰k'eng kiong, forced, strained, as the construction of a phrase; com., ⁴¹kiong kiu, to importune; ⁴²kiong ke' to recall by effort of memory; ⁴³kiong mieng, to constrain; coll., ⁴⁴kiong sing tang' to force one's self to do; ⁴⁵kiong sidh, niä nöi' forcing one's self to eat a little.

莖
Ch'iang.

Name of a plant. Read ⁴⁶kiong: small roots; a lily; ⁴⁷kiong suk, the tuberose.

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鏹 A cord for threading cash; to string cash; a string of cash; a term for money or coin: ¹*pek*, ¹*kiong*, the white coin, silver.

襁 A swathing cloth to carry infants on the back; to carry pickback: ²*kiong* ³*pó*, a cloth for strapping and carrying infants.

蹇 Used for the next: lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, unable to work; difficult; disastrous, unhappy, unfortunate, afflicted; the 61st diagram, which denotes ill-luck; to pull up; crooked; lofty, proud: ²*yéng* ¹*kiong*, proud, haughty; pantomime; ⁴*p'ó* ¹*kiong*, lame, unfit for work; ⁶*meng* ²*tu* ¹*kwai* ¹*kiong*, unfortunate in life, unlucky.

蹇 To beg, to pray, to supplicate, to beseech, to importune; to bring out one's word with difficulty; hard, difficult; honest, straightforward words: ¹*kiong* ¹*kiong*, good, honest advice; ⁶*kiong* ¹*ngauk*, faithful declarations.

絹 Also read *kiong*: a thin cheap silk, used for linings, paintings, &c.; lustring, taffeta; bird-nets made of lustring; a target.

絹 Read ¹*kiong*; coll. ¹*kiong*: a kind of silk of a loose texture, lustring; used for drawers or pantaloons: ¹*kiong* ¹*sa*, a sort of gauze, lustring.

建 To establish, to confirm, as laws or institutions; to erect, to place, to set up, to constitute; to build: ¹*kiong* ¹*chó* to build; ⁹*kiong* ¹*lik*, or ¹*kiong* ¹*te* to establish, to found; COM., ¹⁰*kiong* ¹*kung* ¹*lik*, ¹*ngiék*, to gain merit and establish one's fortune; ¹¹*hok*, ¹*kiong* the Foo-kien province; ¹²*kiong* ¹*chieu* to institute sacrifices, as to spirits; ¹³*ngwok*, ¹*kiong* the luck of the month, as indicated by fortune-tellers.

毬 A kind of football or shuttlecock, made of cash and feathers: COM., ¹⁴*p'ui* ¹*kiong* a football with discs and tubular socket of leather; ¹⁵*tek*, ¹*kiong* to kick the football; COLL., ¹⁶*oh*, ¹*kiong* to toss the shuttlecock.

强 A black bug or weevil in rice; a strong bow; violent, headstrong, surly, firm; overbearing, boisterous, by force, regardless

疆 CHIANG. of right, obstinate; able-bodied, sturdy, brawny, strong, full grown; 40 years old; a remainder (in arithmetic); all years with the "stem" ¹*ting* in their cyclic name: also read ¹*kiong*, q. v.: COM., ¹⁷*kiong* ¹*kiék*, or ¹*kiong* ¹*ch'iong*, to plunder; ¹⁷*k'iong* ¹*chaung* vigorous, hale; ¹⁸*kiong* ¹*pó* or ¹*kiong* ¹*auk*, violent, oppressive; ¹⁹*kiong* ¹*tó* a highwayman; ²⁰*chiá* ²*kiong*, to presume on one's strength; ¹*kiong* ¹*kang*, rape; ¹*kiong* ¹*sü* ¹*tok*, ¹*cheng* ¹*i*, with violent words wrests truth —i. e., claims to be right; COLL., ¹*kiong* ¹*chiéh*, to borrow forcibly; ²¹*kiong* ¹*tau* ¹*kiong* ¹*nó*, with

¹白 ⁸偃 ⁵命 ⁶蹇 ⁸建 ¹⁰建 ¹¹福 ¹³月 ¹⁵踢 ¹⁷强 ¹⁹强 ²¹强
²鏹 ⁴蹇 ⁷途 ⁹絹 ¹²建 ¹⁴皮 ¹⁶强 ¹⁸强 ²⁰藉 ²²强
³祿 ¹蹇 ¹乖 ¹絹 ¹立 ¹立 ¹醜 ¹毬 ¹劫 ¹暴 ¹强 ¹强

strong head and brains—i. e., headstrong, overbearing.

犍 A castrated ox, a strong ox; a fabulous monster—half-man, half-leopard.
Chien.

健 Strong, enduring, hard; hale, vigorous, healthy, robust; indefatigable, unwearied: in the coll. read *kiäng*² q. v.: *kióng*² *chäng*² vigorous, robust; *'kióng*² *sëung*² to go to law fearlessly, litigious; COM., *'k'óng* *kióng*² hale, vigorous; COLL., *'kióng*² *tek*, *'heng* (or *kik*), exceedingly vigorous, as an old man; *'kióng*² *tek*, *kwo*² to endure (as cold) by one's constitutional vigor; to avoid by an inflexible will.

件 To divide, to partake; to separate; a classifier used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair; applied widely to food, dress, incidents, goods, things; a, an, one: in the coll. read *yong*² q. v.: *'uk*, *kióng*² things; *'sëü*² *kióng*² matters, affairs; *'yok*, *kang* *kióng*² how many?

鍵 The bolt or key of a lock; a nave or hub; perverse, obstinate: *'kwäng* *kióng*² a door-bolt or lock; *'kióng*² *pié*² the two parts of a Chinese lock.

(275) Kin.

𠵼 Read *'kiu*; used for the coll. *kiu*: bent, stooping, as when suffering intense pain; writhing with pain, as in colic or cholera morbus: *'kiu* *tong sau*² a cough with cramping of

the bowels; *'á*² *kiu* *chiá* *kiu* *chiá* *t'iang*² to have a succession of cramping pains.

𠵼 A coll. word: to shorten; to contract, as cloth; shrunk, puckered, wrinkled: *kiu* *k'ó*² shrunk; *met.*, silent from bashfulness; *kiu* *'tié*, to skulk, as rats; *kiu* *'toi*, shortened, fulled, as cloth; *kiu* *nëuk*, puckered; *kiu* *'king*, shrunk compactly; to stick fast, as in riding pickback; *kiu* *sioh*, *'toi*, to huddle together; *kiu* *sioh*, *'wong*, shrink into a ball—i. e., crouching, as from fear; *kiu* *chiá* *t'ëuk*, *chiá*, drawing in its head, as a turtle.

久 A long time, enduring, lasting; to make or continue long: COM., *'tióng* *Chiu*. *'kiu*, or *'tong* *'kiu*, forever; *'niéng* *'kiu* *ngwok*, *ch'ing*, many years and months—a long time; *'kiu* *ai*, long separated, as said on meeting a friend; *'kiu* *'ü*, a protracted rain; *'kiu* *'ngiong*, long regarded or esteemed, as one known by reputation; COLL., *'kiu* *pang*² *siäng* *long* *t'ung*, one who is long sick becomes (himself) a doctor!

灸 To cauterize with moxa, or the dried leaves of the Artemisia, for which meaning see also *'ko*² in the coll.: *'ëüng*² *'hwo* *'kiu*, the actual cautery.

姜 Read *'iu* in the dictionaries: right principles, reason; just, proper; to advance or lead on in rectitude: *'kiu* *'li*, the place where Wan-wang was imprisoned.

1 健 2 康 3 健 4 健 5 的 6 的 7 的 8 的 9 的 10 的 11 長 12 長 13 年 14 年 15 久 16 久 17 久 18 成 19 火 20 炎 21 仲 22 郎 23 中 24 姜 25 里 26 違 27 久 28 病 29 用 30 久 31 久 32 久 33 久 34 久 35 久 36 久 37 久 38 久 39 久 40 久 41 久 42 久 43 久 44 久 45 久 46 久 47 久 48 久 49 久 50 久 51 久 52 久 53 久 54 久 55 久 56 久 57 久 58 久 59 久 60 久 61 久 62 久 63 久 64 久 65 久 66 久 67 久 68 久 69 久 70 久 71 久 72 久 73 久 74 久 75 久 76 久 77 久 78 久 79 久 80 久 81 久 82 久 83 久 84 久 85 久 86 久 87 久 88 久 89 久 90 久 91 久 92 久 93 久 94 久 95 久 96 久 97 久 98 久 99 久 100 久

椽
Ch'iu.

The cupule or cup of the acorn of the *lik* tree; the haft of a chisel; a raft.

樛

Also read *kiu*: pendulous branches; to twine, to twine; laid transversely, athwart, across: *'kiu liu*, to go wandering about.

裘
Ch'iu.

Fur garments; furs after they are made up: *'king kiu*, fine fur garments.

毬
Ch'iu.

A ball large enough to play with, made of wool or leather; a bladder-ball; a globe, a sphere: *'ta kiu*, or *'hié' kiu*, to play ball; com., *'kiu ting*, globe-lanterns (in the 1st month); *'kiu tióng*, a ball-alley; *'siok, kiu*, the snow-ball (flower).

球
Ch'iu.

A sonorous jade stone, a gem made round; a ball, a globe, a sphere: com., *'tiéng kiu*, a celestial globe; *'te' kiu*, a terrestrial globe, the earth; *'liu kiu*, Loochoo.

璆

A sonorous gem, musical stones; a very precious, beautiful gem.

逌
Ch'iu.

To collect, to gather together; to pair, to mate, to seek an alliance; a union, a marriage; pressing, urgent, in which sense used for the next: *'hó' kiu*, to seek an alliance; *'hó' kiu tióng*, the Happy Union—name of a popular tale.

綵
Ch'iu.

Hasty, quick, urgent, pressing; testy, petulant: *'pok, keng' pok, kiu*, neither contentions nor hasty—remiss, easy with.

賕
Ch'iu.

To swerve from the right, to seek in an illicit manner; to solicit by bribes; corrupted, bribed.

觥
Ch'iu.

Crooked, like a rhinoceros' horn; a long horn; a bow made of horn; to relax a bow.

鉞
Ch'iu.

A kind of chisel, a stone-chisel; a single-headed axe or pick.

九

Vapor ascending high; a kind of spear or halberd with three prongs.

九
Ch'iu.

Far, distant; a desert, a remote and barren waste; the lair of a wild beast: *'kiu yá*, a howling wilderness; *'kiu sau*, the burrows of

芘
Ch'iu.

a wild hog (? hyrax), which are found arranged in a regular form.

頰
Ch'iu.

The protuberance of the cheek-bones; thick.

鼻

The nose stopped from the effects of a cold; a cold in the head, catarrh.

蚪

A horned dragon; to wriggle, to writhe, as a snake; a quick, agitated movement: *'kiu yéng*, a long, curly beard.

虬
Ch'iu.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 樛 | 8 打 | 5 毬 | 6 毬 | 7 雪 | 8 天 | 9 地 | 10 琉 | 12 好 | 18 不 | 14 芘 | 15 芘 |
| 流 | 毬 | 燈 | 場 | 毬 | 球 | 球 | 球 | 逌 | 競 | 野 | 蒼 |
| 2 輕 | 4 戲 | 毬 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 11 好 | 不 | ○ | 16 蚪 |
| 裘 | 毬 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 逌 | 綵 | 綵 | ○ | 髯 |

(276)

Ko.

固
Ku.

Shut around, shut up; well-strengthened, fortified; impervious, solid; firm, constant; obstinate, pertinacious, fixed, determined; chronic, as disease; to defend; to render stable; assuredly, certainly, firmly; vulgar, rude, rustic: ¹ko' 'siu, to maintain, to defend firmly; ²ko' e' willful; COM., ³ko' chek, pok, t'ung, obstinate and deaf to reason; ⁴kiéng ko' stable, firm.

痼
Ku.

A chronic, incurable disease, such as leprosy, gout, &c.: ⁵ko' chik, a chronic malady.

錮
Ku.

To fuse copper or iron; to mend cracks, to stop up carefully; met., to bind, to prevent: ⁶keng' ko' to repress, to keep, as in banishment.

故
Ku.

A cause, an occasion, a pretext, that which effects or induces a result; a reason for, because, for, therefore, on that account, on purpose; that which was formerly, forgotten, neglected; old, long in possession; to die, to de cease; a matter or affair: ⁷ko' 'iu, an old friend; ⁸tai' ko' the "great death"—death of a parent; ⁹piéng' ko' an (important) change of affairs—said of sickness or death; COM., ¹⁰hó ko' why? ¹¹u ko' causeless; ¹²sié' ko' affairs of the world; ¹³yong ko' a reason, a cause; ¹⁴ko' ch'ü, therefore; ¹⁵ko' sèu' old affairs; met., ancient costumes, etc.

Ko'.

A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used; a comparative, more, still more; an adverb, yet, still, again: ko' 'hó, better; ko' o' yet have, have more; ko' mwoi' not yet; ko' chiong wang' again so; ko' tek, 'hó, luckily.

顧
Ku.

Used for the next: to turn the head and look; to look after, to attend to, to care for, to regard; considerate; to reflect on, to consider; consonant to, corresponding; to assist with one's counsel or business, to patronize; an initial word, but, on the contrary; a surname: COM., ¹⁶chieu ko' to look after, to take care of; ¹⁷pok, ko' hair' regardless of the future, improvident; ¹⁸ko' sing ming, to guard one's reputation; COLL., ng' ko' to disregard; ko' 'la ch'oi' "care for the mouth"—get a living; ko' tek, siáh, má' ko' tek, sèüng' can care for food, not for clothes, as the poor.

雇
Ku.

To rent, to hire, to engage for wages: ¹⁹tieu' ko' to engage for wages; COM., ²⁰ko' kieu' to engage a sedan; ²¹ko' kèng, to hire workmen.

灸
T'sai.

Read 'kui; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ko': to cauterize, as with a moxa punk: ko' lang' a running sore made by the cautery; ²²ko' sioh, chaung' (or ch'auung'), to cauterize a spot; ha' 'hwi ko' the actual cautery.

舊
Chiu.

Read keu'; coll. ko': old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently,

¹固 ⁸固 ⁴堅 ⁶禁 ⁶大 ¹⁰何 ¹²世 ¹⁴故 ¹⁶照 ^後 ¹⁹雇 ²¹灸
^守 ^執 ^固 ^錮 ^故 ^故 ^此 ^顧 ^顧 ^雇 ^一
²固 ^不 ^痼 ^故 ^變 ¹¹無 ¹³緣 ¹⁵故 ¹⁷不 ^聲 ²⁰雇 ^壯
^意 ^通 ^疾 ^友 ^故 ^故 ^事 ^顧 ^名 ^工 [○]

before; long kept, of long standing: ¹ko' to' old, not new; ²ko' tá, formerly; ³ko' ch'io' the old house, former residence; ⁴ko' 'chio k'ah, an old customer—a shop phrase; ⁵si s'iong ói' s'ing sieng ói' ko' as to clothes, we want new ones, but as to men (employés) we want old ones.

(277) Kó.

蒿 Kao. Herbs higher than others; steam from plants; forms part of the names of different plants: ⁶tong kó, celery; com., ⁷ch'ing

kó, wormwood.

薅 Ju. To weed, to pull up weeds: ⁸ko' ch'ó, to weed out the grass.

高 Kao. High, lofty, elevated; eminent, exalted; loud; excellent, sublime, noble; a high degree; a periphrasis for *your* in direct address; old, advanced; a surname; the 189th radical: in the coll. read *keng*, q. v.: com., ⁹ko kieng' your opinion; ¹⁰ko seú' what is your age?—said to the aged; ¹¹ko só' dry, parched (ground); ¹²ko chieu' a kind of large high lantern; ¹³teng kó, to ascend the heights—on the 9th day of the 9th moon; ¹⁴ko ming, intelligent; ¹⁵ko ngó' proud, arrogant; ¹⁶ko 'chu, great-great grandfather; ¹⁷ko lá kwok, Corea; coll., ¹⁸ko 'ái, the wooden heels (of ladies' shoes).

篙 Kao. A pole, a long stick to push boats with: com., ¹⁹t'üük, kó, a bamboo pole.

膏 Kao. Fat, grease, ointment; suet; rich food; glossy, greasy, unctuous; genial, fertilizing, fattening, rich; a jelly: ²⁰ko tek, grace,

favor; ²¹ko 'hwong, the vitals, the parts beyond the reach of medicine; ²²ko ch'ie, unctuous, fat; com., ²³ko 'hwo, government-allowance to students who write essays; ²⁴ko yoh, a medicinal plaster; ²⁵ko dieng, sieu, a wine from Shantung; coll., ²⁶ko dieng 'eng, a deep, dull read. Read kó': to enrich, to fertilize, to fatten.

羔 Kao. A lamb, a kid: com., ²⁷ko 'yong, a lamb; *haik*, kó, or *ai kó*, black lamb-skin; coll., ²⁸p'au' kó, curly-haired lambskin.

糕 Kao. The first is commonly used: unleavened cakes, pastry; dumplings of flour or arrowroot—baked when made of wheat flour, and steamed when made of rice flour, often with fruit mixed in: com., ²⁹wang kó, cup-cakes; ³⁰nieng kó, pasty cake of rice flour and white sugar; ³¹kié lanu, kó, sponge-cake; ³²ko 'ái, a flour sieve.

磬 Kao. A drum, said to be 12 feet long, used in old times to encourage workmen.

歌 Kao. To sing in a recitative, to chant with music accompanying; a song, a ballad: ³³eu kó, to sing songs; ³⁴ko 'u, music and waving of plumes; com., ³⁵tung 'yeu kó, ballads, popular songs; ³⁶ch'iong' kó, to sing songs.

- ¹舊度 ²舊底 ³舊曆 ⁴舊主 ⁵客塘 ⁶青 ⁷薅草 ⁸薅高 ⁹見高 ¹⁰高 ¹¹高壽 ¹²高登 ¹³高 ¹⁴高明 ¹⁵高 ¹⁶高傲 ¹⁷高 ¹⁸竹篙 ¹⁹膏 ²⁰膏 ²¹膏 ²²膏 ²³膏 ²⁴膏 ²⁵膏 ²⁶膏 ²⁷羔 ²⁸羔 ²⁹糕 ³⁰糕 ³¹糕 ³²糕 ³³歌 ³⁴歌 ³⁵歌 ³⁶歌

哥 An elder brother; designation of the emperor's sons; a polite term for an elder or a stranger: in the coll., a term of respect applied to girls and boys: com., ¹*ne² kó*, the 2d brother; ²*wai² kó*, my elder brother; also a compellation for a stranger; ³*ak₂ kó*, younger sons of the emperor—in the southern districts, term for boy; COLL., ⁴*nié² kiäng kó*, children; ⁵*mwó² kó*, his or your daughter; sister! Miss!

皐 To inform, to call to, to announce; to draw out, to whine; high, eminent; a bank, a marsh: ⁶*kó gyeu*, a celebrated officer of the Song dynasty; ⁷*kó kó*, rude, uninformed.

梲 A kind of tree: ⁸*kek, kó*, a well-sweep.

橐 A bow-ease or sheath; a ease for armor, attached to a ear; leathern wrapper for weapons.

嗃 Stern, severe and rigid; a sound of rejoicing; a noise, a clamor: ⁹*kó kó*, a harsh voice.

皐 Pure, clear and distinct; white, as applied to the hair.

藁 Interehanged with the next two: rotten wood; straw or thatch for huts; a draft or copy: ¹⁰*ku kó*, dried, withered; com., ¹¹*kó p'cong*, a medicine (? apium gravecolens).

稿 Dry, rotten, as wood; a kind of tree, like the chestnut; others say it is like the tallow tree: ¹²*kó gngü*, dried fish.

稿 The culm of grain, straw; an original, the first draft of a writing; a sketch, a proof: com., ¹³*ch'ó kó*, a first draft; ¹⁴*kó tá*, a reserved draft, as of an official document; ¹⁵*kó p'ung*, a copyist's room; ¹⁶*kó kung*, the head-clerk in a military office; ¹⁷*kó chiäng* the draft and correct copy.

皐 White, gray and lustrous: *kó kó*, very white.

縞 Plain, white and fine silk; unornamented, simple; *kó so'* plain, unadorned.

杲 The sun shining over trees; clear, bright; high, lofty: ¹⁸*kó kó ch'ok, nih₂*, the sun shining forth brightly.

箇 A classifier, applied to human beings and to inanimate things of a round or compact form, periods of time, coins, schemes, &c.; an individual or thing; a pronoun, this, this one; used in Foochow in imitation of colloquial Mandarin, but the common classifier is *chiäh*, q. v.: ¹⁹*so' kó'* a few, some; ²⁰*chié kó'* this one; ²¹*nié kó'* that one; com., *kó' kó'* each, severally, all; ²²*ek, kó'* one, single; COLL., *kó' kó' tu' chiä yong'* all are of this sort—i. e., alike.

- 1 二 哥 3 阿 哥 5 妹 哥 7 皐 皐 9 嗃 嗃 11 藁 本 12 稿 魚 14 稿 底 16 稿 公 18 杲 出 日 19 數 箇 21 那 箇 22 一 箇

告

Kao.

To accuse, to inform against, to impeach; to tell, to announce to a superior, to inform any one in courteous language; to ask, to request; to order: COM., 'kó' sò' to inform; 'kó' se' (coll. kó' che'), a proclamation, an edict; 'ngwong kó' the plaintiff; 'pe' kó' the defendant; 'kó' chaung' to accuse before a magistrate; 'kó' pok, hau' to prosecute as unfilial; 'kó' ka' to ask for a furlough; 'kó' sū, to take formal leave; 'kó' chò'í' to admit a fault; 'kó' ang' a lawsuit; 'kó' pah, a plain notice, a placard.

誥

Kao.

To order, to enjoin, to direct, to give commands, to signify one's wishes; a patent; a decoration: 'hong' kó' to instruct; 'kó' t'ek, letters patent; COM., 'kó' hung, or kó' meng' to confer rank, as on the parents or wife of an officer; 'kó' meng' hu' ing, title of the wives of officers of the 1st and 2d grades.

癢

Kao.

Read 'kó; coll. kó, as in 'kó ló' the itch; 'sang kó ló' to have the itch; 'kó ló' sū lóh, pok, itch penetrating to the abdomen—produces bloating; kwong mwong má' kó ló' yoh, sell itch-medicine with closed doors; met., to trade in a private way.

Kó. A coll. word, as in kó kidng, a viviparous fish resembling the shark; its meat is more delicate than that of the latter.

Kó.

A coll. word, as in kó ló, about the same as kó' mwoi' not yet, not so soon.

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Kóh.

閣

Ko.

A door-screen; a long post, the posts of a door; a porch, a vestibule; a loft, an upper story or balcony; a gallery, a corridor; a council chamber; met., the assembled officers, the court; a safe or cupboard for eatables: 'kóh, 'lò, a cabinet minister; 'kóh, 'lò' a part of the constellation Cassiopeia; COM., 'nói' kóh, the Inner Council; 'kóh, ha' Your Excellency! Sir!

擱

Ka.

An unauthorized character: to obstruct, to impede; delayed, hindered by difficulties; to run aground, as boats, in which sense k'ó is more commonly used: COLL., kóh, sioh, 'peng, to defer a business; k'zák, 'ū tang kóh, delayed by the rain; 'kóh, 'ch'ie'ng, to ground on shallows.

裕

Read lok, and karuk,; coll. kóh, : the under seam of a sleeve: kóh, 'lòh, (or lauk,) a' under the arm, the armpit; kóh, 'lòh, 'wang, the curvature of a garment under the arm.

Kóh. A coll. word: to press, to stuff in, as condiment in cakes: kóh, 'pi'ang, to stuff cakes, to make sandwiches.

(279)

Koi.

貴

Kuei.

Honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, worthy, good; your, thine, in direct address; dear,

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high-priced; precious, valuable; to esteem, to honor, to desire, to make much of: COM., 'ho' koi' riches and honor; 'koi' chiu, the Kwaichow province; 'koi' seng' your surname; 'koi' ing, the noble, the gentry, officials; 'koi' chiéng' noble and mean; 'koi' káing' your district; Your Honor, the district magistrate; 'koi' kang' your business; 'koi' k'e' precious things—term applied to children; COLL., koi' siáng' dear and cheap; 'koi' 'ta, costly stock—goods bought dear and not easily sold.

瑰¹ A perfect pearl, which is lustrous by night; met., rare, precious, admirable: kóng koi' a kind of jasper; COM., 'muí koi' the jasper; a species of red rose; 'muí koi' 'chié, a reddish brown.

葵¹ The last of the ten stems, which with *ing* belongs to the north and to water; supposed to represent water flowing to a center; to consider, to calculate: COM., 'tiéng koi' the menses, puberty.

Koi. A coll. word: the part of the dress over the breast; to place or carry in the bosom: koi' sing' 'tié, to carry (a child) under one's garment: k'au'ng' koi' 'lá, or koi' koi' 'lá, to place in the bosom.

篚² A basket or hamper, made of bamboo or straw; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry-spinach, having a red stem; it resem-

bles the 'haing' ch'ai'; name of a hill.

櫃² A case with doors, a chest, a press, a locker; the first also means exhausted, wearied out, to fail: 'king koi' the state records; archives; COM., 'chiéng koi' a money-safe; 'ch'ong koi' a locker under a bedstead; 'koi' 'tiu, locker and closet; COLL., 'koi' 'tau, a counter; 'tiéng koi' a long box or chest on wheels.

餽² About the same as the next: a term for sacrificing; to present to, to give, to offer; gifts of food.

饋² Food, victuals, viands; presents of food; to prepare food; to attend to the kitchen; to offer food to any one: 'koi' 'ing, a king's baker.

跪² To kneel, to bend the knee to the ground; the legs; a crab's leg: COM., 'koi' 'pai' to kneel and worship; 'koi' 'hióng, to kneel holding incense in the hand; (obliged) to kneel while a stick of incense is burning, as an idle scholar; 'sang koi' 'kiu k'ain' three kneelings and nine knockings (of the head), as in profound obeisance; koi' 'liéng' to kneel on chains—a mode of torture; COLL., koi' 'sek, knee pads; koi' 'sioh, koi' 'lá, to perform an act of kneeling.

(280) **谷**² Kok. Used erroneously for the next: a valley, a gulf, a ravine, with or without a stream; a channel for

1富	3貴	5貴	7貴	9貴	11玫	12天	14金	16牀	18櫃	20跪	22三
貴	姓	賤	幹	底	瑰	葵	櫃	櫃	頭	拜	跪
2貴	4貴	6貴	8貴	10玫	紫	13莧	15錢	17櫃	19饋	21跪	九
州	人	縣	器	瑰	○	菜	櫃	榻	人	香	叩

water between hills, the bed of a rivulet; an empty space; the east wind; to nourish, to sustain; difficulty, embarrassment; the 150th radical: *Jiu kok*, a sequestered valley; *gong kok*, and *mwó' kok*, the place of sunrise and sunset; com., *sang kok*, a valley, a ravine.

穀
穀
Ku.

Grain, cereals, corn; real, substantial; good, excellent, virtuous; a succession, connected, to continue; living, alive; income, salary: *'kok, tang'* a lucky day; *'pok, kok*, "the unworthy"—I, your humble servant; *'paik, kok*, all kinds of grain and vegetables; com., *'ngu kok*, the common kinds of grain; *'mi kok*, rice, cereals in general; *'kok, 'ü*, the 6th of the 24 solar terms.

轂
Ku.

The nave or hub of a wheel; *met.*, a wheel, a carriage: *ch'wi kok*, to push on the nave; *met.*, to recommend a person.

梏
Ku.

Manacles, handcuffs; sedition; a neck-collar: *'chek, kok*, manacles and fetters; *'kok, 'wong*, to perish in a sedition.

牯
Ku.

A shed, stable, or pen for cattle: *'tung ngiu kok*, a pen for calves.

鵠
Ku.

A target, a bull's eye; an end or design; a little bird; the swan, also called *'tiéng ngó* (sky-goose); white, hoar, venerable, like an old man: *'kok, lík*, to stand on the lookout, like a swan; *'chung kok, chí che'* a lofty will,

high aims—like the swan's flight; *'kok, hwak*, gray-haired.

讜

To inform in haste; an urgent communication: *'ta' kok*, the emperor Kuh—according to tradition, reigned B. C. 2435.

酷
Ku.

Superior wine; ripe, as grain; hard-hearted, severe, inhuman, tyrannical; extremely, in a high degree: *'kok, le'* a cruel, extortionate officer.

越

Read *k'wok*,; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *kok*, as in *'kok, 'chau*, or *'kok, kok, 'chau*, to wriggle about and get away, as a worm; *'kok, kok, 'tióng*, squirming about; restless, as a child.

𨔵

A coll. word, as in *kok, 'k'i*, or *kok, 'k'i lí*, or *kok, 'k'i sing*, to rise up (from a seat); *kok, tek, 'ti*, to arise late (from bed).

滑
Hua.

Read *hwak*,; coll. *kok*,; slippery, as a wet path: *kok, leu' leu'*, or *'kok, 'chidh, kok*, very slippery; *'kok, 'chau*, to slip away, as the foot; *kok, sioh, 'tó*, to slip down.

(281)

Kong.

缸
Kang.

An earthenware jar, with or without glazing, in the coll. a kind of bowl: com., *'mi kong*, rice-jars; *'chwi kong*, water-jars; coll., *'pung kong*, a slop-jar; *lié, p'ui kong*, large glazed jars, used to contain rain-water; *twai' kong*, or *kong, 'pwong*, a large bowl.

1 穀	8 百	5 米	7 桎	9 童	10 天	12 鴻	13 鵠	15 酷	17 越	18 越	隻
旦	穀	穀	梏	牛	鷺	鵠	髮	吏	越	越	滑
2 不	4 五	6 穀	8 梏	牯	11 鵠	之	14 帝	16 越	越	轉	20 滑
穀	穀	雨	亡	○	立	志	譽	走	○	滑	走

釘 An iron tire on a tub; a
 scönce or globular shade, in
 which to hang lamps; the
 barb of an arrow: ¹*king*
 Kang. *kong*, ornaments on wain-
 seats, like the nave of a wheel.

豇 A kind of bean, called
²*kong tau*; they are small
 and bent like kidneys, and
 have spotted eyes: COLL.,
³*kong tau ang* bean-stuff-
 ing for cakes; *kong tau kwí*,
 steamed cakes with bean-stuffing.

罡 A star: ³*tiéng kong*,
 the seven stars in the con-
 stellation of the Great
 Bear, the Dipper—much
 used in charms.
 Kang.

扛 To carry between two;
 to bear burdens on a pole;
 to carry, as a sedan; to
 lift, as several persons do
 together: COM., ¹*tói kong*,
 carried by two; ²*kong kiú* to
 carry a sedan; COLL., *kong má*
³*ki*, can't carry it; ⁴*kong liéng*
⁵*mai*, (expense of) bearing and in-
 terring (the dead).
 Kang.

杠 A cross-piece in the front
 of a bedstead; cross-bars
 in frames; a large beam
 over the doors of a wide
 room; a flag-staff; a ship's
 yards; the thills of a sedan; a
 foot-bridge: COM., ¹*kong liéng*, a
 long beam over doors; ²*kong liéng*
³*tiéng*, a parlor so constricted.

根 Roots of plants; the ori-
 gin, the beginning, root,
 bottom, foundation; funda-
 mental; a classifier of trees:
 in the coll. read *käng*, q.
 v.: COM., ¹*kong pwong*, the
 source or original, as one's par-
 ents; ¹⁰*kong ngwong*, the origin,
 beginning; ¹¹*kong ki*, the founda-
 tion; *met.*, constitution, as of a
 child; ¹²*kong ki chawng* has a
 vigorous constitution; ¹³*kong tá*,
 the bottom, something to rest or
 depend upon; *kong ch'ing pok*,
¹⁴*pu hung yeu tong* the roots are
 deep, no fear of the wind shaking
 it; *met.*, a good mah need not fear
 slander.

江 A river; *par excellence*
 the R. Yang-tsz, also call-
 ed ¹⁴*Tai kong* (the great
 river): in the coll. read
¹⁵*kéng*, q. v.: COM., ¹⁶*kong*
¹⁷*sang*, rivers and mountains, the
 empire; ¹⁸*kong su*, Kiangsu;
¹⁹*kong sa*, Kiangsi; ²⁰*Liéng*
²¹*kong*, a district in the Foochow
 prefecture; COLL., ²²*ngié kong*,
 other provinces; ²³*kiéng kong lu*,
 itinerants from the rivers and lakes
 —term applied to fortune-tellers,
 jugglers, sellers of nostrums, &c.;
²⁴*kong yeu ch'ü* a large clam of
 which the muscles only are edi-
 ble; ²⁵*pai kong sang*, "has ruined
 the empire"—wasted a patri-
 mony.
 Chiang.

肛 The colon, the large in-
 testine; the anus: COM.,
²⁶*kong anwong*, the rec-
 tum; COLL., ²⁷*ok kong*,
 protrusion of the rectum,
 the piles.

剛 Hard, solid, inflexible;
 unyielding, rigorous, firm;
 intrepid, enduring, valor-
 ous; an adverb of time,
 now, just now, recently:
²⁸*kong hung*, just met with;
²⁹*kong kiéng* or *kong kiéng*,
 strong, valorous, resolute; COM.,
³⁰*kong tik*, firm in mind, upright;

¹ 金	³ 天	⁵ 扛	埋	樑	¹⁰ 根	¹² 根	底	山	西	江	²¹ 肛
釘	罡	轎	⁷ 杠	廳	原	基	¹⁴ 大	¹⁶ 江	¹⁵ 連	²⁰ 行	門
² 豇	⁴ 對	⁶ 扛	樑	⁹ 根	¹¹ 根	壯	江	蘇	江	江	²² 剛
豆	扛	連	⁵ 杠	本	基	¹⁸ 根	¹³ 江	¹⁷ 江	¹⁹ 外	湖	徒

¹*kong* *ch'iu siong chá* severity tempered with kindness; ²*king kong*, the four gigantic guards in Buddhist temples; *king kong sioh*, cornndum, a diamond.

綱
Kang. The large rope to which a net is strung; a bond of society, an institution, a great principle: ³*kong muk*, a synopsis; a book of history compiled by Chuhi; ⁴*kong 'ki*, a narrative, a series; ⁵*kong 'ling*, a controlling principle; the argument of a book; com., ⁶*sang kong*, three bonds—i. e., the relative duties of king, father, and husband; ⁷*chung kong*, the essence or origin of; ⁸*kong kang* a survey of dynasties, a history.

岡
Kang. The ridge, the watershed of hills; a summit, the culminating point: ⁹*sang kong*, the summit of a hill.

Kong. A coll. word, as in *kong chá*, to make offerings (to Confucius) in school in the 4th moon: *kong chá hong* the shares contributed by scholars on the occasion.

講
Chiang. To converse, to talk, to say, to speak, to narrate; to explain, to unfold, to discourse or reason about, to propound, to preach; to investigate; to plan; to confer; talk, explanation: com., ¹⁰*kong wa* to speak, to talk; ¹¹*kong laung* to discourse on; ¹²*kong keu* to investigate; ¹³*kong 'i*, to state the reason; ¹⁴*kong chü*, to explain books, to preach; ¹⁵*tik kong*, to speak frankly; coll., *kong 'ta*, or *kong hwak*, conversational power; ¹⁶*pang kong hié* a play in the patois; ¹⁷*ang kong*,

to converse, to chat; ¹⁸*yá kong*, to lie; ¹⁹*kong má* *ch'ok*, unable to articulate; ²⁰*kong 'ch'iu liäng* to rhapsodize, or utter impromptu sentences at a feast; ²¹*kong 'tiéng löi* *te* "says heaven and pounds earth"—to talk irrelevantly; ²²*kong lëk, chiong*, "speaks the six chapters"—prates about everything.

貢
Kung. To offer tribute, to offer to a liege, to present; to pay taxes; tribute, taxes, or presents, given by inferiors or fiefs, as the peltry, gems, &c., of Tartar tribes, sent to Peking; *met.*, fine, of superior quality; to announce; offers of service—hence merit, worthy actions: com., ²³*cheng kong* to offer tribute; ²⁴*kong sai* a tribute bearer; ²⁵*kong seng*, Siutsai breveted as Künjin; ²⁶*pák kong* Siutsai breveted by the governor; ²⁷*kong taung* a superior kind of satin; ²⁸*kong yéng* the provincial examination-hall.

贛
Kun. Interchanged with the next; also read *kang* and *kang*: to give, to bestow; the prefecture of Kanchau in the southern part of Kiangsi.

瀨
Kun. Also read *kang* and *kang*: the large river of Kiangsi flowing north into Poyang lake.

戇
Kun. Often read *maung*: simple, stupid silly; rude, ignorant, doltish: ²⁹*ngü kong* stupid, idiotic; ³⁰*ch'u kong* rude, simple.

藟
Kun. A name for the seeds of the *e' i*, pearl-barley. Read *kang*: name of a plant.

1 剛 2 金剛 3 綱目 4 綱紀 5 綱領 6 三綱 7 總綱 8 綱鑒 9 山岡 10 講話 11 講論 12 講究 13 講理 14 講書 15 直講 16 進貢 17 貢使 18 貢生 19 拔貢 20 貢院 21 貢院 22 愚戇 23 粗戇

棍 A round stick, a club; to bind up sticks; a sharper: 'kong' *sing*, spontaneously; COM., ²'kwong kong' a "bare-stick"—a scoundrel; ^{te'}'kong' the rowdies of the place; ^{tu'}'kong' gamblers, blacklegs; ^{ch'a'}'kong' a stick, a club; COLL., ^{kung'}'kong' a club; ^{p'ah, sioh,}'kong' to give a blow with a club.

門 Read *swāng* in the dictionaries; coll. *kong*: a bar or beam for fastening a door: also read *ch'aung'* in the coll., q. v.: ^{mwong'}'kong, a door-bar; ^{kwang'}'kong, a cross-bar; ^{mwong'}'kong, to bar a door; ^{king'king'}'kong, bar it tight. *Kong*. A coll. word: to burn, to scald: ^{hwí'}'kong, burnt by the fire; ^{sang p'au'}'kong, burnt to a blister; ^{t'auk'}'kong, to burn and scald; *met.*, to startle, to excite intensely.

Kong. A coll. word: to cook thoroughly, to boil soft: ^{lang'}'kong ^{mauk, k'ó'} or ^{mauk, k'ó'}'kong, boiled to pieces; ^{chiang'}'kong, to cook with salt condiments.

Kong. A coll. word, as in ^{tieu (or sieu) pek,}'kong ^{siék,} false or random talk.

郡 An inhabited place, a principality, a small district, now applied to a prefecture: ^{siu kong'}'siu kong', the chief prefecture in a province; ^{ma,}'kong', a prince's brother-in-law, or niece's husband. (282) Ku.

剗 Also read *k'u*: to cut open; to rip up, to kill; to cut or hew, as timber; to hollow out: ^{ku muk,}'ku muk, to

hollow out a tree; ^{ku sing,}'ku *sing*, to make a clean breast.

孤 Fatherless, an orphan; desolate, alone, singular; unprotected; unequaled, solitary, applied by the emperor to himself; ungrateful, forgetting the kindness shown: ^{ku ka, I,}'ku *ka*, I, the emperor; ^{ku kwa, or ku tang,}'ku *kwa*, or *ku tang*, alone, solitary; COM., ^{ku sing, or ku tuk,}'ku *sing*, or *ku tuk*, alone, no near kindred; ^{ku hung,}'ku *hung*, a neglected, orbate spirit; ^{ku ai 'chü,}'ku *ai 'chü*, an orphan; ^{ku sa,}'ku *sa*, desolate and sorrowing; ^{ku siong'}'ku *siong'*, one who keeps to himself, reserved; COLL., ^{ku t'au chiok, 'chung,}'ku *t'au chiok, 'chung*, solitary, and posterity all cut off! —an imprecation; ^{ku 'ló,}'ku *'ló*, a leper.

菰 A water vegetable, the Caladium, cultivated for its tubers: ^{hu ku,}'hu *ku*, a sort of upland rice; ^{ngü 'ch'i ku,}'ngü *'ch'i ku*, the lycoperdon, puff-balls; COM., ^{hiang ku,}'hiang *ku*, a small edible mushroom; ^{mó ku,}'mó *ku*, a mushroom brought from Tartary.

觚 A wine vase, used on sacrificial and festive occasions, holding two or three pints; a corner, square, angular; a law, a rule; a plan, a scheme; a sword-hilt: ^{ch'ó ku,}'ch'ó *ku*, rash, inconsiderate.

柁 Interchanged with the last: a corner, angular; the cornice of a house: ^{ku ling,}'ku *ling*, the curvature of the peak, cornices.

枯 Rotten wood; rotten, decayed, withered, dotted; dry bogs: ^{ku 'kó,}'ku *'kó*, decayed; emaciated, cadaverous; COLL., ^{ku ta,}'ku *ta*, withered;

¹ 棍	² 地	⁵ 柴	⁷ 拍	門	門	¹² 首	¹⁴ 剗	¹⁶ 孤	¹⁸ 孤	²⁰ 孤	恹
成	棍	棍	一	⁹ 橫	¹¹ 門	郡	木	家	身	哀	²³ 牛
³ 光	⁴ 賭	⁶ 棍	棍	門	緊	¹³ 郡	¹⁵ 剗	¹⁷ 孤	¹⁹ 孤	子	齒
棍	棍	棍	⁸ 門	¹⁰ 門	緊	馬	心	寡	²¹ 孤	菰	

ku mau; *lung ch'ung po' pwok*, *nga*, when a dry tree meets the spring it buds again; *met.*, a poor man improving in his circumstances.

姑 Ku. A polite term for females; a husband's mother is called *ku* by his wife; lenient, easy, lax, indulgent; just, merely, temporarily, for the time: ¹*kung ku*, husband's father and mother; *com.*, ²*ku niang*, a young lady, Miss; also a married daughter; ³*ku zé*, compellation for a son-in-law; ⁴*ku 'ná*, or *niang ku*, or *ku ma*, a paternal aunt; ⁵*ku ju*, or *ku t'iong'* or *ku t'ia'*, paternal uncles by marriage; ⁶*ku pó* and *ku kung*, a grandfather's sister and sister's husband; ⁷*ku t'ai'* an officer's sister; ⁸*ná ku*, a Buddhist nun; ⁹*ku kei' pieu*, consins, cousin-germans of different surnames; *COLL.*, *twai' sá' ku*, husband's sisters.

沽 Ku. Name of a river in the Chincheu prefecture, Foo-kien; to contract bargains, to buy or sell, to trade; unworthy, trashy, anything coarse and inferior: ¹⁰*ku ming*, to buy a name, to purchase office; ¹¹*kung ku*, the meritorious and unworthy.

酤 Ku. Interchanged with the last: liquor just made and kept over night; to buy or trade in wines; a liquor shop: ¹²*ku 'chiu*, to buy wine.

姑 Ku. A species of mole-cricket, called *leu ku*; ¹³*hié' ku*, a variety of the cicada.

辜 Ku. A fault, a crime; sin, transgression, guilt; must, necessary, inevitably; to dissect sacrificial victims; to hinder, as in trade, to monopolize: ¹⁴*ku ngwok*, the 11th moon; ¹⁵*ku kaw'* generally speaking; ¹⁶*ku ho'* ungrateful; *com.*, ¹⁷*ku ku seu' loi'* the guiltless involved by others.

骷 Ku. The shoulder-blade; the thigh-bone; a skeleton: *com.*, ¹⁸*ku leu kó*, the skeleton - s o n g—showing the evils of prostitution.

鳩 Ku. A partridge, called *chiá' ku*; the Chinese description seems to include other birds of like habits and size.

Ku. A coll. word, as in *ku ku kien'* the cooing of doves; their note is said to be *ku ku kó'!* *ku ku kó'!*

罟 Ku. A fishing-net, a large net dragged between boats; to fish.

罟 Ku. Interchanged with the last: nets dragged along; a bird-net; *met.*, the net of the law: ¹⁹*wong ku*, a fishing-net; ²⁰*chói' ku*, the meshes of sin, involved in guilt.

胠 Ku. The hanches, the upper part of the thigh, the rump; the leg; a strand of a cord; a spoke in a wheel; firm, stable; a division, a chapter or head, as of an essay; also used for a share, portion, quota, a classifier of shares: ²¹*ku keng*, legs and arms; *met.*, statesmen; *com.*, ²²*sang ku*, made

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 公 | 3 姑 | 5 姑 | 7 姑 | 9 姑 | 名 | 酒 | 月 | 負 | 累 | 19 網 | 21 股 |
| 2 姑 | 4 爺 | 6 夫 | 8 太 | 11 舅 | 11 功 | 13 蟪 | 15 辜 | 17 無 | 18 骷 | 20 罟 | 22 三 |
| 娘 | 奶 | 婆 | 姑 | 表 | 沽 | 姑 | 較 | 辜 | 骸 | 罪 | 股 |
| | | | 10 沽 | 12 酤 | 14 辜 | 16 辜 | 受 | 歌 | | | |

of three strands, as cord; three shares; *paik*, *ku*, eight heads in an essay; ¹⁶*ku ch'ien*, a common fund, the shares distributed in a yamun; COLL., *pwong ku*, to distribute quotas; ¹⁷*ku ch'iong*, or ¹⁸*ku ch'iang p'á*, the buttocks.

殺 A ram, or a black ewe, as the word was used in different periods; a parti-colored ram; a sheep, male or female, a full-grown sheep: ¹⁹*ngu ku tai² hu*, the lord of the five sheepskins—a story of Pehlihi, B. c. 660.

監 A salt pond in or near Shantung; not lasting, badly made; to suck; temporary; hasty, hurried, confused.

藍 A vessel, a utensil: COM., ²⁰*ta ku*, a tea-pot; ²¹*t'eng ku*, a brass kettle; COLL., ²²*ku k'iang*, a small tea-pot.

古 Ancient, that which has come down through ten mouths; remote, antique, old, from of old; antiquity, former; practiced in, accustomed: ²³*sang ku*, the three periods of antiquity—times of Fohi, Wanwang, and Confucius, B. c. 2850, 1120, and 550; COM., ²⁴*ku lo*, old, antique; ²⁵*ku king*, ancient and modern; ²⁶*ku cha si hui* in ancient times; ²⁷*ku wa* antique paintings; ²⁸*chank ku*, to die; ²⁹*ku chek*, relics, sacred spots; ³⁰*ku ngü*, old sayings; ³¹*ku t'ó* antique styles, as of dress; ³²*ku tung ngwang uk*, antiques, curiosities; ³³*ku kwai* odd, strange; tricky, knavish.

大 Great, large; distant; strong, stable; great happiness, blessed, propitious, happy: ³⁴*ch'ük*, *ku*, to bless, to implore blessings.

估 To price, to estimate, to value; to guess, to reckon; price, value: ³⁵*t'ai ku*, to raise the price; ³⁶*ku kié* to reckon, to appraise; COM., ³⁷*ku ka' ch'ien*, to estimate the value, to set a price; COLL., ³⁸*ku k'ang' tek, nich, wai' ch'ien*, reckon and see what it is worth; ³⁹*ku siang saik*, to estimate the quality or purity (of metals).

牯 A cow, the female of kúe; in some places used for the male of quadrupeds, usually of those domesticated.

詰 To explain the words of the ancients by modern illustrations; to instruct: ⁴⁰*ku hong* to expound; notes, comments.

蠱 Worms in the abdomen, which are thought to cause dropsy; a venomous worm, used to poison people; a slow poison; an unquiet ghost; to disturb, to stir up; suspicious; to trouble with doubts; to delude, to seduce, to beguile; the 18th diagram: ⁴¹*ku h'ek*, to delude, to cozen; ⁴²*yeu ku*, to captivate, to bewitch, as elves are said to do; ⁴³*ku tuk*, poison; COM., ⁴⁴*ku tiong* the dropsy.

賈 A shopman, one who trades in a market; a resident tradesman; to trade, to traffic: also read *ka*, q. v.: ⁴⁵*siang ku*, a merchant; ⁴⁶*ku ch'e* a market, a bazaar.

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|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 股 | 2 錢 | 3 大夫 | 4 銅 | 5 藍 | 6 古 | 7 老 | 8 古 | 9 古 | 10 古 | 11 古 | 12 古 | 13 古 | 14 古 | 15 玩 | 16 擡 | 17 估 | 18 詰 | 19 商 | 20 賈 | | | | | | |
| 21 五 | 22 穀 | 23 茶 | 24 藍 | 25 三 | 26 古 | 27 今 | 28 古 | 29 早 | 30 時 | 31 候 | 32 古 | 33 話 | 34 作 | 35 古 | 36 語 | 37 套 | 38 董 | 39 祝 | 40 覘 | 41 估 | 42 計 | 43 蠱 | 44 惑 | 45 賈 | 46 市 |

鼓

A drum, skin instruments of music, once made of earthen; earthen seats or stands for flowers; a measure of about ten pecks; drum-shaped; to drum; to excite, encourage, arouse; to urge a fire; to soothe; a watch of the night; to play on a lute; the 207th radical: ¹'ku 'chiong, to clap the hands; ²'ku 'ch'ó' a great hubbub; ³'ku hok, corpulent—said of people in the golden era of the emperor Yau; COM., ⁴'ku lau, a drum-tower; ⁵'ku 'shui, drumsticks; ⁶'wang 'ku, the evening drum; ⁷'ngü 'ku, a fish tambourine—used by priests; ⁸'hwa 'ku, a small, longish drum—used by itinerant musicians; ⁹'ku sang se' the Kushau monastery; ¹⁰'ku 'ch'iu, or ¹¹'ku pang, a band of musicians; ¹²'ku ngok, musical instruments; COLL., ¹³'p'ah, 'ku 'peng, to beat instruments, as drums, etc.; ¹⁴'ku 'peng sioh, ho' a set of such instruments; ¹⁵'p'ah, kang 'ku, to beat the watches.

'Ku. A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used: to stir up, to stir, as the contents of a vessel: 'ku hung, to roil by stirring; 'ku sang' stirred and scattered, as a company by the intrusion of a wrangler; 'ku t'aung' ch'ing, made thin by stirring; 'ku 'chwi nang hung, hard to roil the water by stirring it; met., difficult to effect, as a matter attempted by one alone.

瞽

Eyes without pupils, or which cannot see; blind; a musician, leader of an orchestra: ¹⁶'ku muk, blind; ¹⁷'ngüw' 'ku, musicians of

the palace; 'Ku muk, father of the emperor Shun.

故

Read ko'; used for the coll. 'ku, as in ¹⁸'ku s'ü' antiquated matters, such as parades in antique costumes: ¹⁹'ku e' or ²⁰'ku ling e' purposely and hypocritically.

糊粘

Read hu; coll. ku: paste, gluten; to paste, to stick: ²¹'ku 'chiong, paste; kak, ku, stuck with paste; met., imperfectly done; an illieit connexion; ku p'oh, or ku king nging, to paste foil-paper (in certain forms for idolatrous uses); ku 'chai nó (or t'ak), to paste paper-things, as images, boats, sedans, etc.; 'tiäng piäng ku, a kind of rice crust (cooked) on the pan's sides (with seasoned soup).

'Ku. A coll. word, as in ku 'chwi, the turtle-dove; ku 'chwi m'ek, "dove's eye"—a staple, a loop of iron or brass; ku 'chwi kieu', ku 'ku ko' the dove sings ku 'ku ko'.

'Ku. A coll. word, as in ku sai, a kind of large shark.

'Ku. A coll. word, as in ku jung 'ch'iong, to squat; ku tok, to wriggle; ku ku lóh, (or kieu') noise in swallowing nice food; ku ku kieu' rumbling, as of the bowels; 'ki li ku tu (or ku), muttering, grumbling.

(283)

Kü.

拘

To grasp with the hand, to detain, to grapple with, to stop; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to hold, to adhere; obstinate.

1鼓 3鼓 5鼓 7魚 9鼓 手 樂 14鼓 15拍 目 事 心
 2掌 4腹 6槌 8鼓 11鼓 13拍 16板 17御 19故 意
 3噪 4樓 6晚 8花 10寺 12班 14一 16瞽 18瞽 20故 21糊
 10鼓 12鼓 14副 16瞽 18故 20故 21漿

ly attached to, bigoted; to take, to receive; to hook; bent, crooked; to collect: com., ¹*kü sok*, to bind, as by fixed rules; ²*kü chek*, or *kü ná* ²bigoted, set in one's opinion; ³*kü uk*, to take into custody; ⁴*kü kenj* to imprison; ⁵*kü 'á*, or *kü t'ó* to be very ceremonious; ⁶*pok, kü*, not insist; no matter how or what; coll., *móh, kü*, don't insist, don't stand on ceremony; *pok, kü nioh, wai* without regard to the amount; *kü ch'á ch'io* in custody at a policeman's house.

琚 Ornamental gems hanging from a girdle, one on each side: ⁷*king kü*, precious ornaments, bijoutry; ⁸*kü pwoi* girdle-ornaments.

梏 A tree found in Honan, called ⁹*kü koi* used for whip-handles and walking-staves for old people.

居 To dwell, to stop at a place, to inhabit, to reside; to seat one's self, to remain stationary; to fill an office or station; to be acting, and is thus often a mere participial form of the next verb; to consist in; to hoard, to monopolize goods; to cease, to desist; retired, as from public life: ¹⁰*kü kwang*, to be in office; ¹¹*kü song*, in mourning; ¹²*kü kü*, acting and quiescent; ¹³*kü sèu* a retired scholar; com., ¹⁴*song kü*, a widow; ¹⁵*kü chëu* to reside, to live at; ¹⁶*kü ka*, to live in houses, families; ¹⁷*ming kü*, the people's homes; ¹⁸*kü ki*, (goods) kept to raise prices; ¹⁹*kü 'tíong*, to be the

elder, as a brother; coll., *kü 'chwi*, water collected (in a place); *kü kek*, hurried; *kü 'tíng 'tíng*, in the middle, middling, medium.

裾 The skirt of a robe, the tail of a coat: ²⁰*tíong kü*, a long skirt or train. Read *këu*: proud, haughtily.

車 A wheeled barrow; a car, a cart, a carriage, a vehicle for carrying persons or goods; the jaw-bones; the 159th radical: also read *ch'ia*, q. v.: *ek, seng* *kü*, one carriage; ²¹*kung kü*, a public office; ²²*hok, ho 'ngü kü*, rich in the lore of five cart-loads of books—i. e., very learned; com., *kü 'ma p'a* the chariot, horse; and *gü*—chessmen.

矩 A carpenter's square; a rule, law, usage, pattern; strict, exact; what is constant, uniform; an angle; to square, to adjust: *pok, 'n kü*, (Confucius) did not overstep equity; ²³*kiék, kü*, rules which influence others; com., *kié 'kü* (coll. *kwi 'kü*), a rule, a usage.

踽 Also read *'ngü*: a stately gait, independent, solitary; going alone, morose, unsociable: *'kü 'kü king king*, to walk alone, unaccompanied, solitary.

舉 To raise with the hands, to carry between two, to elevate; sometimes denotes the action of the next verb; to raise in public opinion, to introduce, to recommend; to venerate, to

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 拘 | ³ 拘 | ⁵ 拘 | ⁷ 瓊 | ⁹ 裾 | ¹¹ 居 | ¹³ 居 | ¹⁵ 居 | ¹⁷ 民 | ¹⁹ 居 | ²¹ 公 | ⁵ 五 |
| 束 | 押 | 禮 | 瑤 | 橫 | 喪 | 士 | 住 | 居 | 長 | 車 | 車 |
| ² 拘 | ⁴ 拘 | ⁶ 不 | ⁸ 瑤 | ¹⁰ 居 | ¹² 起 | ¹⁴ 孀 | ¹⁶ 居 | ¹⁵ 居 | ²⁰ 長 | ²² 學 | ²³ 絮 |
| 執 | 禁 | 拘 | 珮 | 官 | 居 | 居 | 家 | 奇 | 裾 | 富 | 矩 |

rise in one's esteem; to speak of, to allude to, to extol, to praise; to advance, to promote; all, the whole number; to confiscate; an ancient weight of three taels: ¹⁴'*kü sié'* mankind; COM., ²'*kung kü*, promoted or nominated by the public; ³'*kü chiéng'* to recommend one; ⁴'*kü heng*, to begin doing; ⁵'*kü tong'* movements, actions; ⁶'*kü chi*, départment; ⁷'*kü ch'iu*, to raise the hand; ⁸'*kü sing*, or ⁹'*kü chü*, a Kūjin; ¹⁰'*kü sing*, or ¹¹'*kü e'* to intend; ¹²'*kü 'ngang su ch'ing*, "raise my eyes and (see) no relatives", as one says in a foreign land; ¹³'*kü ek, pok, kü ne'* "set forth the first, not the second"—have called one to do it and will not call another.

簾 The upright posts of a frame for a bell or drum: ¹²'*sung kü*, a bell-frame.

蒟 A plant called ¹³'*kü chiong'* when young and green; a kind of long pepper; its fruit is said to resemble the berries of the mulberry.

藻 The water lily, called ¹⁴'*hó hu kü*; ¹⁵'*ch'iook, yok, hu kü*, splendid as the lotus flower.

藎 A kind of wild wheat, called ¹⁶'*kü mek*; ¹⁷'*kü su*, a mushroom; ¹⁸'*kü kü*, contented, satisfied.

籩 A coarse bamboo mat, used on floors, called ¹⁹'*kü tü*; a deformity that pre-

vents one's stooping; ²⁰'*kü k'woing*, a tray for silk-worms.

璩 A kind of ring; a surname, a man's name: ²¹'*Ch'ü*.

俱 All, altogether, at once; jointly, together with, both, the two; fully supplied, all right, prepared: ²²'*Chü*. in the coll. read *küü*, q. v.: ²³'*kü chiong*, complete, perfect; ²⁴'*kü pe'* all prepared; ²⁵'*kü se'* all are (so):

渠 A drain; aqueduct, or gutter; a pool, pond, or cess-pool, into which a drain empties; great, ample, wide; gradual; pleased, laughing; a kind of armor; a district of Shunking-fu in Sz'chuen; a personal pronoun, he, she, it: ²⁶'*kü kü*, diligent, careful; ²⁷'*hiong kü*, laughing; ²⁸'*kü ho'* ample, rich; ²⁹'*kü teng* (or *nung*), they.

瞿 The frightened look of a bird; timid, fearful, apprehensive; to look at; to examine wildly or hurriedly; sparing, economical: ³⁰'*Ch'ü*. ³¹'*kü yong*, alarmed. Also read ³²'*küü*: careful, circumspect; ³³'*hiong sän' küü küü* a discreet, well-bred scholar.

癯 Thin, emaciated, poor, like a ghost; a lean, ghastly appearance: ³⁴'*Ch'ü*.

磳 A kind of milky stone, resembling argentine, used for cap-knobs by officers of the 6th rank: COM., ³⁵'*Chü*. ³⁶'*ch'ia kü ting*, a cap-knob of argentine.

- ¹舉 ⁸舉 ⁵舉 ⁷舉 ⁹舉 ¹¹舉 ¹²籩 ¹⁴灼 ¹⁵藎 ¹⁷藎 ¹⁹俱 ²¹渠
 世 薦 動 手 子 眼 簾 若 麥 全 富
³公 ⁴舉 ⁶舉 ⁸舉 ¹⁰舉 無 ¹³蒟 ¹⁶藎 ¹⁸藎 ²⁰俱 ²²瞿
 舉 行 止 人 心 親 誓 芙 蔬 備 然

鶇 A species of singing thrush or grackle, called ¹*kü uk*, or *pek, kó* (? the *Turdus violaceus*); its plumage is black with a white spot on the secondaries: ²*kü 'ngang*, "thrush's eyes"—the spots seen in argillite inkstones.

衢 A street, a broadway, a highway, a public road from which others diverge: ¹*Ch'ü*, ²*trung kü*, a thoroughfare; ⁴*t'üeng kü*, the equator; some say the Milky Way; *met.*, the Imperial presence.

(284) Kuh.

Kuh, A coll. word: to dig at, to scoop strongly or forcibly: ¹*wang kuh, p'wai* broke the bowl in scooping with it.

(285) Kuk.

掘 Used for the next: to dig into the ground, to excavate; to scoop, to open, to hollow out; to exhaust; to rise up alone: *com.*, ¹*kuk, ch'ing*, to dig deep; ²*kuk, huang sü*, to dig potatoes; *coll.*, *kuk, k'i li*, to dig up; *kuk, n'eng mwo' t'au*, "dig up people's graves"—*sü*, you think me base enough to do even that!

崛 Rising like a solitary peak; eminent, distinguished: *com.*, ¹*kuk, k'i*, standing alone, distinguished, as the only one of a family who gains honors.

倔 Obstinate, opinionated; willful, perverse: ¹*kuk*, ²*kióng*, stubborn, refractory.

(286) Kük.

Kük, A coll. word: thick, thickened, inspissated: *ch'ing kük*, thin and thick; *kük, kük, 'ang*, thick rice-gruel; *kük, ch'ü, kük*, very thick.

(287) Kung.

公 The opposite of selfish or mean; common, public, universal; open, general; just, equitable, fair; male of animals; a duke; a lord, master, or head; a term of respect and dignity added to names of relationship: *com.*, ¹*kung tö* or *kung pang*, just, fair; ¹⁰*ping kung*, to act justly; ¹¹*kung sü*, public and private; ¹²*kung heu paik, chü nang*, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; ¹³*kung o* official business; ¹⁴*kung tong*, a court room; *kung ang' löh*, the magistrate's table; ¹⁵*kung 'su* (coll. *kung 'sü*), a public place; ¹⁶*kung haung* a public fund; ¹⁷*kung ang* (coll. *kung 'ang*), to apportion equally, as a proposed subscription; ¹⁸*kung ch'ing*, the public, what is common to all; ¹⁹*kung ang*, a government dispatch; ²⁰*chü kung*, you, gentlemen! ²¹*kung ié*, my lord duke—applied to the god *Siang hwong* (municipal guardian); ²²*kung chio*, the emperor's daughters; *ngié' kung*, a maternal grandfather; *kung pó*, paternal ancestors—applied to their tablets; *kung pó' sü sü*, to avenge a private quarrel through some public transaction; *coll.*, *lau' kung 'ma*, husband and wife.

¹鶇 ³通 ⁵掘 ⁷薯 ⁹强 ¹¹公 ¹³侯 ¹⁵公 ¹⁷公 ¹⁹公 ²¹公
²鶇 ⁴衢 ⁶深 ⁸掘 ¹⁰起 ¹²公 ¹⁴伯 ¹⁶務 ¹⁸所 ²⁰文 ²²爺
³鶇 ⁴天 ⁶掘 ⁸起 ¹⁰道 ¹²私 ¹⁴子 ¹⁶公 ¹⁸公 ²⁰諸 ²²公
²鶇 ⁴衢 ⁶番 ⁸倔 ¹⁰秉 ¹²公 ¹⁴男 ¹⁶堂 ¹⁸項 ²⁰衆 ²²公
 眼 衢 番 倔 秉 公 男 堂 項 衆 公 主

工 A laborer, workman, artisan, mechanic; labor, craft; art; an ornament requiring skill; a work; an officer; the 48th radical: in the coll. read *k'eng*, q. v.: ¹*kung* *ing*, laborers; ²*paik*, *kung*, all kinds of work; ³*ching* *kung*, fine work.

攻 To attack, to assault, to fight, to beat; to put in order; to work at, to apply diligently to; to rouse, to reprove for faults; to stimulate the energies or vital powers; urgency of desire in the heart, temptation; strong, enduring: ⁴*kung* 'ta, to fight; ⁵*kung* 'chü, to study hard; ⁶*kung* ngüik, to work gems; ⁷*kau* *kung*, to join battle.

功 Actions deserving praise; honor; reward or merit; meritorious; virtuous, worthy; a good service, work, or affair; virtues of medicines: ⁸*kung* *chek*, or *kung* *liék*, merit, earnest well-doing; ⁹*tai* ²*kung*, nine months' mourning, as for uncles; ¹⁰*sieu* *kung*, five months' mourning, as for cousins; ¹¹*sing* *kung*, a finished work; ¹²*u* *kung*, undeserving; ¹³*kung* *hau*, efficacious, as medicine; laboriously wrought, as essays; com., ¹⁴*kung* 'ló, merit; ¹⁵*kung* *ming*, fame, high rank; ¹⁶*kung* *taik*, meritorious deeds, as charitable subscriptions; ¹⁷*kung* *taik*, *sü*, a temple where the tablets of the worthy are placed, a memorial temple; ¹⁸*kung* 'ló mó ² "cap of merit"—said facetiously to a hard worker.

蚣 An insect: ¹⁹*ngu* *kung*; the centipede, called in the coll. *eng* *eng*, q. v.

君 A chief, head of society; a prince, sovereign, or ruler; honorable, in high station, exalted; superior, wise, one who can influence others; a term of respect given to others, and used by all persons; to rule, to fulfill the duties of a sovereign: ²⁰*hu* *kung*, my husband; ²¹*sá* *kung*, my wife; ²²*siéng* *kung*, a deceased father; ²³*hu* *kung* and ²⁴*t'ai* *kung*, father and mother—as used on ancestral tablets; ²⁵*kung* *wong*, or *kwok*, *kung*, the sovereign, emperor; com., ²⁶*chong* *kung*, your father; ²⁷*kung* *jong*, your son; ²⁸*kung* 'chü, the princely man—the beau ideal of virtue; ²⁹*kung* 'chü *wong* ²*haiu* 'hü, the good man looks to the next time; met., one who does a job well in hope of future employment..

軍 An army, a force of 12,500 men; the headquarters of a troop; an inclosure; military, warlike: ³⁰*kung* *ing* (coll. *kung* *yäng*), a camp; ³¹*heng* *kung*, to move troops; com., ³²*hang* ' *kung*, Chinese Banner-men; ³³*kung* *mwong*, a general's marquee; ³⁴*chiong* ' *kung*, the Tartar-general; ³⁵*kung* *ming* ' *hu*, a sub-prefect, a marine inspector—phrase borrowed from the Cantonese; ³⁶*kung* *h'e* military weapons; ³⁷*kung* *lióng* (or *hiong*'), soldiers' pay; ³⁸*kung* ' *sü*

1 工 3 精 5 攻 7 交 9 大 11 成 13 功 15 功 17 功 勞 20 夫 22 君
人 工 書 攻 功 功 效 名 德 帽 君 王
2 百 4 攻 6 攻 8 功 10 小 12 無 14 功 16 功 祠 19 蜈 21 細 23 軍
工 打 玉 職 功 功 勞 德 功 蚣 君 營

a military adviser; ¹*kung ki tai*², *sing*, the General Council of state; *kung ki 'ó* (or *kwá*), a jacket with short sleeves—but-toning at the side; COLL., *tau kung*, to enlist; *mwong' ch'üng kung*, banishment to the garrisons.

袞 Imperial robes embroidered with dragons: ²*kung miéng*, robes and crown—the imperial dress; ⁴*kung kung*, pleasant to hear.
Kun.

滾 Water flowing in a rapid, bubbling manner; boiling, welling up; rolling, to roll about, to go off; commonly used in the Kun. sense of to boil, as water when heated: COLL., ⁴*kung*

⁴*chwi* (or ⁴*t'ong*), boiling water; ⁴*kung kung sié* in a boiling state; ⁴*kung t'ong p'a p'a kung*, the water boils violently; ⁴*kung ch'ia lang' yék*, scalding hot; ⁴*kung chiéng* hasty, urgent; ⁴*kung nü ki tio* go your way! begone! ⁴*yék, kung lang* hot and thoroughly cooked; ⁴*mwang te' kung*, to roll all about, as a child; ⁴*p'ah, kung tau*, to turn somersault.

鯨 A large fish; name of the father of Yü the Great, who lived B. C. 2200.
Kun.

緝 A ribbon, a cord; to sew, to stitch together, to bind: ⁴*kung tai* an embroidered girdle.
Kun.

拱 Read ⁴*küng*; coll. ⁴*kung*, as in ⁴*kung tau*, the projecting pieces and intervening blocks on the top

of a post, which support a rafter; also used for a small, sour fruit or berry, found in the market in the 7th or 8th month.

羣 A flock of three or more sheep; a herd; a concourse, a group, a multitude, a horde, a company; men of the same sort; Ch'ün. friends, equals, companions, fellow-officers; a form of the plural number, to sort with, to agree with: ⁹*kung seng*, all living; ¹⁰*kung tong*, a company, messmates; ¹¹*kung kü*, to dwell together; COM., ¹²*kung teng* a group, a concourse; a flock, as of animals.

裾 The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, sometimes elegantly embroidered; Ch'ün. rim of a turtle's shell: ¹³*tüng kung*, under skirts, petticoats; COM., ¹⁴*diéu kung*, an embroidered apron worn at audiences; ¹⁶*ma kung*, a skirt worn by women when visiting a tribunal or temple; ¹⁶*ai sing kung*, an apron; ¹⁷*kung kiéng*, the plaits of a skirt; COLL., *kung kiéng* the broad plait in the front of a skirt; *kung t'wa te'* the skirt draggles on the ground.

拳 Read ⁴*kwong*; coll. ⁴*kung*: the hand doubled up, the fist; boxing, fist-cuffs: ¹⁸*kung t'au*, or ¹⁸*kung t'au mó*, the fist; ¹⁹*kung hwak*, the art of pugilism; ²⁰*kung t'au p'wo'* scientific passes of a pugilist; ²¹*ch'wi kung*, to "guess fingers"—game of morra; ⁴*kung t'au k'a chiéng* (or ⁴*t'ek*), to fist and kick; ⁴*kung t'au p'woi'*

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| ¹ 軍 | ² 袞 | ⁴ 滾 | ⁶ 滾 | ⁷ 緝 | ⁹ 羣 | ¹¹ 羣 | ¹³ 中 | ¹⁵ 馬 | 裾 | 頭 | 頭 |
| 機 | 冕 | 水 | 汝 | 帶 | 生 | 居 | 裙 | 裙 | ¹⁷ 裙 | ¹⁹ 拳 | 步 |
| 大 | ⁸ 袞 | ⁵ 滾 | 其 | ⁸ 拱 | ¹⁰ 羣 | ¹² 羣 | ¹⁴ 朝 | ¹⁶ 圍 | 繭 | 法 | ²¹ 催 |
| 臣 | 袞 | 箭 | 路 | 斗 | 黨 | 陣 | 裙 | 身 | ¹⁸ 拳 | ²⁰ 拳 | 拳 |

tiäng 'si nêng, to kill one by a glancing (chance) blow of the fist; *paik*, *kung* t'au 'hó, *song* p'ah, he who understands pugilism can fight well; *met.*, the skilled readily do things.

(288) Küng.

弓

A bow; archery; crescent, curved; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six feet, the length of a bow—fifty made a bowshot; to measure; the 57th radical: com., 'küng chiäng' bow and arrows; 'küng hiäng, a bowstring; 'küng hwang, a bow inverting itself (in shooting); 'küng chiäng' 'ch'iu, archers; 'küng tó sioh, trials in pulling bows, fencing, and lifting stones, as at military examinations; COLL., *pek*, *küng*, or *k'wi küng*, to pull a bow; 'chiá küng nioh, wai' lík, what is the strength (i. e. grade or power) of this bow.

芎

Also read *k'ung*: a medicinal plant, the root of which resembles tormentilla; the best is from Sz'chuen; a decoction of it is used to purify the blood: com., 'ch'iong küng, the Sz'chuen variety of this plant.

躬

One's person; personally, one's self: 'k'ök, *küng*, to bend the body—a respectful attitude; 'teng' *küng*, Ourselves, the emperor; 'küng ch'ing lei-s'ü' to do a thing personally.

恭

To respect, to behold with regard; to venerate by an outward serious deportment; respectful, com-

plaisant, collected, courteous, affable in one's conduct; as an adjective, it often merely enforces the next word: 'küng hó' congratulatory presents; 'k'ü n g' *äng*, the wife of an officer of the 4th rank; com., 'küng keng' to respect, to venerate; COLL., *ch'ok*, *küng*, to visit the privy.

供

共

共

To place before, to offer or present to; to lay out, to arrange; to supply with; to provide, to succor, to give; to confess, to give in evidence, to declare: the first also read *k'äng* and the second *k'äng* q. v.: 'küng chek, to assume an office; com.; 'k'eu küng, verbal evidence; 'ke' küng, to record testimony; 'küng hwang, to retract a statement or confession; 'küng kek, to furnish; 'küng siäng' to provide food, as for a tutor or parent; *küng kek*, 'sē, an official butlery—at an examination-hall; COLL., *küng kek*, *má' k'i*, unable to support (him).

龔

Interchanged with the last two: to give, to bestow; respectful, reverential. Read 'küng: a sur' name.

宮

A mansion, a building; now confined to the imperial residence, the palace; a wall; a temple; a district college; the first of the five notes in music; to castrate; to surround, the circuit of: 'küng taing' a palace; 'piäng lok, *teng küng*, degraded to the "cold palace"—said of a discarded wife or concubine; 'sü küng, a house-lizard; 'küng ch'ing, a seraglio; 'küng jing, castration;

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| 1 弓 | 3 弓 | 手 | 6 川 | 8 朕 | 其 | 11 恭 | 13 供 | 15 記 | 17 供 | 19 宮 | 21 宮 |
| 箭 | 翻 | 5 弓 | 芎 | 躬 | 事 | 人 | 職 | 供 | 給 | 殿 | 寢 |
| 2 弓 | 4 弓 | 刀 | 7 鞠 | 9 躬 | 10 恭 | 12 恭 | 14 口 | 16 供 | 18 供 | 20 守 | 22 宮 |
| 弦 | 箭 | 石 | 躬 | 親 | 賀 | 敬 | 供 | 翻 | 膳 | 宮 | 刑 |

com., ¹*küng ngó*, or *küng 'nà*, maids of honor; *küng 'wóng* (coll. *küng 'wóng 'tié*), the private apartments or imperial har-em; *küng 'ting*, a kind of large, hexagonal lantern.

斤 The second is an unauthorized character: to chop, to cut down; an ax, a hatchet; a test or machine for weighing; a catty of

筋 Chin. 16 taels or 1½ lb. av.; in Foochow, a pound varying from 12 to 21 oz., the standard being 16 oz. and about equal to the English pound: com., ²*küng so* or *küng 'lióng*, the weight of; ³*küng ek*, a pound and one ounce; ⁴*küng siong* over a pound; ⁵*ch'ing küng*, by weight; ⁶*ch'üek, küng*, a full pound; ⁷*hü küng*, a pound of 12 oz.—the weight of a pair of large candles; coll., *küng kié 'tau 'ni*, (it requires) a peck of rice (to rear) a one-pound fowl; *ng' kau' küng*, "falls short of a pound"—said of a very bad boy. Read *k'äng'*, as in *k'äng' k'äng'* to examine closely.

筋 A species of hard bamboo; a sinew, a tendon, a muscle; also the nerves and veins, as the Chinese do not distinguish accurately; sinewy, muscular, strong:

com., ⁸*lök, küng*, stag's sinews; ⁹*h'aik, küng*, veins; ¹⁰*küng lik*, (coll. *küng keng'*), strength of muscle; ¹¹*küng sing*, muscular vigor; *met.*, the body, consistence of things; ¹²*küng kauk, pok, ch'ü*, the system in a disordered state; coll., *küng 'p'u*, the veins prominent; *küng 'k'iu*, distorted veins, as in the aged.

根
Kên.

Read *kong*; coll. *küng*; the roots of plants; *met.*, the source, the origin, from the first; something to rest on, a foundation:

¹³*ch'eu' küng*, the root of a tree; *küng te'* main root next to the trunk; *küng 'ta*, a support, as one's wealth; origin, source of.

跟
Kên.

Read *kong* in the dictionaries: the heel; to follow on one's heels; to follow up, to pursue an inquiry; according to: com.,

¹⁴*küng sui*, to follow; attendants, followers; ¹⁵*küng kieu'* a sedau-attendant; ¹⁶*küng pang twai' ié*, an officer's personal attendant; ¹⁷*küng sing piéng*, to attach one's self to a person, as a disciple; coll., ¹⁸*küng i k'ó'* to follow him away; *küng tio'* to follow after, as dogs do; *küng pi'äng w'* or *küng a' 'tau*, to follow on behind.

斬
Chin.

Once used for *küng* (a catty), but now it usually means an adz or a plane for trimming and smoothing wood.

巾
Chin.

A kerchief or cloth bonnet, anciently worn; a neckcloth; a napkin, a handkerchief; the 50th radical: com., ¹⁹*ch'iu küng*,

a towel, napkin; ²⁰*kang' küng*, a handkerchief; ²¹*wong küng*, a kind of head-net or cap, as worn by bald women; *kwó'* *küng*, red coiffure-cord; *k'ang' küng*, a fancy-napkin—worn at the girdle.

拱
Kung.

To join the hands before the breast, as when bowing; to hold or take with

- ¹宮 ⁸斤 ⁵稱 ⁷虛 ⁹血 ¹¹筋 ^不 ¹⁴跟 ¹⁶跟 ¹⁷跟 ^伊 ²⁰汗
^娥 ^一 ^斤 ^斤 ^筋 ^身 ^舒 ^隨 ^班 ^身 ^去 ^巾
²斤 ⁴斤 ⁶足 ⁸鹿 ¹⁰筋 ¹²筋 ¹³模 ¹⁵跟 ^班 ^大 ^邊 ¹⁹手 ²¹網
^數 ^上 ^斤 ^筋 ^力 ^骨 ^根 ^輻 ^爺 ¹⁸跟 ^巾 ^巾

both hands; to encircle: *'küng piék*, to bow and part; COM., *'küng'ch'iu*, or *'küng'küng'ch'iu*, to salute by uniting the hands before the breast and moving them up and down; *'küng'hi*, joy to you! I congratulate you! *'hok, sing'küng chieu'* may happy stars shine around you!

拱 A post, prop, or pillar: used in the coll. for *'küng*, q. v.: COM., *'küng'tau*, the capital of a pillar, a kind of entablature of projecting timbers and square blocks, supporting the rafters.

鞏 To bind with thongs, to bind securely; firm, strong, well-secured, well-guarded against attack; to shrink or dry at the fire; a district in Honan-fu in Honan: *'küng'ko'* strong, securely guarded.

窮 Brought to the last degree; poor, exhausted, impoverished, destitute; poverty; the poor; the end, final termination; to make helpless or poor; to search thoroughly, to investigate to the bottom; to exhaust: *'küng'hwak*, or *'küng'k'ang'*, destitute, without resources; *'küng'twi*, to pursue everywhere; COM., *'küng'ku*, poor and miserable; *'u'küng'cheng'* exhaustless; *'sang'küng'chwi'cheng'* no path open; *met.*, no available resources; *'küng'kei'* to investigate thoroughly; COLL., *'küng'kwi*, poor devil! *'küng'ning' 'yong' kieu' kiäng'*, the poor man (too) rears a spoiled child; *'küng'kwang'kiung'*

po'sai' a poor officer is better off than a rich man; *'küng'po'na' 'ch'a ak, 'mó'laung'* poor and rich only differ a duck's egg; *met.*, the difference is trifling (and not worth grieving or striving about).

(289)

Kwa.

瓜 General name for gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, egg-plant, squash, &c. the 97th radical: *'kwa' tiék, 'miéng' miéng,* numerous progeny; *'kwa' hung,* to divide like the carpels of a melon; COM., *'kwa'chi*, melon seeds; *'king'kwa*, a pumpkin; *'sá'kwa*, a water-melon; *'ch'ai'kwa*, cucumbers; *'muk'kwa*, the papaw; a quince; *'kwa'paing'* the sections of a melon; *'kwa'leu*, a wild gourd—used medicinally; *'tëng'kwa* (coll. *'kwong'kwa*), a large, coarse squash; *'kwa'kak*, "melons and creepers;" *met.*, involved; a liaison, collusion; COLL., *'kwa'chi' meng'* a longish, oval face.

瓜 A coll. word: to catch, caught, as a sleeve on things in passing; *'kwa' t'ioh,* caught; *'i' sióng'k'ëak, 'tiék, 'ing'kwa' p'wai'* the clothes torn by catching on a nail.

筒 A spool on a stand, having sticks on the four corners and the spool in the center; *'hwok'kwa*, spindles for reeling silk.

劓 To cut a man in pieces, to punish by cutting off the flesh: COLL., *'ch'í' ch'ó' 'kai' tong' wang'* 'kwa, this crime deserves (the punishment of) quartering; *'ch'ó' 'kwa,*

1拱 2手 3福 4星 5拱 6斗 7拱 8星 9照 10福 11斗 12拱 13星 14照 15福 16斗 17拱 18星 19照 20福 21斗 22拱 23星 24照 25福 26斗 27拱 28星 29照 30福 31斗 32拱 33星 34照 35福 36斗 37拱 38星 39照 40福 41斗 42拱 43星 44照 45福 46斗 47拱 48星 49照 50福 51斗 52拱 53星 54照 55福 56斗 57拱 58星 59照 60福 61斗 62拱 63星 64照 65福 66斗 67拱 68星 69照 70福 71斗 72拱 73星 74照 75福 76斗 77拱 78星 79照 80福 81斗 82拱 83星 84照 85福 86斗 87拱 88星 89照 90福 91斗 92拱 93星 94照 95福 96斗 97拱 98星 99照 100福 101斗 102拱 103星 104照 105福 106斗 107拱 108星 109照 110福 111斗 112拱 113星 114照 115福 116斗 117拱 118星 119照 120福 121斗 122拱 123星 124照 125福 126斗 127拱 128星 129照 130福 131斗 132拱 133星 134照 135福 136斗 137拱 138星 139照 140福 141斗 142拱 143星 144照 145福 146斗 147拱 148星 149照 150福 151斗 152拱 153星 154照 155福 156斗 157拱 158星 159照 160福 161斗 162拱 163星 164照 165福 166斗 167拱 168星 169照 170福 171斗 172拱 173星 174照 175福 176斗 177拱 178星 179照 180福 181斗 182拱 183星 184照 185福 186斗 187拱 188星 189照 190福 191斗 192拱 193星 194照 195福 196斗 197拱 198星 199照 200福 201斗 202拱 203星 204照 205福 206斗 207拱 208星 209照 210福 211斗 212拱 213星 214照 215福 216斗 217拱 218星 219照 220福 221斗 222拱 223星 224照 225福 226斗 227拱 228星 229照 230福 231斗 232拱 233星 234照 235福 236斗 237拱 238星 239照 240福 241斗 242拱 243星 244照 245福 246斗 247拱 248星 249照 250福 251斗 252拱 253星 254照 255福 256斗 257拱 258星 259照 260福 261斗 262拱 263星 264照 265福 266斗 267拱 268星 269照 270福 271斗 272拱 273星 274照 275福 276斗 277拱 278星 279照 280福 281斗 282拱 283星 284照 285福 286斗 287拱 288星 289照 290福 291斗 292拱 293星 294照 295福 296斗 297拱 298星 299照 300福 301斗 302拱 303星 304照 305福 306斗 307拱 308星 309照 310福 311斗 312拱 313星 314照 315福 316斗 317拱 318星 319照 320福 321斗 322拱 323星 324照 325福 326斗 327拱 328星 329照 330福 331斗 332拱 333星 334照 335福 336斗 337拱 338星 339照 340福 341斗 342拱 343星 344照 345福 346斗 347拱 348星 349照 350福 351斗 352拱 353星 354照 355福 356斗 357拱 358星 359照 360福 361斗 362拱 363星 364照 365福 366斗 367拱 368星 369照 370福 371斗 372拱 373星 374照 375福 376斗 377拱 378星 379照 380福 381斗 382拱 383星 384照 385福 386斗 387拱 388星 389照 390福 391斗 392拱 393星 394照 395福 396斗 397拱 398星 399照 400福 401斗 402拱 403星 404照 405福 406斗 407拱 408星 409照 410福 411斗 412拱 413星 414照 415福 416斗 417拱 418星 419照 420福 421斗 422拱 423星 424照 425福 426斗 427拱 428星 429照 430福 431斗 432拱 433星 434照 435福 436斗 437拱 438星 439照 440福 441斗 442拱 443星 444照 445福 446斗 447拱 448星 449照 450福 451斗 452拱 453星 454照 455福 456斗 457拱 458星 459照 460福 461斗 462拱 463星 464照 465福 466斗 467拱 468星 469照 470福 471斗 472拱 473星 474照 475福 476斗 477拱 478星 479照 480福 481斗 482拱 483星 484照 485福 486斗 487拱 488星 489照 490福 491斗 492拱 493星 494照 495福 496斗 497拱 498星 499照 500福 501斗 502拱 503星 504照 505福 506斗 507拱 508星 509照 510福 511斗 512拱 513星 514照 515福 516斗 517拱 518星 519照 520福 521斗 522拱 523星 524照 525福 526斗 527拱 528星 529照 530福 531斗 532拱 533星 534照 535福 536斗 537拱 538星 539照 540福 541斗 542拱 543星 544照 545福 546斗 547拱 548星 549照 550福 551斗 552拱 553星 554照 555福 556斗 557拱 558星 559照 560福 561斗 562拱 563星 564照 565福 566斗 567拱 568星 569照 570福 571斗 572拱 573星 574照 575福 576斗 577拱 578星 579照 580福 581斗 582拱 583星 584照 585福 586斗 587拱 588星 589照 590福 591斗 592拱 593星 594照 595福 596斗 597拱 598星 599照 600福 601斗 602拱 603星 604照 605福 606斗 607拱 608星 609照 610福 611斗 612拱 613星 614照 615福 616斗 617拱 618星 619照 620福 621斗 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cut (him) into bits!—sometimes used facetiously.

寡 To distribute; few, little; seldom, unusual, rarely; alone; deficient, what is short; a widow; the regal

We: ¹ku *kwa*, orphaned and widowed, left desolate; ²*kwa* *ing*, Ourselves, I, the prince; ³*kwa* *ung*, little experience; COM., ⁴*kwa* *ho*² or ⁵*kwa* *ku*, a widow; ⁶*siu* *kwa*, to maintain widowhood; ⁷*tó* *kwa*, much or little, some; ⁸*chí* *kwa*, to presume on account of one's widowhood; ⁹*kwa* *ük*, of few desires, continent; ¹⁰*kwa* *pok*, *tik*, *chüing* the few can't resist the many.

卦 Divining lines or diagrams, invented by Fohi, to serve as an abacus by which to philosophize; first there were eight, then these were involved to sixty-four; to divine: ¹*chieng* *kwa* to divine; COM., ²*kwa* *ngau*, the lines of diagrams; ³*kwa* *chü*, a divination-fee; COLL., ⁴*pauk*, *kwa* to divine, as by a tortoise-shell; ⁵*tau* *kwa*, ⁶*cheu* *kwa* to divine by birds picking up (oracular sentences); ⁷*p'au* *ng²* *ch'oi* *kwa* to try luck by hearing a chance sentence (in the street); ⁸*ma* *chieng* *kwa* divination before a mounted clay or paper god.

卦 To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; to divine by straws; to remember; to note; to enter in account; to distinguish; to lay aside; in suspense, anxious: ¹*kwa* *ch'ü*, to be made the subject of conversation;

挂 To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; to divine by straws; to remember; to note; to enter in account; to distinguish; to lay aside; in suspense, anxious: ¹*kwa* *ch'ü*, to be made the subject of conversation;

¹*tó* *kwa* a small, green parrot; COM., ²*kwa* *lèü* in suspense, anxious about; ³*kwa* *sing*, or *kwa* *nieng* to bear in mind; ⁴*kwa* *chieu* *pá*, to hang out a shop sign; ⁵*kwa* *sang*, a kind of large bib—worn at feasts; *kwa* *k'íeng* to keep account of dues; COLL., *kwa* *sioh*, *pek*, to make an entry.

褂 A jacket worn over the robe, having short and wide sleeves; COM., ¹*ma* *kwa* a riding-jacket, a sort of dress-sack; ²*pó* *kwa* robe and jacket; ³*hó* *kwa* a soldier's sack; ⁴*t'ai*, *ping* *kwa* and *taik*, *seng* *kwa* military coats; *kung* *ki* *kwa* a sort of sack with short sleeves.

罣 An impediment, a hindrance; to hinder, to obstruct; to fall into a snare: ¹*kwa* *ngai* an obstruction.

誑 To deceive, to cozen; to impose on; to cause one to fail, to disappoint, to disturb: *kwa* *ngwo* to mislead.

Kwa. A coll. word: to clamor, to talk incessantly: *kwa* *kwa* *kieu* to rattle on without let.

(290) Kwai.

乖 Perverse, obstinate, to turn the back on; cross-purposes; to contradict; strange, extravagant; cunning, crafty; used in the coll. in the sense of good, amiable, tractable; a lullaby, a word to soothe a babe: COM., ¹*kwai* *k'ieu*, knavish; *kwai* *tiang*, stubborn.

- ¹孤寡
- ²寡婦
- ³占卦
- ⁴卦資
- ⁵啄鳥
- ⁶前卦
- ⁷倒掛
- ⁸掛心
- ⁹牌掛
- ¹⁰褂袍
- ¹¹褂太
- ¹²罣礙
- ¹³寡人
- ¹⁴守寡
- ¹⁵卦爻
- ¹⁶卜卦
- ¹⁷卦馬
- ¹⁸掛齒
- ¹⁹掛慮
- ²⁰掛招
- ²¹掛馬
- ²²掛衫
- ²³褂號
- ²⁴褂平
- ²⁵褂巧

cross-grained; ¹*kwai p'ek*, a perverse temper; ²*ong' tu kwai'kiang*, one's destiny unlucky; COLL., ³*kwai kwai*, amiable! amiable! ⁴*cheng' kwai*, very good, tractable, as a child.

Kwai. A coll. word: old and hard, stringy, as vegetables: *kwai laē' laē'* very hard and stringy.

Kwai. A coll. word: to turn aside, to stop at, to call on one's way to another place: *kwai' t'iong ch'io'* to call at one's house (before going elsewhere); *kwai' tié, li*, call in; *kwai' ngwai siá' a'* call at my lowly abode.

拐 To deceive, to swindle, to gull; to seduce, to kidnap, to decoy in order to carry off; to entrap persons: COM., ¹*kwai' piéng'* to gull, to swindle; ²*kwai' tai'* or ³*kwai' chí*, a kidnapper; COLL., ⁴*kwai' k'ó' má'* to decoy away and sell; ⁵*kwai' sioh, to'* to swindle out of a lot of money; ⁶*kwai' n'eng lau' ma*, to elope with a man's wife.

拐 An old man's staff or crutch, with a crooked top; in the coll. is also the name of a fighting-stick about two feet long, with a short handle inserted vertically near the end: COM., ¹*kwai' t'iong'* a staff.

蹠 Read *k'wa'*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kwai*: an irregular gait; to shuffle, to limp: also read *kwai*, q. v.: *kwai' chí* *kwai' chíá*, to go hobbling along.

怪 Strange, marvellous, extraordinary; bizarre, supernatural, portentous, monstrous; rare, wonderful, curious; to deem strange, surprised at; also commonly used in the sense of to dislike, to be offended at, to bear a grudge against: COM., ¹*ki kwai'* strange, odd; ²*yeu kwai'* an elf, hobgoblin; ³*kwai' kwai'* trickish; ⁴*chank, kwai'* quick, intelligent, as a child; ⁵*kwai' uk*, a monster, apparition; ⁶*kwai' 'ngwai*, offended at me; COLL., ⁷*kwai' cheng' n'eng*, has a grudge against everybody; ⁸*kwai' siang' piéng*, has a long list of grievances; ⁹*móh, kiéng' kwai'* don't be offended.

踝 Read *k'wa'*; used for the coll. *kwai*; also spoken *kwai'* and same as *kwai*, q. v.: an unequal, halting gait, as from habit or caused by a boil on the leg, or by a tight shoe.

Kwai. A coll. word, as in *kwai' t'au*, the end pieces of a coffin.

Kwai'. A coll. word: a trick, a malicious art, or method of injuring: *'sai kwai'* or *ha' kwai'* to use black art, to "deposit" something hurtful, as house builders are superstitiously supposed to be able to do.

(291) Kwak.

佞 To unite all the parts, to include all; to collect or assemble; to reach, to arrive at: ¹*kwak, kwak*, united strength, tugging at.

括 To include, to inclose or embrace; to tie up, to envelop, to make into a

¹乖 ²癖 ³運 ⁴盡 ⁵乖 ⁶蹠 ⁷拐 ⁸拐 ⁹拐 ¹⁰拐 ¹¹伙 ¹²妖 ¹³杖 ¹⁴怪 ¹⁵怪 ¹⁶怪 ¹⁷我 ¹⁸怪 ¹⁹怪 ²⁰見 ²¹怪 ²²怪 ²³怪 ²⁴怪 ²⁵怪 ²⁶怪 ²⁷怪 ²⁸怪 ²⁹怪 ³⁰怪 ³¹怪 ³²怪 ³³怪 ³⁴怪 ³⁵怪 ³⁶怪 ³⁷怪 ³⁸怪 ³⁹怪 ⁴⁰怪 ⁴¹怪 ⁴²怪 ⁴³怪 ⁴⁴怪 ⁴⁵怪 ⁴⁶怪 ⁴⁷怪 ⁴⁸怪 ⁴⁹怪 ⁵⁰怪 ⁵¹怪 ⁵²怪 ⁵³怪 ⁵⁴怪 ⁵⁵怪 ⁵⁶怪 ⁵⁷怪 ⁵⁸怪 ⁵⁹怪 ⁶⁰怪 ⁶¹怪 ⁶²怪 ⁶³怪 ⁶⁴怪 ⁶⁵怪 ⁶⁶怪 ⁶⁷怪 ⁶⁸怪 ⁶⁹怪 ⁷⁰怪 ⁷¹怪 ⁷²怪 ⁷³怪 ⁷⁴怪 ⁷⁵怪 ⁷⁶怪 ⁷⁷怪 ⁷⁸怪 ⁷⁹怪 ⁸⁰怪 ⁸¹怪 ⁸²怪 ⁸³怪 ⁸⁴怪 ⁸⁵怪 ⁸⁶怪 ⁸⁷怪 ⁸⁸怪 ⁸⁹怪 ⁹⁰怪 ⁹¹怪 ⁹²怪 ⁹³怪 ⁹⁴怪 ⁹⁵怪 ⁹⁶怪 ⁹⁷怪 ⁹⁸怪 ⁹⁹怪 ¹⁰⁰怪

bundle; to arrive at, to comprehend fully: *kwak*, *hwak*, to coil up, the hair; *nong kwak*, *šeu' hai*, he "bags the four seas"—i. e., knows everything, is very learned; com., *pau kwak*, to wrap up; to contain or embrace, as ideas in a sentence.

活
Huo.

Water rushing along; the sound of water flowing rapidly; also read *wak*, q. v.: *mik*, *kwak*, a babbling stream; COLL.,

kiwak, *kwak*, *kieu'* the croaking of frogs.

刮
Kua.

To pare or scrape off, to abrade, to rub or rasp; to burnish; to even off grain; to rase; to erase; *met.*, to abate, as from a

price; to extort, to squeeze: in the coll. read *kauk*, q. v.: *'kwak*, *siok*, to scrape; *met.*, to oppress, to cheapen; *'kwak*, *mo*, to rub, to grind; *kwak*, *kain'* to scrape off impurities, to polish, as gems; COLL., *kwak*, *kwak*, *kieu'* sound of scraping or rubbing, a grating sound.

聒
Kua.
Kuo.

To make a great clamor; to stun one with noise; importunate, noisy, bothering, distracting; to spoil an affair by much talk:

'kwak, *'ngi*, to din in one's ears; *kwak*, *kwak*, ignorant, stupid.

蛙
Huo.

A kind of garden-slug, called *'k w a k*, *'u*, also styled *'pik*, *'t'á*, *'t'ang*, or *'t'auk*, *'t'ai*, *'t'ang*, eggs of a frog; *'kwak*, *šeu*, the

noble-cricket.

适
Kua.

Fleet, hasty, quick; to hasten one; a man's name: *'Paik*, *kwak*, the name of a statesman in the days of Wan Wang.

鵠
Kua.

A species of black crane, called *'ch'ong kwak*; it has red cheeks and nine feathers in its tail.

豁
Hua.

An open valley; to penetrate through; to understand; liberal, magnanimous: *'kwak*, *tak*, perspicacious; *'kwak*, *yong*, intelligently; com., *'kwak*, *'mieng*, to remit, as a new emperor remits taxes.

呖

Read *kauk*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kwak*, as in *'kwak*, *kwak*, *kieu'* a gurgling sound; the noise made in swallowing liquids; *'kwak*, *šang*, *šang*, drink it dry, swallow it all.

'kwak. A coll. word, as in *kwak*, *kwak*, *kieu'* a throbbing, as of the temples, or a large boil. (292) Kwang.

官
Kuan.

An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities, rulers; a title of adulation or respect; the government collectively; an office belonging to government; a public court; official; business: com., *'ngu kwang*, media of the five senses—eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and eyebrows; *'kwang 'hu*, or *'kwang wong*, or *kwang 't'iong*, officers, mandarins; *'kwang 'ka*, official families; *'ung 'u paik*, *kwang*, all the officers civil and military; *'kieu kwang*, to deliver to an

1 汨	8 刮	6 蛙	8 蛙	10 鵠	12 豁	14 呖	17 官	19 官	百
活	摩	蟪	託	鷓	然	呖	府	家	官
2 刮	4 聒	6 鼻	7 胎	11 豁	18 豁	16 五	18 官	20 文	21 繳
削	耳	涕	蟲	適	免	官	員	武	官

officer; *kwang sié* official power; ¹*kwang lik*, the official almanac; ²*kwang 'tá* (or *yong*), official dignity—which is awe-inspiring; ³*kwang wa'* or *kwang 'ing*, the court dialect; ⁴*'tiéng kwang séu' hok*, may the ruler of heaven bless you! *kwang sing hiéng* "the official star appears"—he will soon get an office; ⁵*kwang hiu* and ⁶*sü hiu*, the settlement (of quarrels) by law and privately; COLL., *tióh p'ah*, *kwang si*, must refer the matter to the magistrate; *kwang tio'* a public road, highway; *kwang twai' k'e' sieu*, "his office big but his mind little"—said of a stingy, rich man; *kwang che' lang' a k'eu*, the character *kwang* has two mouths; *met.*, officers are double-tongued—i. e., decide as they are bribed to do; *hwang' kwang ju*, to fall into the clutches of the officer; *lan' kwang*, a husband's father.

官

Kuan.

The emperor's chariot-
eer, the master of his car-
riages.

棺

Kuan.

That which closes all
affairs for this world, a
coffin; the inner one when
there are two; to encoffin,
to close up: COM., ⁷*kwang muk*, or ⁸*kwang ch'ai* (spoken *ch'ai*), a coffin; ⁹*ong' kwang*, to take a coffin home; ¹⁰*sié kwang*, to give coffins in charity; *kwang ch'ai 'peng*, coffin-boards; ¹¹*kwang kwoh, i k'ing*, inner and outer coffins, clothes, and shroud.

冠

Kuan.

A conical cap or bon-
net, a covering for the
head; the comb of a cock;
crest on the head of birds:

also read *kwang*, q. v.: ¹²*kwang miéng*, a cap; ¹³*miéng kwang*, take off your caps! ¹⁴*ka kwang*, to cap a young man; COM., ¹⁵*hong' kwang*, "phenix-cap"—a bride's bonnet; ¹⁶*ngiáh kwang*, a fillet worn by girls; *'ai' chü kwang*, a "prince-imperial hat"—a cap with a richly ornamented crown, worn by boys.

觀

Kuan.

To look at carefully, to
see; to observe, to travel
and see; to take a wide
view of; to manifest; ob-
served, manifested; ap-
pearance of, a sight, a
spectacle; many: also read
kwang, q. v.: ¹⁷*ji kwang*, a rare sight; COM., ¹⁸*kwang wong*, to look at, to observe; ¹⁹*kwang chü*, present of money to the bride's uncles; ²⁰*kwang kwong*, to enter the literary examinations; *sek kwang chiéng*, to fail (in politeness) before the public gaze; *kwang ing huk*, Kwanyin, the goddess of mercy; COLL., *kwang seng ko' au*, to look before and behind, as in carrying things.

鰥

Kuan.

A large fish; a widower;
an old man who has never
been married; alone, sin-
gle, unattended: ²¹*kwang hu*, a widower; ²²*kwang kü*, to live alone; COM., *kwang kwa ku tuk*, widowers, widows, orphans, and those without posterity.

瘰

Kuan.

Diseased, infirm, sick;
incapable, incompetent for
the discharge of duty:
kwang kwang, an ineffic-
ient ruler.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 官 | ³ 官 | 賜 | ⁶ 私 | ⁶ 棺 | ¹⁰ 施 | 衣 | ¹⁸ 免 | ¹⁵ 鳳 | ¹⁷ 奇 | ¹⁹ 觀 | ²¹ 鰥 |
| 曆 | 話 | 福 | 休 | 材 | 棺 | 衾 | 冠 | 冠 | 觀 | 書 | 夫 |
| ² 官 | ⁴ 天 | ⁵ 官 | ⁷ 棺 | ⁹ 運 | ¹¹ 棺 | ¹² 冠 | ¹⁴ 加 | ¹⁶ 額 | ¹⁸ 觀 | ²⁰ 觀 | ²² 鰥 |
| 體 | 官 | 休 | 木 | 棺 | 擲 | 冕 | 冠 | 冠 | 望 | 光 | 居 |

關
關
關
Kuan.

To shut or bar a door; to stop up a doorway; to fasten, to fix, to stop a thing for a while; the cross-bar of a door; a gateway to a market; a frontier pass; a place where goods enter, a custom-house; a post-house; a limit, a line, a boundary, both literally

and metaphorically; to bear upon, to effect, to have a relation to, to belong to, to concern; to allude to, to involve; consequences, results; to pass through or by the way of; to pierce, to penetrate; a surname: ¹*sang kwang*, the "three passes"—ears, eyes, and mouth; ²*kwang tung*, "within the pass"—a name for Shensi and the adjacent regions; com., ³*kwang hié* the consequences; ⁴*kwang sing*, to concern the mind, intent upon; ⁵*kwang sak*, malign influences which affect children; ⁶*kwo kwang*, "passing through the gate"—a ceremony in connection with the worship of "Mother" in behalf of children; ⁷*kwang 'kau*, a pass where custom is paid, a custom-house; ⁸*hai kwang*, the maritime customs; also used for the collector of customs at a port; ⁹*kwang chü*, written proposals to engage a tutor or secretary; *tah kwang*, is the coll. term for the present of money sent with the "proposals"; ¹⁰*kwang ngai* (coll. *kwang pwang*), an obstacle, a difficulty in the way of; ¹¹*kwang tá* the god of war—also styled ¹²*Kwang seng*, *Kwang Ju chü*, and *Kwang 'ló, ié*; ¹³*kwang mah*, the middle pulse in the

wrist; *kwang siék*, concern with implication.

管
管
Kuan.

A little flute or flageolet; a reed, a tube; tubes to make pencils of; a classifier of fifes, flutes, pipes, quills, and tubular things; to rule, to govern, to control; to have the management or care of; to sway, to influence primarily: ¹⁴*kwang kiéng* to see partially, as through a tube; com., ¹⁵*kwang 'li*, or *'chióng kwang*, to rule, to manage; ¹⁶*kwang ka*, a major-domo, steward, butler; ¹⁷*chung kwang*, to superintend; ¹⁸*kwang ang* to manage lawsuits; ¹⁹*kwang sok*, to restrain; control, restraint; ²⁰*kwang a'* subject to (his) rule; ²¹*kwang kang*, a jailer; ²²*kwang so* an accountant, a treasurer; *pek kwang*, the tube or shaft of a pencil; coll., *chek kwang*, hence, then it is or must be—a kind of illative particle; *kwang má' teu* unmanageable; ²³*kwang eng tai* to interfere in others' matters.

筭
Kuan.

Used for the last: a string to suspend drums or bells; a pipe, a fife or like musical instruments; a shuttle; to rule, to supervise.

管
Kuan.

Read *kang* in the dictionaries: a sort of rush, whose fibres after rotting are fit for making cords, thatch or mats; perhaps a kind of Phragmites.

琯
Kuan.

A tube of stone made into flutes; to polish metals; a gem-like pebble.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 三 | 3 關 | 5 關 | 7 關 | 9 關 | 11 關 | 13 關 | 15 管 | 17 總 | 19 管 | 21 管 | 23 管 |
| 關 | 係 | 煞 | 口 | 書 | 帝 | 脈 | 理 | 管 | 束 | 監 | 閒 |
| 2 關 | 4 關 | 6 過 | 8 海 | 10 關 | 12 關 | 14 管 | 16 管 | 18 管 | 20 管 | 22 管 | 事 |
| 中 | 心 | 關 | 關 | 礙 | 聖 | 見 | 家 | 案 | 下 | 數 | ○ |

館
館

A hotel, an inn, a caravansery, a lodging or stopping place for travelers; a hall, or council-room, an exchange, or place for public consultations; an office, study, or counting-room, when they are built separately; a saloon; a room for any public purpose; a school-room: *k'aiik kwang*, a tavern; *k'ai kwang*, to open school; com., *kung kwang*, a government hall—where an officer lodges temporarily; *kwang te* a post in a yamun as a secretary, a literary man's occupation; *'swoi kwang*, custom-house; *'i kwang*, a hospital; *'kwang tang* an eating-saloon, a restaurant; *'kieu kwang*, sedan-men's establishment; *'huoi kwang*, a mercantile hall, an exchange; coll., *'a pieng kwang*, or *hong kwang*, an opium-smoking den.

綰

Kuan.

Bad, evil; to sew, to hem; to tie, to bind together; to make secure, to hold fast.

逭

Kuan.

To run away, to escape from; to turn round, to step off; to revolve: *'hwak pok, k'6 kwang*, he cannot escape the law.

瘡

Kuan.

Impotent, weak, worn out; sick from grief; disheartened by disappointment.

幹

Kuan.

A handle, a winch; a grain-striker; to turn by a handle; to circulate, to move about: used for *'kwang* (to rule, to supervise).

幹

Kuan.

The same as the last according to the dictionaries; used for the coll. *'kwang*: the trunk of a tree, the stems or stalks of plants; also read *kang*, q. v.; coll., *'ch'eu' ki kwang*, the trunk of a tree.

冠

Kuan.

To cap a young man, at the age of twenty or at marriage—equivalent to putting on the *togu virilis*; the chief or head; able, superior; also read *kwang*, q. v.: *'ung kwang' sang kung*, the bravest capped in three armies—one promoted for courage; com., *'kwang' tiung*, to excel in the three martial tests; also to excel at the literary examinations; *'e kwang'* not yet capped—said of students under 16 years competing at the examinations.

貫

Kuan.

A string of 1000 cash; to thread, to string upon, to run thread through, to connect; linked, joined to; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through: *'ek kwang' ch'eng*, a string of cash; *'u loi kwang' 'ngi*, like thunder piercing the ear; com., *'chik kwang'* origin and parentage, as of students at the examinations; *'kwang' ch'iong'* to thread, to string upon; hence in a *met.* sense, connected, as ideas in a discourse or essay.

慣

Kuan.

Accustomed to, experienced, practiced in; habitual, addicted to; the 2nd also means to take, to bear, to carry: the 1st used in the coll. for *kaing'*,

- 1 客館
- 2 開館
- 3 公館
- 4 館地
- 5 稅館
- 6 醫館
- 7 館店
- 8 轎館
- 9 會館
- 10 鴉片
- 11 館法不可
- 12 逭模其幹
- 13 勇冠三軍
- 14 冠場
- 15 未冠
- 16 一貫錢
- 17 如
- 18 雷貫耳
- 19 貫串
- 20 貫串

q. v. : COM., *kwang' hêng'* drilled, practiced; *'kwang' 'chiá' sui' sù,* the practiced man is the teacher (of others); COLL., *'kwang' 't'au,* addicted to stealing; *'chó' kwang'* or *'chó' tek,* *kwang'* accustomed to doing it.

觀 A temple of Rationalists; a secluded cell or retreat, a hermitage; to point out, to make known: also read *kwang,* q. v.: Kuan. *'leu kwang'* a private gallery; COM., *'Tó' sung kwang'* a Taoist monastery on the east end of Black Rock hill, Foo-chow.

罐 An earthen pot for boiling things, having a handle and spout; a jar, a mug, a water-pot: COM., *'ta kwang'* a tea-pot or kettle; Kuan. COLL., *'kwang kwang'* earthen pots; *kwang'* small pots or saucers.

鶴 A crane; two species of it are mentioned: *'pek kwang'* the white crane; *'haik kwang'* a crane having an ashy plumage and a black tail.

灌 Used for the next: to pour out libations; to run or flow together, to flow towards; to discharge, to disembogue; to water, to moisten; to give one to drink; to collect; bushy trees; many, numerous; in the coll., to pour down one's throat, to force one to drink; to water (meat): *'kwang' ch'eu'* or *'kwang' k'ai'* to soak, to moisten; COLL., *'kwang' yoh,* to pour medicine down the throat;

'kwang' ch'oi' ch'oi' made him drunk; *'kwang' 'chwi,* watered, as pork; *'kwang' 'siéng lo'* to fill with brine, as fish; *'kwang' 'i ch'oi'* pour it into his mouth; *'kwang' 'chwi' ang'* a lawsuit or accusation to squeeze money.

裸 To pour out a libation on the ground to spirits; also to pour wine and offer it to guests: *'kwang' 'tiéng'* to offer a libation.

卅 The two tufts made in dressing the hair of small children; the tuft on a girl's head is termed in the coll. *'k'i' k'i' kwoi'*, q. v.

筐 A coll. prefix, as in *kwang kwang'* earthen pots; *kwang kwang'* a bail, a handle, as of a basket.

扣 Read *'kwang'* and *'siu kwang'* in the dictionaries; coll. *kwang'*: to carry by a bail or the like, to carry, as a bundle by the string; a bail, as of a bucket, pail, or basket: *'kwang' 'chwi,* to carry water (in buckets); *'kwang' 'keng,* to lift high; *'kwang kwang'* a bail; *kwang' ak,* a basket-like vessel of pewter; *kwang' 't'eng,* a varnished bucket with a high bail.

(293) **龜** Kwi. The tortoise, the chief of mailed animals; also to advance; adorned, ornate; the 213th radical: *sié' kwi,* the prognosticating tortoise—its carapace, divided into 28 plates on the edges, is used in divination; COM., *'chwi kwi,* a water turtle;

- 1 慣者為師 2 慣偷做慣 4 樓觀道山 6 茶罐 7 白鶴 8 黑鶴 9 灌注 10 灌漑 11 灌藥 12 灌醉 13 灌水 14 灌 15 鹽滷 16 灌案 17 裸奠 18 扣水 19 扣高 20 扣扣

kwi sek, tortoise-shaped; ¹*kwi pwoi* a tortoise's back; *met.*, a sexagonal figure used ornamentally; *u kwi* (coll. *t'ong kwi*), a cuckold; COLL., *kwi t'ó*, "turtle-peach"—a kind of cake having these figures and eaten as emblems of longevity; *kwi 'peng*, tortoise shell pounded up and used medicinally; *king kwi*, a species of beetle with a green back and of a greenish brown on the under part of the body.

歸 To return to the same place or state; to go or send back, to restore, to revert to; to terminate, to end; to belong to; to Kuei. go home; to marry out; to send a present, to give, to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus *ad quem*; a home, a country, a native place; something to depend on, a refuge, a center; to divide fractional numbers: ²*kwi tiêng*, to return to one's fields—i. e., to resign office; COM., ³*kwi kwang*, to revert to the officer, as confiscated property; ⁴*kwi tū*, to add and reject (in reckoning on the abacus); ⁵*t'ui* ²*kwi*, division; ⁶*sieu kwi*, addition; ⁷*kwi 'pwang* (vulgarly called *'pang t'au cheng' sēu*), the class of Chintz graduates awaiting official appointments; ⁸*kwi 'sing*, to fix the attention on; ⁹*kwi cheng* development of the real disease; ¹⁰*kwi t'êng*, reverted to the heavens—deceased; ¹¹*kwi loi* classified, arranged; ¹²*tong kwi*, a tonic medicine for the blood; ¹³*kwi kiék*, to compound (for a debt); COLL., ¹⁴*o* ²*kwi t'ioh*,

has a place to go to; has a refuge or resource, as employment; ¹⁵*kwi sioh, t'au*, gathered together, as articles or items; *kwi 'ch'u ng' sē' kwi hang' ng' sē'* "belongs neither to T'sn nor Han"; *met.*, hard to say to whom the things belong.

飯 To conform to, to receive instruction, to comply with: COM., ¹⁶*kwi i sang 'pó*, to embrace (the tenets of) the three precious (Bndhs).

飢 Read *ki*; coll. *kwi*, as in the expression *pok' ló kwi*, the belly empty, hungry.

Kwi. A coll. word, as in *kwi 'kū*, usage, regulations; the same as *kié 'kū*, q. v.

鬼 A spirit of a dead person, manes, that to which the soul turns or reverts at death; a ghost, apparition, demon, spectre, phantasm, devil; a horrid-looking object; a miserable person, a wretch; applied by the Chinese to foreigners; the 194th radical: ¹⁷*kwi seu* the 23d of the 28 constellations—stars *g. d. ē. th.* in Cancer: COM., ¹⁸*'kū i 'sing*, the spirits, gods; ¹⁹*kwi kwai* hobgoblins; ²⁰*'hwang' kwi*, possessed by a demon; *'chwi kwi*, ghost of a drowned man; ²¹*wong kwi*, the unavenged spirit of one murdered; *'kwi 'hwi*, an ignis fatuus; *'kwi chok*, (coll. *kwi 'kiêng*), imps; *'kwi kiew* the plaintive cry of a ghost; *sang sieu kwi*, a mountain sprite which spirits things away; ²²*só kwi*, a lock like

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 龜 | ³ 歸 | ⁵ 大 | ⁷ 歸 | ⁹ 歸 | ¹¹ 歸 | ¹³ 歸 | 着 | ¹⁶ 飯 | ¹⁷ 鬼 | ¹⁹ 鬼 | ²¹ 冤 |
| 背 | 官 | 歸 | 班 | 正 | 彙 | 結 | ¹⁵ 歸 | 依 | 宿 | 怪 | 鬼 |
| ² 歸 | ⁴ 歸 | ⁶ 小 | ⁸ 歸 | ¹⁰ 歸 | ¹² 當 | ¹⁴ 務 | 一 | ¹⁸ 鬼 | ²⁰ 犯 | ²² 鎖 | 鬼 |
| 田 | 除 | 歸 | 心 | 天 | 歸 | 歸 | 頭 | 三 | 神 | 鬼 | 鬼 |
| | | | | | | | | 寶 | | | |

a foreign door or drawer lock; ¹*sang kwí*, an umbrella-catch; ²*kwí mwong kwang*, the door of demons—entrance to hades; COLL., *pok, kang kwí*, the ague demon; ³*a piéng kwí*, a besotted opium-smoker; ⁴*tong pang kwí* and ⁵*á paik kwí*, the tall and short devils—attendants of the 'ngu tá' idols; ⁶*kwí niáh, kwí*, "devil catch devil"—two rogues cheating each other; ⁷*kwí laéng' g'éng*, demons mock people, as by vain dreams.

傀 Great, strange, monstrous, as an eruption or meteor: used in the coll. for *kwó*, q. v.: ⁸*kwí kwí*, puppets, in the coll. *kwó loi*.

宄 Traitorous plans contrived outside of the court or country: ⁹*kang kwí*, domestic and foreign plots; banditti, villains.

軌 An axle, a rut; a trace, a vestige; an orbit, a path; a law, a rule; to imitate; treasonable plans against a country, in which sense same as the last: ¹⁰*pok kwí*, un-conformable; ¹¹*kwí tó* a constant path; to follow a rule or usage.

匱 A box, a casket, as for holding papers; to put in a box; to bind with cords.

晷 A gnomon, a dial; day-time, the day: ¹²*nik kwí*, a sun-dial; ¹³*hung kó kié kwí*, to prolong the day by burning candles.

簋 A dish for holding grain at sacrifices, once made round within and square without; a dish or platter: ¹⁴*hu kwí*, square sacrificial vessels.

墍 A ruinous wall, one ready to fall; ruinous, dilapidated; to destroy, to demolish.

詭 To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to blame, to censure; to oppose what is good; to vilify, to insult; bad, malicious, perverse; odd, strange: ¹⁵*kwí ch'wí* lying; ¹⁶*kwí e'* strange, incredible; com., ¹⁷*kwí kwai'* (coll. *kwí ch'wí*), wily, tortuous, dishonest; ¹⁸*kwí kié' tó tung*, has many knavish tricks.

幾 Read *ki*; coll. *kwí*: much or many of, a few; an interrogative of quantity, how? how many? ¹⁹*kwí chiáh*, a few, how many, as persons or things; *kwí a chiéng*, a few cash; *kwí chiék*, or *kwí chiék, li*, a few tenths, as paid in compounding with creditors; ²⁰*kwí teng ch'ung*, what o'clock is it? *kwí niéng seng*, several years ago; *kwí sek, chiáh*, a few tens; *kwí júi*, several times; *kwí ch'oi'* how many mouths? how many in the family? *kwí sié' mó m'ek*, "for several ages without eyes"—as said of one who lacks judgment.

(294) Kwí.

果 Read *kwo*; coll. *kwí*, as in *kwí chi*, fruits; *kwí chi t'ang*, a fruit-stall; *kwí chi kwong*,

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 傘 | 關 | ⁴ 長 | 八 | 鬼 | 宄 | 道 | 膏 | 簋 | 異 | 計 | 隻 |
| ² 鬼 | ³ 鴉 | 班 | 鬼 | ⁷ 傀 | ⁹ 不 | ¹¹ 日 | 繼 | ¹⁴ 詭 | ¹⁶ 詭 | 多 | ¹⁹ 幾 |
| ⁵ 鬼 | 片 | 鬼 | ⁶ 鬼 | 儡 | 軌 | 晷 | 晷 | 詐 | 怪 | 端 | 點 |
| 門 | 鬼 | ⁵ 矮 | 拿 | ⁶ 姦 | ¹⁰ 軌 | ¹² 焚 | ¹³ 簋 | ¹⁵ 詭 | ¹⁷ 詭 | ¹⁸ 幾 | 鐘 |

parcels of dried fruits--for offering to idols.

粿 To cleanse rice; provisions of rice; in the coll., steamed rice-cakes; rice-cakes boiled in oil or fat:

COLL., ¹'*kwi song*, a rice-cake steamer; ²'*kwi nǎü*' greasy rice-cakes; ³'*song kwi*, steamed cake of rice and red sugar; ⁴'*kau t'ang kwi*, rice-cake made in layers; ⁵'*hwang sü kwi*, steamed cakes of potato-flour.

改 Read *'kai*; coll. *'kwi*: to change, to alter the form of; to correct, to amend, as essays: ¹'*kwi k'ó*' altered; ²'*kwi che*' to mend characters (wrongly written); ³'*kwi chiäng*' to alter to the correct form; ⁴'*kwi hwong*, to change a medical prescription; ⁵'*kwi si*, to revise a poem

⁶'*Kwi*. A coll. word, as in *'kwi chaëny*' to make three-cornered rice dumplings by wrapping in leaves.

(295) Kwo.

鍋 A deep boiler for frying; sort of caldron for trying fat; a saucepan, a skillet; the rim or tire of a wheel: COM., ¹⁰'*hai kwo*,

Kuo. earthen pots or basins—the same as *p'wak*; ¹¹'*ngüng kwo*, a smelting pot, a crucible; COLL., *'kwo pa*, crust adhering to a pan, as in boiling rice.

過 To pass by; in the coll., too much, excessive; usually read *'kwo*', q. v.: COLL., ¹²'*chü k'ak*, *'kwo*, boiled too

much; ¹³'*kwo siong*, injured by excess, as of exertion or abstinence; ¹⁴'*kwo só*' too dry; exceedingly parched, as the system.

菓 The 2d is commonly used for fruits; edible fruits, fruits containing seeds or kernels; to overcome, to surpass; results;

Kuo. to conclude; to see the end of; courageous, hardy; really, truly, indeed; perfection or nibhan of the Budhists: in the coll. read *'kwi*, q. v.: ¹⁵'*iny kwo*, cause and effect; the Buddhist nibhan; COM., ¹⁶'*paik kwo*, all kinds of fruits; ¹⁷'*king kwo taing*' a dried-fruit store; ¹⁸'*kiék kwo*, the setting of fruit; *met.*, result or end of life, to die; ¹⁹'*kwo p'ing*, varieties of fruit (set before idols); ²⁰'*kwo yong*, or *ü kwo*, certainly, truly; COLL., *'kwo chong*' truly excellent! *'kwo sa*, deftly (done) indeed! ²¹'*chiäng kwo*, perfection, as in becoming a Budh or an immortal; *'kwo ang*' fruit-stuffing (in cakes).

螺 The solitary wasp or sphex, called ²²'*kwo lió*; which brings the grubs of mulberry-caterpillars into its nests; these become young wasps, as the Chinese suppose. Read *'lio*: a kind of snail.

過 To overpass, to exceed, to go beyond, to pass along; to pass, to spend, as time; beyond, further; to transgress, to violate propriety; an error, trespass, transgression; an imprudence, a sin of ignorance; denotes past time, the pluperfect; a sign of comparison, too, the more, rather,

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 粿 | 8 九 | 6 薯 | 8 改 | 10 硇 | 12 糞 | 傷 | 果 | 果 | 19 果 | 21 正 |
| 2 餛 | 重 | 粿 | 字 | 方 | 鍋 | 14 過 | 16 八 | 店 | 品 | 果 |
| 3 糖 | 粿 | 6 改 | 7 改 | 9 改 | 11 銀 | 15 過 | 17 京 | 18 結 | 20 果 | 22 螺 |
| 4 粿 | 番 | 去 | 正 | 詩 | 鍋 | 15 因 | | 果 | 然 | 贏 |

much, great; in the coll., to do over, to repeat a process; a change or crisis in disease: also read *kwo*, q. v.: 'tai' *kwo* and 'sieu *kwo*' the 28th and 62d diagrams; com., 'kwo' *sié* to die, deceased; 'nung *kwo*' hard to pass by or over; 'vai' *kwo* too much, supererogatory; 'king *kwo*' to pass by; 'kwo' *ngü*, past noon; 'kwo' *k'e* lost its essence or strength, as medicine; 'kwo' *tong*, to pass judicial investigation; 'kwo' *hong* or *kwo' ai*, excessive, superfluous; 'kwo' *sek*, or *kwo' ngoo* a fault, transgression; coll., 'kwo' *sing*, already past, done; 'kwo' *tiäng*, to cook or heat over in a pan; 't'ó *kwo' mwoing*, to take (a wife) to one's self; 'ko' *kwo*' a comparative, the more, rather; 'sioh, *kwo' k'a*, when done, as soon as past; 'kwo' *yoh*, to remove the taste of medicine (by eating sweet things); 'kwo' *ch'eng'* to weigh again, as buyers do; *kwo' cheng'* a turn in a disease; 'k'ak, *kwo'* too much, excessive; *kwo' t'oh*, to get rid of, as a slave-girl by selling her; *p'iéng' kwo' peng* (or *ch'iu*), succeeded in cheating him; *kwo' chio*, change of ownership; *kwo' oi'* to go out or abroad; *kwo' kie'* an adopted (boy); *kwo' t'io'* to pass by; *kwo' pwo*, to pass a night; *kwo' k'ie'u* "pass the aperture"—to manage a matter, as by getting security, etc.; *mó tek*, *kwo'* impassable; unable to continue (through the day), as one near death; *má' kwo' tek*, *e'* the feelings can't allow or bear it; *paug paug kwo'* even tenor of one's way, as neither very good nor

bad; *kwo' tek*, 'hai *chei' se' siéng*, the sea once crossed, then it's fairy (land); *met.*, if one only succeeds (even with poor abilities) it's all well!

句
Chü.

Read *küü'* in the dictionaries: a stop in reading, a comma; a period, a sentence; a phrase, an expression, a term, a word; a line in a stanza; a classifier of phrases: *chiéng kwo'* the phrases of a section; 'kwo' *tau'* sentences; com., 'kwo' *hrak*, style or set order of clauses; 'kwo' *kwo' t'üäng*, *k'wáng*, the phrases all get circles—i. e., perfect marks; *met.*, your remarks are all perfectly correct; coll., *i t'ek, mó kwo' hrak*, he reads incorrectly; *uy' siäng kwo'* poorly composed, ungrammatical.

(296)

Kwoh.

擴
K'uang.
K'uo.

To expand, to stretch a thing till it becomes large; *met.*, to enlarge the mind.

郭
Kuo.

The suburbs of a city, a space about the gates inclosed by a wall to form a stronger defence; a surname.

廓
K'uo.

To widen, to open out; to enlarge; great; wide, spacious, extended; to pare: *k'ai kwoh*, to enlarge.

槨
Kuo.

A box inclosing a coffin, an outer coffin; to measure: *sik, kwoh*, a sarcophagus; com., *kwang kwoh*, the inner and outer coffins.

1大	3過	5太	7過	9過	11過	13過	門	過	15過	20句	22句
過	世	過	午	堂	失	鼎	15故	15過	15過	20句	22句
2小	4難	6經	8過	10過	12過	14討	過	17過	19恰	21句	中
過	過	過	氣	分	身	過	16一	藥	過	法	園

鞞
鞞
K'uo.

A skin with the hair taken off, dressed or curried hides; red skins used in covering traveling carriages.

局
Chü.

A square on a chess-board, a game of chess; *met.*, order, rank; contracted, coiled, bent, as the body; curling, as hair; mean, narrow, low-lived; look, aspect, bearing; an important establishment, a place that must be well-guarded, as a mint, a manufactory, an arsenal; also applied to large drug-stores; commonly used in the sense of to delude, to bait, to cozen; in the coll., complete, like the squares of a chess-board: ¹*kwoh, ch'ëik*, cramped, confined; ²*ek, kwoh, ki*, a game of chess; *com.*, ³*kwoh, sié* 'the position of a game; the peculiar arrangement (of an essay); ⁴*kung, chong kwoh*, an arsenal; ⁵*chiêng kwoh*, or ⁶*pò hok, kwoh*, a mint; ⁷*yoh, kwoh*, a drug-shop; ⁸*eng, chü kwoh*, a printing establishment; ⁹*cheng, ngié, chü kwoh*, an office for the revision of classic works; ¹⁰*song, miêng kwoh*, a kind of normal school to foster the silk and cotton manufactures; ¹¹*kwoh, lióng* ¹²*piêng, ch'iénng*, of small capacity, mean-spirited; ¹³*kwoh, piéng* to gull one; *coll.*, ¹⁴*o, kwoh*, to have a nice place (and chance) for recreation, as at a friend's house; ¹⁵*kah, kwoh*, one's appearance, bearing; *kwoh, chó* (or *tióng*) ¹⁶*tá, lau*, have set a trap (for him); ¹⁷*tai, kié, mwoi, siäng kwoh*, the matter not yet completed.

跼
Chü.

Bent, crooked, contracted; to bow the head, to stoop down, to humble one's self: ¹⁸*kwong kwoh*, bent, cramped.

(297)

儇
Hui.
Kuei.

Kwoi.
One who acts as a factor or broker to settle or enhance the price of goods: ¹⁹*nga kwoi* or ²⁰*ch'e'kwoi* a go-between in trade.

檜
Hui.
Kuei.

A durable kind of wood, a sort of juniper or cedar, the timber of which is suitable for coffins and ships; ornamented coffins; a kind of catapult; an ancient principality in Honan: *com.*, ²¹*kwoi, hong*, the fragrance of juniper (burnt to idols).

劊
Kuei.

To cut off, to amputate, to decapitate; to break asunder; to cut in two: *com.*, ²²*kwoi, chü, ch'iu*, an executioner; *coll.*, ²³*kwoi, chü, ch'iu, t'ai*, "an executioner beheaded as substitute"; *met.*, to suffer, as a surety for the principal.

膾
餽
餽
Kuei.

Hashed meat or fish; to cut small: *kwoi, chü*, hashed and roasted; ²⁴*kwoi, chang*, the same as ²⁵*ngüng, ngü*, the silver fish, or white bait.

鱖
Kuei.

A sort of ray or skate, whose flesh is like pork; a spotted fish like a bream: *com.*, ²⁶*kwoi, ngü, sióng*, dried bream.

噲
Kuei.

To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; the throat stopped; clamor of voices; name of a king: ²⁷*kwoi, kwoi*, cheerful.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 局 | 棋 | 裝 | 6 寶 | 局 | 9 正 | 10 桑 | 量 | 騙 | 局 | 儇 | 香 |
| 2 促 | 8 局 | 局 | 福 | 8 印 | 誼 | 棉 | 褊 | 13 務 | 15 蹠 | 17 市 | 19 劊 |
| 3 一 | 勢 | 5 錢 | 局 | 書 | 書 | 局 | 淺 | 局 | 踴 | 儇 | 子 |
| 4 局 | 4 軍 | 局 | 藥 | 局 | 局 | 11 局 | 12 局 | 14 格 | 16 牙 | 18 膾 | 手 |

澹¹ A branch of the river Fan, in Shansi; a rill in a field, or pool for irrigating land; two streams joining: ¹*keu kwóí* ditches and pools.
Hui.
Kuei.

瘡² A severe illness; very sick, debilitated, wasted. Read *wí*: to halloo, a clamor of voices.

獯³ Crafty, cunning, mischief-making: ²*kieu kwóí* crafty, fraudulent.
Kuei.

禮⁴ The place where a girdle or a collar is fastened; a neck-string; a sash.
Hui.

蒼⁵ Read *wóí*; coll. *kwóí*, as in ³*kwóí* ⁴*ch'au*, a kind of grass, used for mats, also for strings to tie up goods in the shops; ⁴*lu kwóí* aloes.

蹶⁶ To move about; quick, spry, active, diligent; to play with the feet: also read *k'wok*, q. v.: ⁵*lióng sèu kwóí kwóí* a good scholar is very diligent.
Kuei.

髻⁷ Read *kié* in the dictionaries: the coiffure of Chinese women: com., ⁶*sè kwóí* to dress the hair; ⁷*kwóí k'ing* (coll. *kwóí sóh*), coiffure-cord; ⁸*kwóí sui*, a coiffure-band or frontlet (of silver); ⁹*kwang íng kwóí* the Kwanyin knot; ¹⁰*ngwong pó kwóí* the ingot-shaped knot; ¹¹*kwóí sing kwang*, ornamental center-piece of a coiffure; coll., ¹²*k'í k'í kwóí* tufts of hair on a girl's head; ¹³*p'ok p'ok kwóí* a kind of de-

pressed knot; ¹⁴*ch'eng loi kwóí* the spiral coiffure.

Kwóí. A coll. word: to lean, to rest, as the hand or foot, on something: *kwóí*, ¹⁵*p'iang*, to lean the back (against a support); ¹⁶*k'a kwóí* ¹⁷*íé lá*, to rest the feet on a chair.

(298) Kwok.

國¹⁸ A state, country, kingdom, empire; a nation, a people; a region; national, governmental: ¹⁹*k'ai kwok*, to found a state; com., ²⁰*kwok k'ung*, a sovereign; ²¹*kwok mu*, the empress; ²²*kwok ka*, the state; ²³*ch'ing kwok*, the Manchu empire, China; ²⁴*pwong kwok*, native country; *kwok sú*, the emperor's adviser; ²⁵*kwok t'ieu*, a dynasty; *kwok keú* brothers of the empress; *kwok t'ong*, the national treasury; *kwok soi*, a waning empire; *kwok song*, mourning for an emperor; *chiéng kwok*, the contending states, about B. C. 400-260; *kwok ka k'e so* an empire's destiny.

搨²⁶ To strike with the hand, to box, to slap: *kwok miéng* to slap the face.
Kuo.

蝸²⁷ A kind of small green frog, called *leu kwok*, having long thighs; coll., *kwok taéng* (also spoken *kauk taéng*), a large brown or black toad which lives among rocks; it is cooked and eaten for its cooling properties.
Kuo.

幘²⁸ A hempen cap or kerchief worn by women when mourning; a female
Kuo.

- 1 溝澹 2 校獯 3 蒼草 4 蘆蒼 5 良士 6 梳髻 7 髻巾 8 髻圍 9 觀音 10 元寶髻 11 髻心冠 12 歌 13 覆覆 14 田螺髻 15 開國 16 國君 17 國母 18 國家 19 本國 20 國朝

head-dress: ¹*si* *siu k'ung kwok*, leaves (the act) as a legacy to make the kerchiefs (i. e. women) blush!

膺
Kuo.

The hollow under the knee, the poplitic space: ²*kwok*, *k'ok*, bow-legged.

蕨
Chueh.

Read *k'wok*,; coll. *kwok*,; an edible fern: ³*kwok*, *h'ung*, farina made from the fern-root; the flour is used in the *'kwí* cakes, pork-balls, etc.

笏
Hu.

Read *hwok*,; used in shop-bills for the coll. *kwok*,; a block or piece of ink: ⁴*m'ek*, *sioh*, *kwok*, one block of ink.

Kwok,. A coll. word: large, coarse, as thread and things in strips—the opposite of *'mieu* (fine): *k'ak*, *kwok*, too coarse; *kwok*, *tau*, tall and large (for his age).

Kwok,. A coll. word: a block, a piece of timber (sawed off); a section, a bit, a piece, as of thread or cord.

(299) Kwong.

光
Kuang.

Light, splendor, luster; illustrious, brilliant, bright; honor, eclat, glory; *met.*, one's presence; naked, smooth, bare, bald; only, barely; to illuminate; to adorn; to reflect credit on: com., ⁶*kwong ang* light and dark; ⁶*sing kwong*, effulgence of a god; ⁷*kwong so*, plain, without ornament; ⁸*ch'au kwong*, you make light (by your presence), as said to a guest; ⁹*kwong king*, the prospect, circumstances; ¹⁰*kwong 'ch'ai*, or ¹¹*kwong*

siong, splendid, gay; ¹²*kwong kwong 'üng' 'üng'* bright and glossy; COLL., *kwong t'ang t'ang*, very bright, as the moon; *met.*, as plain as it can be! ¹³*kwong kok*, slippery; ¹⁴*kwong pi'ang*, wheaten biscuits; ¹⁵*t'üeng kwong 'cha*, early dawn; *kwong pah, pah*, clearly, obviously; *kwong chi'eng*, smooth-looking, as good clothes; *kwong tang*, smooth, not rough; *kwong kwong sing*, the bare body—i. e., without dowry, portionless; ¹⁶*ch'ek, t'au cheng kwong*, the thieves have made a clean sweep! *lang' t'au kwong*, from light to light, through the night, as a play.

洸
Kuang.

Water sparkling in the sun; a river in Shansi; wide: *kwong kwong*, martial, threatening.

桡
Kuang.

A kind of palm like the areca, called ¹⁷*kwong jong*, of which sedan-thills are made; a cut-water.

胱
Kuang.

The bladder, called ¹⁸*pong kwong*, the latter word referring to its breadth.

關
Kuan.

Read *kwang*; coll. *kwong*: to inclose, to shut up, to include, to confine; to shut, as a door: ¹⁹*kwong 'moh*, to inclose, to secure, as a yard; *kwong tau* to keep (a scholar) from his dinner; ²⁰*kwong kang*, to imprison; *kwong 'so 'mwong ho* to shut and lock the doors; *kwong tü*, to shut up pigs; *kwong 'mwong*, to shut a door.

¹貽 ²膺 ⁴墨 ^暗 ^素 ^景 ^祥 ^潤 ^餅 ¹⁶賊 ¹⁷桡 ¹⁹關
^羞 ^膺 ^一 ⁶神 ⁸作 ¹⁰光 ¹²光 ¹³光 ¹⁵天 ^偷 ¹⁷榔 ^縛
^巾 ³蕨 ^笏 ^光 ^光 ^彩 ^光 ^滑 ^光 ^盡 ¹⁸膀 ²⁰關
^幘 ^粉 ⁵光 ⁷光 ⁹光 ¹¹光 ^潤 ¹⁴光 ^早 ^光 ^胱 ^監

捲 To roll up in a scroll; spiral, crisped, curled, rolled up; to whirl about, to seize, to carry off; a classifier of things rolled up:

Chüan. the 2d also read *kwong*, q. v.: 'sik, *kwong*, to seize

(the country or region); com., ¹*kwong chong*, a pawn-shop depositary; ²*kwong kwong*, a depositary for the dead, a vault; ³*kwong chü*, ornamental scrolls; ⁴*kwong loi hung*, a whirlwind; ⁵*kwong löng kung*, arches in walls; COLL., ⁶*kwong lei* shavings; ⁷*kwong chiéng*, rolls of glutinous rice (in thin crusts of bean-curd); ⁸*kwong täng chöh*, mold-candles.

廣 Broad, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; to enlarge, to make broader or wider; to extend; to increase; to diffuse; a

body of 15 chariots: used in the coll. for *kwong*, q. v.: ⁹*kwong yong*, to publish widely; com., ¹⁰*kwong täng*, Canton; ¹¹*kwong sä*, the Kwangsi province; ¹²*kwong k'aiu* Canton buttons; ¹³*kwong tai* extensive, profound, as in learning or virtues; ¹⁴*kwong kwak*, wide, spacious; *kwong kau*, wide circle of friends; COLL., ¹⁵*kwong täng kiäng*, the Cantonese.

鑛 The ore of iron, lead, and other metals; minerals; the lode of metals, gems in the matrix: ¹⁶*i ék*, *kwong*, iron ore ¹⁷*king* Kuang. *kwong*, gold ore.

管 Read *kwang*; coll. *kwong*, as in *chwi kwong*, a water-dipper; ¹⁸*mi kwong*, a rice-measure—

¹⁹ or ²⁰ of a *ching*; *hwi kwong*, a bamboo tube for blowing the fire; *chai amü kwong*, an extinguisher for paper-lighters; *jiöng siäng kwong*, an incense-stick holder.

Kwong. A coll. word, as in *kwong kwa*, a large kind of squash—the same as *täng kwa*; *kwong kwa yong*, pulp of the squash.

卷 A roll, a manuscript, a scroll, a book; a section, a division, a part of a book; ruled paper for essays; a classifier of books, Mss., Chüan. &c.: also read *kwong*, q. v.: com., ¹⁹*kwong* 'chai, essay-paper; ²⁰*chü kwong* books; *kwong ne* Vol. II; ²¹*mék kwong* or *chüo kwong* the essays of Kün-jin graduates; *lok kwong* rejected essays; COLL., *kwong kah*, ruled paper; *kwong tah*, a paper-weight; *i chü kwong* 'hó, he is well-read.

綰 Also read *kwong*: to bind; bound, as with silken cords: *kiéng kwong* a friendly attachment, united, inseparable.

眷 To love, to care for, to regard affectionately; those whom one loves; relatives, family, kindred; related to; gracious: *kwong ko* to care for tenderly; *ing kwong tá* your relative by marriage

—said to the paternal uncles of a married son or daughter; com., ²²*ka kwong* or *kwong sük*, a family, one's household; *kwong liöng* to love tenderly; *ch'ing kwong* relatives;

1 席	5 卷	5 卷	8 龍	8 廣	楊	西	大	東	17 金	19 卷	21 墨
卷	壙	螺	宮	筒	10 廣	12 廣	14 廣	仔	鑛	紙	卷
2 卷	4 卷	風	7 卷	燭	東	卸	闊	鐵	15 米	20 書	22 家
駐	書	6 卷	館	9 廣	廣	13 廣	15 廣	鑛	管	卷	眷

kwong' *mi*, rice for family use—
an allowance to soldiers. The 3d.
also read *kwong*, as in *kwong*
kwong, to weep, to shed tears.

券 A bond, deed, contract
or agreement; each of the
Ch'üan parties formerly retained
one half; a book, a section
and; proof, evidence in
deeds and contracts: *kwong*' *yok*, a
bond; com., *k'ie*' *kwong*' deeds,
agreements.

弄 To bore a cow's nose; a
nose-ring; or fastening:
COLL., *kwong*' *p'e*' to ring
an ox's nose.

權 The weight of the steel-
yard; a weight; to weigh;
Ch'üan to balance, to equalize; to
plan, to devise; power, au-
thority, influence; influen-
tial; circumstances; position;
meanwhile, for a time, tempora-
ry; contracted: ¹*kwong*' *ngi*,
temporarily constrained; ²*kwong*
ü, in the beginning; ³*kwong*
meu, to plan at the instant, sa-
gacious; com., ⁴*kwong*' *sié*' or
⁵*kwong*' *lik*, influence, power;
⁶*ch'ó*' *kwong*, to wield power;
⁷*ping*' *kwong*, military authority;
⁸*ch'ung*' *kwong*, according to the
exigency or circumstances; COLL.,
⁹*kwong*' *pang*' power, authori-
ty.

顴 The cheek-bones: com.,
Ch'üan ¹⁰*kwong*' *kauk*, *twai*' high
cheek-bones; COLL., *kwong*
kauk, *k'ie*' *miang*' *ngaing*'
the projecting cheek-bones
(of a wife indicate) a rigid lot
(injurious to her husband).

鬢 A fine head of hair, cur-
ly hair: ¹¹*ki*' *ing*' *mi*' *ch'ie*'
Ch'üan *kwong*, the man is hand-
some and has fine hair.

惓 Careful, earnest, dili-
gent; to stop, to desist:
Ch'üan ¹²*kwong*' *kwong*, earnest,
intent on.

踈 The limbs contracted;
bent, doubled up: ¹³*kwong*
Ch'üan *kwoh*, stooping, crouching,
as from cold.

拳 The hand doubled up,
the fist; boxing, fisticuffs;
Ch'üan strong, vigorous, athletic;
to hold in the hand, to
grasp; in the coll. read
kung, q. v.: ¹⁴*kwong*' *kwong*, to
grasp, attached to; attentive, re-
spectful.

狂 Mad, crazed; raging,
raving, wild, incoherent;
Ch'üan hasty; unable to judge
about matters, stolid;
cruel, irascible; eccentric,
enthusiastic, precipitate, rash, im-
prudent—often applied sneering-
ly to the acts of others; deranged,
insane, delirious: com., ¹⁵*tieng*
kwong, mad, crazy; ¹⁶*kwong*
hung, a violent wind; ¹⁷*hwak*,
kwong, raving, delirious; ¹⁸*kwong*
só' frivolous, light-minded;
¹⁹*kwong*' *pó*' fierce and oppres-
sive; COLL., ²⁰*kwong*' *ming*, to
talk wildly in sleep; ²¹*kwong*
kwong' *yék*, burning with anger,
ireful.

狂 A coll. word: large,
whole, unbroken, of a
large denomination: *kwong*' *p'ieu*'
kwong large bank-bills; *kwong*' *so*' a
large, or wholesale, account;
kwong' *lak*, whole grains, as rice

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 權 | ⁸ 權 | ⁵ 權 | ⁷ 兵 | ⁹ 權 | 大 | 且 | ¹³ 踈 | ¹⁶ 顛 | ¹⁷ 發 | ¹⁹ 狂 | ²¹ 狂 |
| 宜 | 謀 | 力 | 權 | 柄 | 其 | 鬢 | 踈 | 狂 | 狂 | 暴 | 狂 |
| ² 權 | ⁴ 權 | ⁶ 操 | ⁸ 從 | ¹⁰ 顴 | 人 | 惓 | ¹⁴ 拳 | ¹⁶ 狂 | ¹³ 狂 | ²⁰ 狂 | 熱 |
| 輿 | 勢 | 權 | 權 | 骨 | 美 | 惓 | 拳 | 風 | 躁 | 眠 | ○ |

without broken kernels; *kwong ho'* (or *'chio*), the large (wealthy) houses—*scil.*, which subscribe liberally.

kwong. A coll. prefix, as in *kwong kwong*, bamboo tubes or cups; bits of bamboo, as for children's plays.

倦² Tired, fatigued, wearied; to desist from labor: *k'auŋ kwong'* wearied, jaded; *pok, ti yéng, kwong'* indefatigable; COM., *'p'i kwong'* fagged out.

誑² Read *kwong'* in the dictionaries: wild, incoherent talk; to deceive, to mislead, to lie to: *kwong' ngiong*, lying words; *'k'i kwong'* to deceive.

逛² Read *'kwong* and *kwong'* in the dictionaries: to wander about, to ramble, to go to and fro; to go abroad, to run away.

(300) K'a.

肢 Read *ngau*; commonly used for the coll. *k'a*, the foot: *'k'a 'toi*, the thigh; *'k'a pok, 'tau*, the knee, the patella; *'k'a s'eng*, or *'k'a kwang*, the shin, the crural bone (tibia and fibula); *'k'a ngu m'ek*, the ancles; *k'a tang*, or *k'a aw tang*, the heel; *'k'a peng*, or *'k'a 'chiong 'ta*, or *k'a ch'oh, 'ta*, the sole of the foot; *'k'a yeu*, the hollow, as of the bound feet of females; *'k'a 'chai*, the toes; *k'a 'chai kek*, spaces between the toes; *'k'a kak*, toe-nails; *'p'iang k'a*, lame, halt; *lang, k'a liéng* (or

tiéng), a festering shiu (bruise); *'k'a pang'* a leg (of pork); *'k'a pang' a'* the space between the legs; *k'a s'ie'* manner of stepping, the tread; *'k'a tak*, or *k'a ch'iek*, to tread, to trample; *'k'a pwo'* a step, pace; *'k'a k'ó'* fetters; *k'a 'kiéng*, a footboy, lackey; *'taung' 'ch'iéng k'a*, barefoot; *k'a chai' mwoi' 'mwaung*, "the feet's debt not fully (paid)"—said ruefully by one going about.

K'a. A coll. word, as in *k'a ch'ioh*, the magpie; *k'a ch'ioh, wo*, a magpie's nest.

K'a. A coll. word, as in *'k'a tak*, (*lak*), to mend, to repair; to adjust, to clean up, as lamps; *'k'a tak, 'ie*, to mend chairs.

敲 Read *k'ieu*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *k'a'*: to beat, to pound, to knock: *Ch'iao. 'k'a' 'si*, to strike dead; *'k'a' mwoong*, to knock at a door; *k'a' 'tié*, to drive in, as nails; *k'a' ch'ioh*, a sort of ferule, used by play-actors and street-readers.

(301) K'á.

溪谿 A mountain stream; a pellucid pool among the hills; the source of a stream or river; a valley with a rivulet flowing through it: COM., *'k'á 'ó*, streams and rivers; *'k'á 'ch'oi*, freshet-waters; *k'á sung*, the up-river boats; *Ju k'á*, a district in the Yenping prefecture; COLL., *k'á nak*, a bamboo tracking-rope.

¹疲 ³肢 ⁸頭 ⁸關 ⁸肢 ^底 ^指 ^肢 ^柄 ¹⁷肢 ¹⁹敲 ²¹溪
²倦 ^腿 ⁵肢 ⁷肢 ^板 ¹⁰肢 ¹²肢 ¹⁴肢 ^下 ^步 ^死 ^河
²欺 ⁴肢 ^筒 ^牛 ⁹肢 ^腰 ^甲 ^柄 ¹⁶肢 ¹⁶肢 ²⁰敲 ²²溪
^誑 ^屈 ⁶肢 ^目 ^掌 ¹¹肢 ¹³跛 ¹⁵肢 ^踏 ^靠 ^門 ^水

襟 Read *k'ing*; used for coll. *k'á*: the skirts of a garment, called ¹*i siong k'á*; ²*k'á piéng*, edges or openings of a skirt—where it is faced or lined; ³*meng' seng k'á*, front skirts.

咀 Read *'chu*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *k'á*: to bite, to gnaw; *met.*, to take, to appropriate: ⁴*k'á k'auk*, to gnaw bones; ⁵*k'á cheng kak*, to bite the nails; ⁶*k'áuk, i chiéng' k'á k'ó'* he has appropriated (the article); ⁷*k'á wang kiéng*, "bite the bowl's edge"—merely get one's living, as an employé says.

快 Read *k'wai*; coll. *k'á*: quickly, speedily; to hurry, to make haste: ⁸*k'á' lí*, to come quickly; *k'á' ch'woi'* soon, very expeditiously; ⁹*k'á' k'á'* make haste! ¹⁰*k'á' kang*, speedily; to pursue rapidly; ¹¹*k'á' wak*, in easy, comfortable circumstances; ¹²*k'á' wak, siáh*, fine, good eating!

K'á'. A coll. word, as in *k'á' á'* (or *k'á' á'*) why? wherefore? *k'á' á', chiéng wang' ch'ó'* why do you so!

K'á'. A coll. word, used in the sense of *t'á'* for, in behalf of; of, from; about, concerning: *k'á' 'ngwai ch'ó'* do it for me; *k'á' i má lí*, buy it of him; *k'á' 'nú siong*, think for or about you or your (matter).

(302) *K'aë.* *K'aë'*. A country brogue for *lué'* to claw, to scratch, as a hen in the dirt.

(303) *K'aëk.* Read *k'auk*; coll. *k'aëk*: the skin, shell, or covering of fruits or eggs: the shell or scale of mollusks; the exuvia of snakes or chrysalides; bark, crust, or what covers: ¹³*k'aëk, sioh*, shell-fish; ¹⁴*k'aëk, hwi*, shell-lime; ¹⁵*p'ú k'aëk*, skins, shells; ¹⁶*hwa meng' k'aëk*, a mask; *t'aung' k'aëk*, to shed the skin, as a snake.

K'aëk. A coll. word, as in *k'aëk, ch'èk*, to irritate, to provoke; *k'aëk, lèk, ch'èk*, to cough, coughing, as from a stoppage in the throat.

(304) *K'aëng.*

空 Read *k'ung*; used for the coll. *k'aëng*: a void, an interstice, a blank space; a hole, an opening: *k'aëng' laëng'* an interval; ¹⁷*k'aëng' sioh, hong*, one line left blank; ¹⁸*k'aëng' sioh, nik*, one day blank—fail to do or come one day.

K'aëng'. A coll. word; to claw; to scratch hard, as a place that itches; *met.*, to embezzle, to appropriate largely to private use: *chiéng tu k'áuk, i k'aëng' tu tóit' lí k'ó'* all the cash raked by him into his own pocket.

咳 Read *k'ai*; used for the coll. *k'aëng'*, as in *k'aëng' sau'* to cough, to hack; *k'aëng' k'aëng' sau'* (or *kiéu'*), sound of constant hacking; *k'aëng' ch'ok, haik*, to cough blood.

- ¹衣裳 ²襟 ³襟 ⁴邊 ⁵面 ⁶前 ⁷前 ⁸骨 ⁹指 ¹⁰骨 ¹¹指 ¹²骨 ¹³甲 ¹⁴去 ¹⁵去 ¹⁶去 ¹⁷快 ¹⁸快 ¹⁹快 ²⁰快 ²¹快 ²²快 ²³快 ²⁴快 ²⁵快 ²⁶快 ²⁷快 ²⁸快 ²⁹快 ³⁰快 ³¹快 ³²快 ³³快 ³⁴快 ³⁵快 ³⁶快 ³⁷快 ³⁸快 ³⁹快 ⁴⁰快 ⁴¹快 ⁴²快 ⁴³快 ⁴⁴快 ⁴⁵快 ⁴⁶快 ⁴⁷快 ⁴⁸快 ⁴⁹快 ⁵⁰快 ⁵¹快 ⁵²快 ⁵³快 ⁵⁴快 ⁵⁵快 ⁵⁶快 ⁵⁷快 ⁵⁸快 ⁵⁹快 ⁶⁰快 ⁶¹快 ⁶²快 ⁶³快 ⁶⁴快 ⁶⁵快 ⁶⁶快 ⁶⁷快 ⁶⁸快 ⁶⁹快 ⁷⁰快 ⁷¹快 ⁷²快 ⁷³快 ⁷⁴快 ⁷⁵快 ⁷⁶快 ⁷⁷快 ⁷⁸快 ⁷⁹快 ⁸⁰快 ⁸¹快 ⁸²快 ⁸³快 ⁸⁴快 ⁸⁵快 ⁸⁶快 ⁸⁷快 ⁸⁸快 ⁸⁹快 ⁹⁰快 ⁹¹快 ⁹²快 ⁹³快 ⁹⁴快 ⁹⁵快 ⁹⁶快 ⁹⁷快 ⁹⁸快 ⁹⁹快 ¹⁰⁰快 ¹⁰¹快 ¹⁰²快 ¹⁰³快 ¹⁰⁴快 ¹⁰⁵快 ¹⁰⁶快 ¹⁰⁷快 ¹⁰⁸快 ¹⁰⁹快 ¹¹⁰快 ¹¹¹快 ¹¹²快 ¹¹³快 ¹¹⁴快 ¹¹⁵快 ¹¹⁶快 ¹¹⁷快 ¹¹⁸快 ¹¹⁹快 ¹²⁰快 ¹²¹快 ¹²²快 ¹²³快 ¹²⁴快 ¹²⁵快 ¹²⁶快 ¹²⁷快 ¹²⁸快 ¹²⁹快 ¹³⁰快 ¹³¹快 ¹³²快 ¹³³快 ¹³⁴快 ¹³⁵快 ¹³⁶快 ¹³⁷快 ¹³⁸快 ¹³⁹快 ¹⁴⁰快 ¹⁴¹快 ¹⁴²快 ¹⁴³快 ¹⁴⁴快 ¹⁴⁵快 ¹⁴⁶快 ¹⁴⁷快 ¹⁴⁸快 ¹⁴⁹快 ¹⁵⁰快 ¹⁵¹快 ¹⁵²快 ¹⁵³快 ¹⁵⁴快 ¹⁵⁵快 ¹⁵⁶快 ¹⁵⁷快 ¹⁵⁸快 ¹⁵⁹快 ¹⁶⁰快 ¹⁶¹快 ¹⁶²快 ¹⁶³快 ¹⁶⁴快 ¹⁶⁵快 ¹⁶⁶快 ¹⁶⁷快 ¹⁶⁸快 ¹⁶⁹快 ¹⁷⁰快 ¹⁷¹快 ¹⁷²快 ¹⁷³快 ¹⁷⁴快 ¹⁷⁵快 ¹⁷⁶快 ¹⁷⁷快 ¹⁷⁸快 ¹⁷⁹快 ¹⁸⁰快 ¹⁸¹快 ¹⁸²快 ¹⁸³快 ¹⁸⁴快 ¹⁸⁵快 ¹⁸⁶快 ¹⁸⁷快 ¹⁸⁸快 ¹⁸⁹快 ¹⁹⁰快 ¹⁹¹快 ¹⁹²快 ¹⁹³快 ¹⁹⁴快 ¹⁹⁵快 ¹⁹⁶快 ¹⁹⁷快 ¹⁹⁸快 ¹⁹⁹快 ²⁰⁰快 ²⁰¹快 ²⁰²快 ²⁰³快 ²⁰⁴快 ²⁰⁵快 ²⁰⁶快 ²⁰⁷快 ²⁰⁸快 ²⁰⁹快 ²¹⁰快 ²¹¹快 ²¹²快 ²¹³快 ²¹⁴快 ²¹⁵快 ²¹⁶快 ²¹⁷快 ²¹⁸快 ²¹⁹快 ²²⁰快 ²²¹快 ²²²快 ²²³快 ²²⁴快 ²²⁵快 ²²⁶快 ²²⁷快 ²²⁸快 ²²⁹快 ²³⁰快 ²³¹快 ²³²快 ²³³快 ²³⁴快 ²³⁵快 ²³⁶快 ²³⁷快 ²³⁸快 ²³⁹快 ²⁴⁰快 ²⁴¹快 ²⁴²快 ²⁴³快 ²⁴⁴快 ²⁴⁵快 ²⁴⁶快 ²⁴⁷快 ²⁴⁸快 ²⁴⁹快 ²⁵⁰快 ²⁵¹快 ²⁵²快 ²⁵³快 ²⁵⁴快 ²⁵⁵快 ²⁵⁶快 ²⁵⁷快 ²⁵⁸快 ²⁵⁹快 ²⁶⁰快 ²⁶¹快 ²⁶²快 ²⁶³快 ²⁶⁴快 ²⁶⁵快 ²⁶⁶快 ²⁶⁷快 ²⁶⁸快 ²⁶⁹快 ²⁷⁰快 ²⁷¹快 ²⁷²快 ²⁷³快 ²⁷⁴快 ²⁷⁵快 ²⁷⁶快 ²⁷⁷快 ²⁷⁸快 ²⁷⁹快 ²⁸⁰快 ²⁸¹快 ²⁸²快 ²⁸³快 ²⁸⁴快 ²⁸⁵快 ²⁸⁶快 ²⁸⁷快 ²⁸⁸快 ²⁸⁹快 ²⁹⁰快 ²⁹¹快 ²⁹²快 ²⁹³快 ²⁹⁴快 ²⁹⁵快 ²⁹⁶快 ²⁹⁷快 ²⁹⁸快 ²⁹⁹快 ³⁰⁰快 ³⁰¹快 ³⁰²快 ³⁰³快 ³⁰⁴快 ³⁰⁵快 ³⁰⁶快 ³⁰⁷快 ³⁰⁸快 ³⁰⁹快 ³¹⁰快 ³¹¹快 ³¹²快 ³¹³快 ³¹⁴快 ³¹⁵快 ³¹⁶快 ³¹⁷快 ³¹⁸快 ³¹⁹快 ³²⁰快 ³²¹快 ³²²快 ³²³快 ³²⁴快 ³²⁵快 ³²⁶快 ³²⁷快 ³²⁸快 ³²⁹快 ³³⁰快 ³³¹快 ³³²快 ³³³快 ³³⁴快 ³³⁵快 ³³⁶快 ³³⁷快 ³³⁸快 ³³⁹快 ³⁴⁰快 ³⁴¹快 ³⁴²快 ³⁴³快 ³⁴⁴快 ³⁴⁵快 ³⁴⁶快 ³⁴⁷快 ³⁴⁸快 ³⁴⁹快 ³⁵⁰快 ³⁵¹快 ³⁵²快 ³⁵³快 ³⁵⁴快 ³⁵⁵快 ³⁵⁶快 ³⁵⁷快 ³⁵⁸快 ³⁵⁹快 ³⁶⁰快 ³⁶¹快 ³⁶²快 ³⁶³快 ³⁶⁴快 ³⁶⁵快 ³⁶⁶快 ³⁶⁷快 ³⁶⁸快 ³⁶⁹快 ³⁷⁰快 ³⁷¹快 ³⁷²快 ³⁷³快 ³⁷⁴快 ³⁷⁵快 ³⁷⁶快 ³⁷⁷快 ³⁷⁸快 ³⁷⁹快 ³⁸⁰快 ³⁸¹快 ³⁸²快 ³⁸³快 ³⁸⁴快 ³⁸⁵快 ³⁸⁶快 ³⁸⁷快 ³⁸⁸快 ³⁸⁹快 ³⁹⁰快 ³⁹¹快 ³⁹²快 ³⁹³快 ³⁹⁴快 ³⁹⁵快 ³⁹⁶快 ³⁹⁷快 ³⁹⁸快 ³⁹⁹快 ⁴⁰⁰快 ⁴⁰¹快 ⁴⁰²快 ⁴⁰³快 ⁴⁰⁴快 ⁴⁰⁵快 ⁴⁰⁶快 ⁴⁰⁷快 ⁴⁰⁸快 ⁴⁰⁹快 ⁴¹⁰快 ⁴¹¹快 ⁴¹²快 ⁴¹³快 ⁴¹⁴快 ⁴¹⁵快 ⁴¹⁶快 ⁴¹⁷快 ⁴¹⁸快 ⁴¹⁹快 ⁴²⁰快 ⁴²¹快 ⁴²²快 ⁴²³快 ⁴²⁴快 ⁴²⁵快 ⁴²⁶快 ⁴²⁷快 ⁴²⁸快 ⁴²⁹快 ⁴³⁰快 ⁴³¹快 ⁴³²快 ⁴³³快 ⁴³⁴快 ⁴³⁵快 ⁴³⁶快 ⁴³⁷快 ⁴³⁸快 ⁴³⁹快 ⁴⁴⁰快 ⁴⁴¹快 ⁴⁴²快 ⁴⁴³快 ⁴⁴⁴快 ⁴⁴⁵快 ⁴⁴⁶快 ⁴⁴⁷快 ⁴⁴⁸快 ⁴⁴⁹快 ⁴⁵⁰快 ⁴⁵¹快 ⁴⁵²快 ⁴⁵³快 ⁴⁵⁴快 ⁴⁵⁵快 ⁴⁵⁶快 ⁴⁵⁷快 ⁴⁵⁸快 ⁴⁵⁹快 ⁴⁶⁰快 ⁴⁶¹快 ⁴⁶²快 ⁴⁶³快 ⁴⁶⁴快 ⁴⁶⁵快 ⁴⁶⁶快 ⁴⁶⁷快 ⁴⁶⁸快 ⁴⁶⁹快 ⁴⁷⁰快 ⁴⁷¹快 ⁴⁷²快 ⁴⁷³快 ⁴⁷⁴快 ⁴⁷⁵快 ⁴⁷⁶快 ⁴⁷⁷快 ⁴⁷⁸快 ⁴⁷⁹快 ⁴⁸⁰快 ⁴⁸¹快 ⁴⁸²快 ⁴⁸³快 ⁴⁸⁴快 ⁴⁸⁵快 ⁴⁸⁶快 ⁴⁸⁷快 ⁴⁸⁸快 ⁴⁸⁹快 ⁴⁹⁰快 ⁴⁹¹快 ⁴⁹²快 ⁴⁹³快 ⁴⁹⁴快 ⁴⁹⁵快 ⁴⁹⁶快 ⁴⁹⁷快 ⁴⁹⁸快 ⁴⁹⁹快 ⁵⁰⁰快 ⁵⁰¹快 ⁵⁰²快 ⁵⁰³快 ⁵⁰⁴快 ⁵⁰⁵快 ⁵⁰⁶快 ⁵⁰⁷快 ⁵⁰⁸快 ⁵⁰⁹快 ⁵¹⁰快 ⁵¹¹快 ⁵¹²快 ⁵¹³快 ⁵¹⁴快 ⁵¹⁵快 ⁵¹⁶快 ⁵¹⁷快 ⁵¹⁸快 ⁵¹⁹快 ⁵²⁰快 ⁵²¹快 ⁵²²快 ⁵²³快 ⁵²⁴快 ⁵²⁵快 ⁵²⁶快 ⁵²⁷快 ⁵²⁸快 ⁵²⁹快 ⁵³⁰快 ⁵³¹快 ⁵³²快 ⁵³³快 ⁵³⁴快 ⁵³⁵快 ⁵³⁶快 ⁵³⁷快 ⁵³⁸快 ⁵³⁹快 ⁵⁴⁰快 ⁵⁴¹快 ⁵⁴²快 ⁵⁴³快 ⁵⁴⁴快 ⁵⁴⁵快 ⁵⁴⁶快 ⁵⁴⁷快 ⁵⁴⁸快 ⁵⁴⁹快 ⁵⁵⁰快 ⁵⁵¹快 ⁵⁵²快 ⁵⁵³快 ⁵⁵⁴快 ⁵⁵⁵快 ⁵⁵⁶快 ⁵⁵⁷快 ⁵⁵⁸快 ⁵⁵⁹快 ⁵⁶⁰快 ⁵⁶¹快 ⁵⁶²快 ⁵⁶³快 ⁵⁶⁴快 ⁵⁶⁵快 ⁵⁶⁶快 ⁵⁶⁷快 ⁵⁶⁸快 ⁵⁶⁹快 ⁵⁷⁰快 ⁵⁷¹快 ⁵⁷²快 ⁵⁷³快 ⁵⁷⁴快 ⁵⁷⁵快 ⁵⁷⁶快 ⁵⁷⁷快 ⁵⁷⁸快 ⁵⁷⁹快 ⁵⁸⁰快 ⁵⁸¹快 ⁵⁸²快 ⁵⁸³快 ⁵⁸⁴快 ⁵⁸⁵快 ⁵⁸⁶快 ⁵⁸⁷快 ⁵⁸⁸快 ⁵⁸⁹快 ⁵⁹⁰快 ⁵⁹¹快 ⁵⁹²快 ⁵⁹³快 ⁵⁹⁴快 ⁵⁹⁵快 ⁵⁹⁶快 ⁵⁹⁷快 ⁵⁹⁸快 ⁵⁹⁹快 ⁶⁰⁰快 ⁶⁰¹快 ⁶⁰²快 ⁶⁰³快 ⁶⁰⁴快 ⁶⁰⁵快 ⁶⁰⁶快 ⁶⁰⁷快 ⁶⁰⁸快 ⁶⁰⁹快 ⁶¹⁰快 ⁶¹¹快 ⁶¹²快 ⁶¹³快 ⁶¹⁴快 ⁶¹⁵快 ⁶¹⁶快 ⁶¹⁷快 ⁶¹⁸快 ⁶¹⁹快 ⁶²⁰快 ⁶²¹快 ⁶²²快 ⁶²³快 ⁶²⁴快 ⁶²⁵快 ⁶²⁶快 ⁶²⁷快 ⁶²⁸快 ⁶²⁹快 ⁶³⁰快 ⁶³¹快 ⁶³²快 ⁶³³快 ⁶³⁴快 ⁶³⁵快 ⁶³⁶快 ⁶³⁷快 ⁶³⁸快 ⁶³⁹快 ⁶⁴⁰快 ⁶⁴¹快 ⁶⁴²快 ⁶⁴³快 ⁶⁴⁴快 ⁶⁴⁵快 ⁶⁴⁶快 ⁶⁴⁷快 ⁶⁴⁸快 ⁶⁴⁹快 ⁶⁵⁰快 ⁶⁵¹快 ⁶⁵²快 ⁶⁵³快 ⁶⁵⁴快 ⁶⁵⁵快 ⁶⁵⁶快 ⁶⁵⁷快 ⁶⁵⁸快 ⁶⁵⁹快 ⁶⁶⁰快 ⁶⁶¹快 ⁶⁶²快 ⁶⁶³快 ⁶⁶⁴快 ⁶⁶⁵快 ⁶⁶⁶快 ⁶⁶⁷快 ⁶⁶⁸快 ⁶⁶⁹快 ⁶⁷⁰快 ⁶⁷¹快 ⁶⁷²快 ⁶⁷³快 ⁶⁷⁴快 ⁶⁷⁵快 ⁶⁷⁶快 ⁶⁷⁷快 ⁶⁷⁸快 ⁶⁷⁹快 ⁶⁸⁰快 ⁶⁸¹快 ⁶⁸²快 ⁶⁸³快 ⁶⁸⁴快 ⁶⁸⁵快 ⁶⁸⁶快 ⁶⁸⁷快 ⁶⁸⁸快 ⁶⁸⁹快 ⁶⁹⁰快 ⁶⁹¹快 ⁶⁹²快 ⁶⁹³快 ⁶⁹⁴快 ⁶⁹⁵快 ⁶⁹⁶快 ⁶⁹⁷快 ⁶⁹⁸快 ⁶⁹⁹快 ⁷⁰⁰快 ⁷⁰¹快 ⁷⁰²快 ⁷⁰³快 ⁷⁰⁴快 ⁷⁰⁵快 ⁷⁰⁶快 ⁷⁰⁷快 ⁷⁰⁸快 ⁷⁰⁹快 ⁷¹⁰快 ⁷¹¹快 ⁷¹²快 ⁷¹³快 ⁷¹⁴快 ⁷¹⁵快 ⁷¹⁶快 ⁷¹⁷快 ⁷¹⁸快 ⁷¹⁹快 ⁷²⁰快 ⁷²¹快 ⁷²²快 ⁷²³快 ⁷²⁴快 ⁷²⁵快 ⁷²⁶快 ⁷²⁷快 ⁷²⁸快 ⁷²⁹快 ⁷³⁰快 ⁷³¹快 ⁷³²快 ⁷³³快 ⁷³⁴快 ⁷³⁵快 ⁷³⁶快 ⁷³⁷快 ⁷³⁸快 ⁷³⁹快 ⁷⁴⁰快 ⁷⁴¹快 ⁷⁴²快 ⁷⁴³快 ⁷⁴⁴快 ⁷⁴⁵快 ⁷⁴⁶快 ⁷⁴⁷快 ⁷⁴⁸快 ⁷⁴⁹快 ⁷⁵⁰快 ⁷⁵¹快 ⁷⁵²快 ⁷⁵³快 ⁷⁵⁴快 ⁷⁵⁵快 ⁷⁵⁶快 ⁷⁵⁷快 ⁷⁵⁸快 ⁷⁵⁹快 ⁷⁶⁰快 ⁷⁶¹快 ⁷⁶²快 ⁷⁶³快 ⁷⁶⁴快 ⁷⁶⁵快 ⁷⁶⁶快 ⁷⁶⁷快 ⁷⁶⁸快 ⁷⁶⁹快 ⁷⁷⁰快 ⁷⁷¹快 ⁷⁷²快 ⁷⁷³快 ⁷⁷⁴快 ⁷⁷⁵快 ⁷⁷⁶快 ⁷⁷⁷快 ⁷⁷⁸快 ⁷⁷⁹快 ⁷⁸⁰快 ⁷⁸¹快 ⁷⁸²快 ⁷⁸³快 ⁷⁸⁴快 ⁷⁸⁵快 ⁷⁸⁶快 ⁷⁸⁷快 ⁷⁸⁸快 ⁷⁸⁹快 ⁷⁹⁰快 ⁷⁹¹快 ⁷⁹²快 ⁷⁹³快 ⁷⁹⁴快 ⁷⁹⁵快 ⁷⁹⁶快 ⁷⁹⁷快 ⁷⁹⁸快 ⁷⁹⁹快 ⁸⁰⁰快 ⁸⁰¹快 ⁸⁰²快 ⁸⁰³快 ⁸⁰⁴快 ⁸⁰⁵快 ⁸⁰⁶快 ⁸⁰⁷快 ⁸⁰⁸快 ⁸⁰⁹快 ⁸¹⁰快 ⁸¹¹快 ⁸¹²快 ⁸¹³快 ⁸¹⁴快 ⁸¹⁵快 ⁸¹⁶快 ⁸¹⁷快 ⁸¹⁸快 ⁸¹⁹快 ⁸²⁰快 ⁸²¹快 ⁸²²快 ⁸²³快 ⁸²⁴快 ⁸²⁵快 ⁸²⁶快 ⁸²⁷快 ⁸²⁸快 ⁸²⁹快 ⁸³⁰快 ⁸³¹快 ⁸³²快 ⁸³³快 ⁸³⁴快 ⁸³⁵快 ⁸³⁶快 ⁸³⁷快 ⁸³⁸快 ⁸³⁹快 ⁸⁴⁰快 ⁸⁴¹快 ⁸⁴²快 ⁸⁴³快 ⁸⁴⁴快 ⁸⁴⁵快 ⁸⁴⁶快 ⁸⁴⁷快 ⁸⁴⁸快 ⁸⁴⁹快 ⁸⁵⁰快 ⁸⁵¹快 ⁸⁵²快 ⁸⁵³快 ⁸⁵⁴快 ⁸⁵⁵快 ⁸⁵⁶快 ⁸⁵⁷快 ⁸⁵⁸快 ⁸⁵⁹快 ⁸⁶⁰快 ⁸⁶¹快 ⁸⁶²快 ⁸⁶³快 ⁸⁶⁴快 ⁸⁶⁵快 ⁸⁶⁶快 ⁸⁶⁷快 ⁸⁶⁸快 ⁸⁶⁹快 ⁸⁷⁰快 ⁸⁷¹快 ⁸⁷²快 ⁸⁷³快 ⁸⁷⁴快 ⁸⁷⁵快 ⁸⁷⁶快 ⁸⁷⁷快 ⁸⁷⁸快 ⁸⁷⁹快 ⁸⁸⁰快 ⁸⁸¹快 ⁸⁸²快 ⁸⁸³快 ⁸⁸⁴快 ⁸⁸⁵快 ⁸⁸⁶快 ⁸⁸⁷快 ⁸⁸⁸快 ⁸⁸⁹快 ⁸⁹⁰快 ⁸⁹¹快 ⁸⁹²快 ⁸⁹³快 ⁸⁹⁴快 ⁸⁹⁵快 ⁸⁹⁶快 ⁸⁹⁷快 ⁸⁹⁸快 ⁸⁹⁹快 ⁹⁰⁰快 ⁹⁰¹快 ⁹⁰²快 ⁹⁰³快 ⁹⁰⁴快 ⁹⁰⁵快 ⁹⁰⁶快 ⁹⁰⁷快 ⁹⁰⁸快 ⁹⁰⁹快 ⁹¹⁰快 ⁹¹¹快 ⁹¹²快 ⁹¹³快 ⁹¹⁴快 ⁹¹⁵快 ⁹¹⁶快 ⁹¹⁷快 ⁹¹⁸快 ⁹¹⁹快 ⁹²⁰快 ⁹²¹快 ⁹²²快 ⁹²³快 ⁹²⁴快 ⁹²⁵快 ⁹²⁶快 ⁹²⁷快 ⁹²⁸快 ⁹²⁹快 ⁹³⁰快 ⁹³¹快 ⁹³²快 ⁹³³快 ⁹³⁴快 ⁹³⁵快 ⁹³⁶快 ⁹³⁷快 ⁹³⁸快 ⁹³⁹快 ⁹⁴⁰快 ⁹⁴¹快 ⁹⁴²快 ⁹⁴³快 ⁹⁴⁴快 ⁹⁴⁵快 ⁹⁴⁶快 ⁹⁴⁷快 ⁹⁴⁸快 ⁹⁴⁹快 ⁹⁵⁰快 ⁹⁵¹快 ⁹⁵²快 ⁹⁵³快 ⁹⁵⁴快 ⁹⁵⁵快 ⁹⁵⁶快 ⁹⁵⁷快 ⁹⁵⁸快 ⁹⁵⁹快 ⁹⁶⁰快 ⁹⁶¹快 ⁹⁶²快 ⁹⁶³快 ⁹⁶⁴快 ⁹⁶⁵快 ⁹⁶⁶快 ⁹⁶⁷快 ⁹⁶⁸快 ⁹⁶⁹快 ⁹⁷⁰快 ⁹⁷¹快 ⁹⁷²快 ⁹⁷³快 ⁹⁷⁴快 ⁹⁷⁵快 ⁹⁷⁶快 ⁹⁷⁷快 ⁹⁷⁸快 ⁹⁷⁹快 ⁹⁸⁰快 ⁹⁸¹快 ⁹⁸²快 ⁹⁸³快 ⁹⁸⁴快 ⁹⁸⁵快 ⁹⁸⁶快 ⁹⁸⁷快 ⁹⁸⁸快 ⁹⁸⁹快 ⁹⁹⁰快 ⁹⁹¹快 ⁹⁹²快 ⁹⁹³快 ⁹⁹⁴快 ⁹⁹⁵快 ⁹⁹⁶快 ⁹⁹⁷快 ⁹⁹⁸快 ⁹⁹⁹快 ¹⁰⁰⁰快

(305)

K'ah.

客
K'o.
K'è.

Read *k'aik*; coll. *k'ah*; a guest, a visitor, a friend; a dealer; a customer; a foreign trader; ¹*nèng k'ah*, a guest; ²*ch'io k'ah*, shopman and customer; ³*k'ah, siong*, or ⁴*k'ah, nèng*, a foreign trader; ⁵*k'ah, ng'èu* (or ⁶*kwang*, or ⁷*tainy*), an inn; ⁸*k'ah, kwang*, the visiting officers, as the Imperial examiners, or literary chancellor; ⁹*k' a h*, ¹⁰*t'iang*, a parlor; ¹¹*k'ah, ching*, or ¹²*k'ah, t'ò* politeness toward guests; ¹³*k'ah, hwo* goods from other districts, foreign goods; ¹⁴*ta k'ah*, teamen; ¹⁵*nèng k'ah, kiang*, (our) little guests.

K'ah. A coll. word, as in *k'ah, t'ieu*, or *k'ah, lieu*, (or *k'u t'ieu*), to play, to ramble, to recreate.

K'ah. A coll. word, as in *k'ah, k'ah, k'ieu*, the chattering of magpies.

(306)

K'ah.

K'ah. A coll. word, as in *k'ah, k'ah, k'ieu* a sound, as of phlegm in the throat; *k'ah, s'ioh*, *s'iang ng'wai cheu* *p'ah*, utter a word and I'll whip!

(307)

K'ai.

開
K'ai.

To open, to unfold, to spread out; to institute, to begin, to commence, to start; to explain, to disclose, to reveal: in the coll. read *k'oi*, q. v.: ¹*k'ai h'wak*, to distribute, as money; ²*k'ai lièk*, *ü 'chó*, "arranged on the left"—a phrase introducing items or names; ³*k'ai 'tiéng*, an open, cheerful look; com., ⁴*k'ai chü*, present of money to a bride's un-

cles; ⁵*k'ai chong*, a feast given by a graduate; ⁶*k'ai sek*, to release; ⁷*k'ai t'iong, chí 'hi*, congratulations to a friend on his opening a shop; *k'ai h'wa' se'* a Buddhist monastery near the West Lake, Foochow; ⁸*k'ai t'iéng pik, te'* to form heaven and earth, the creation; *k'ai kwang ngièng* *si*, open the coffin and hold an inquest over the corpse; *met.*, excessively particular or captious.

揩
K'ai.

To rub, to wipe: *k'ai pai*, to rush forward violently.

剷
K'ai.

A sickle, a bill-hook; to cut; to move; to whet a knife; diligently, assiduously: *k'ai ch'iek*, *hièu ü'* fully make it known to you—a phrase in edicts.

塏
K'ai.

A clear and elevated eminence: *song k'ai*, a high and pleasant location.

愷
K'ai.

Interchanged with the next: joyful, delighted, pleased; peaceful, contented; gentle, as a wind: the 2d also read *k'ei*, q. v.: *paik, k'ai*, the eight excellent ones—sons of an ancient worthy: *k'ai tá'*, *kung chü*, a magnanimous officer; *k'ai tek*, kind and benevolent, gracious.

凱
K'ai.

Victorious, triumphant; good, excellent; gentle, soothing; to celebrate a victory: *k'ai ch'iek*, to triumph; *k'ai siong*, to return triumphant from battle; *k'ai kó*, peans of victory; *k'ai hung*, southern zephyrs.

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覲 - Read *ke'*; coll. 'k'ai, as in 'k'ai üü' to covet and appropriate; 'chiä nöh, k'ëük, i 'k'ai üü' k'ó' have let him covetously abstract the article from me!

鎧 A cuirass, a coat of mail; defensive armor; applied in a *met.*, sense to a priest's robe: 'k'ai kak, armor; 'sü 'k'ai, a helmet.

闔 To open, to loosen, to stretch out; to desire; also an archer's thumb-ring: 'k'ai ik, pleased; 'k'ai tek, a timely rain; *met.*, great benefits.

楷 A straight, graceful tree, which grew on Confucius' grave; a mold or model, a pattern; a rule, an example: 'mwo 'k'ai, a model, an exemplar; 't'oung 'k'ai, correct or elegant writing; com., 'k'ai chü, or 'k'ai che' the full, square form of character.

駭 Also read 'hai: alarmed, frightened, terrified; apprehensive, afraid of; to scatter, to disperse; to beat drums, as to arouse an army: 'k'ai ngauk, amazed, astonished.

慨 Interchanged with the next: to sigh for, to lament: 'k'ai' t'ang' to sigh, to grieve about.

愾 To sigh, to groan; a long sigh; angry, enraged: 'k'ai' haung' fierce anger, indignation.

慨 The disappointment of a brave man; loyal, inflexible in virtue; noble, generous, magnanimous: 'k'ong k'ai' disinterested, generous; 'kang k'ai' moved by, commiserating.

憩 Also read *ke'*; the 2nd also read *kiék*: to stop, to cease; to rest, to repose; also to covet; hasty, hurried.

槩 A striker to level grain; to even, to level, to adjust; a summing up, a resumé: 'k'e' k'ai' resolute, determined; com., 'tai' k'ai' generally speaking, on the whole,

for the most part; 'ek, k'ai' altogether, the whole of.

漑 A river in Liautung; to wash or scour, as cooking utensils; to moisten; to roll on, as a torrent; to overflow, to inundate.

泊 To moisten, to fertilize; rich, fertile; to extend to. Read *ke'*: the broth of boiled meats, soup, gravy.

壑 To daub, to plaster, to color walls; to stop holes and cracks in a wall; to collect; to cease, to rest, to take a breathing-spell.

暨 The sun peeping out; and, also, moreover, together with; the end, extreme; exactly, just at: 'k'ai' king, just now; 'k'ai' k'ai' daring, strenuous; 'k'ai' kik, and, together with.

1 覲 2 者 3 伊 4 首 5 去 6 閻 7 端 8 楷 9 楷 10 楷 11 駭 12 慨 13 愾 14 愾 15 感 16 氣 17 大 18 一 19 暨 20 暨 暨 伊 鎧 閻 澤 模 楷 楷 字 嘆 愾 愾 慨 慨 概 概 暨 暨 及

穢
K'ai.

Also read *k'ie'*: to plant close in deep-plowed soil; plants set out close together, grain growing thickly.

欬
K'è.

To cough, to belch; to hack, to hiccough; to call out in alarm: used in the coll. for *k'aëng'*, q. v.: *'kwong k'ai'* to bawl out.

磕
K'è.

Read *k'ak*, in the dictionaries: the sound of two stones striking together, the clatter of stones: in the coll. read *k'auk*, q. v.

(308)

K'aiik.

克
K'è.

To be able, superior to; to subdue, to overcome; to bear, to sustain, adequate to, overbearing: *'k'aiik, ki*, to subdue self, to repress one's lusts or passions; *'k'aiik, tong*, to sustain; fit for; *ke' k'aiik*, envious and overbearing; COM., *'k'aiik, k'ing k'aiik, kieng'* to be diligent and economical—as Yü the Great was.

剋
K'è.

Interchanged with the last: to subdue, to overcome; to repress, to destroy, to exorcise; to insist on, urgent: in the coll. to deny self, to save by self-denial for the sake of others; also to stand close together, to crowd, to press, crowded: *'k'aiik, ki*, a set time; COM., *'seng k'aiik*, to produce and destroy—said of the five elements; *'k'aiik, chié'* to suppress or sub-

due, as one "element" does another; *'k'aiik, sing chieu'* a sacrifice (to expel) injurious demons; COLL., *k'aiik, ngü'* to save up by economizing; also to oppress, to force one; *'k'aiik, ch'oi' t'au*, "deny the mouth"—to save in eating; *'k'aiik, yék*, heated by the crowd; *cheng' k'aiik*, or *k'aiik, tu peü'* very crowded.

刻
K'è.

To cut, to carve, to chisel; to sculpture, to engrave; grave; close, griping, cheating; insulting; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Chinese hour, 15 minutes; a little while: COM. *'k'aiik, che'* to cut characters; *'k'aiik, che' ch'iong'* an engraver; *'k'aiik, peng*, cut (on) blocks, engraved, not written; *'si k'aiik*, constantly; *'k'ing k'aiik*, a short time; *'k'aiik, ha' kwong k'ing*, the present state or prospects; *'k'aiik, chaik*, to oppress; *'k'aiik, pok*, to cheat, fraudulent; insulting; COLL., *k'aiik, pauk*, to break (blocks) in cutting; *met.*, to exert, to exact oppressively; *'sioh, k'aiik, ku*, a little while.

客
K'è.
K'o.

A guest, a friend; a stranger, a customer, a foreign dealer; foreign; a robber, a marauder; to lodge: in the coll. read *k'ah*, q. v.: *'ping k'aiik*, guests; *'chü k'aiik*, host and guest: *pó' k'aiik*, robbers; COM., *'wong k'aiik*, strangers from afar.

喀
K'è.

The noise of retching; to expectorate violently, to hawk: *k'aiik, sau'* to hawk and cough.

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| 克 | 克 | 尪 | 尪 | 醜 | 熱 | 12 刻 | 板 | 刻 | 景 | 薄 | 20 賓 |
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睜
Yi.

Read *yék*,; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *k'aiik*,: to close, to shut, as the eyes: *'k'aiik*, *mék*, or *'mek*, *chiu k'aiik*, to shut the eyes; *'k'aiik*, *king* *'king*, shut them tight.

(309) K'aiing.

措
K'eng.

A word commonly used in criminal causes: to oppress, to extort from, to take by force; to hinder, to obstruct; oppressive, arbitrary: com., *'k'aiing* *'ka* overbearing about the price; *'k'aiing* *sük*, to obstruct the redemption (of property), as a mortgagee does; COLL. *k'aiing* *'si kang* *'tid*, to cause death by rigid imprisonment.

膈
Ké.

Read *kaik*,; coll. *k'aiing*: the diaphragm, lower part of the chest: *k'aiing* *'iäng* pain in the chest.

K'aiing. A coll. word: to put on a cover, to cover, to close over; covered; *met*, to slap: *k'aiing* *mek*, to cover close; *k'aiing* *'wang* or *k'aiing* *'ch'äng*, a bowl with the cover fitting close to the edge; *k'aiing* *sioh*, *'chiong*, to give one a slap (on the cheek).

(310) K'aiu.

叩
K'ou.

Interchanged with the next: to strike, to tap, to knock upon; to prostrate one's self, to knock the head on the ground in worship, or when saluting a superior; to ask, to inquire; to investigate: *'k'aiu* *'siu*, the *kotow*; *'k'aiu* *'ping*, to petition humbly;

com., *'sang koi* *'kiu k'aiu* three kneelings and nine knockings of the head—it is the highest act of worship.

扣
K'ou.

To beat, to rap, to knock; to lead a horse; to hook, to clasp, to buckle; to deduct, to discount; a reduction: used in the coll. for *k'a* (to knock at a door): com., *'k'aiu* *'ü*, to deduct, to strike out, as from a list; *'kau* *'ngu k'aiu* a reduction of 5 per cent.—i. e., 95 paid on 100; *'k'aiu* *'t'au*, reduction, discount; *'k'aiu* *pro* a kind of narrow cotton cloth; *'k'aiu* *k'eng* *'chiäng*, to cut wages; *'k'aiu* *'tü* (or *ch'iong*), discount on a string of cash, the amount by which it falls short—the usual rate is 2 cash on 1000.

鈕
K'ou.

A gold or silver rim on vessels; to carve, to engrave; to make a noise, as by beating gongs; commonly used for buttons; to button, to hook, to clasp: com., *'k'aiu* *'mwong*, button-holes; *'k'aiu* *'siäng* medium-sized silk thread; *'k'aiu* *'tai* a girdle with a clasp or buckle; COLL., *'k'aiu* *'hó*, to button properly; *k'aiu* *sioh*, *hó* a set of (five) buttons; *'k'aiu* *sioh*, *luk*, one button.

寇
K'ou.

To rob, to plunder, to pillage; to riot, to do mischief; banditti, thieves, robbers, highwaymen, lardrons an enemy: cruel, tyrannical; *'k'aiu* *chek*, outlaws, thieves; *'ch'ó* *k'aiu* marauders; *'hai* *k'aiu* pirates; *sü* *k'aiu* a criminal judge.

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筧¹ The reed or slat of a loom, a weaver's reed, made of bamboo.
K'ou.

寇² The nutmeg: COM., 'tain' k'aiu' nutmegs—applied poetically to maidens; 'tain' k'aiu' Jawa, mace; 'nik, k'aiu' the best sort of nutmegs.

(311) K'ak.

渴³ Dry, thirsty, to thirst; eager, longing for; anxious, desirous of (in a good sense): 'ung mu' 'chi k'ak, hearing about apricots quenched their thirst—said of the soldiers of 'Chó ch'ó'; COM., 'ch'oi' k'ak, thirsty; 'ki k'ak, hungry and thirsty; 'chi k'ak, to quench thirst.

恰⁴ To apply the mind to; opportunely, seasonably, in good time; to the purpose, fitly, exactly, just right: 'k'ak, s'eu' very much alike; 'k'ak, k'ak, the chirping of birds; COM., 'k'ak, 'hó, opportunely, just right.

拾⁵ Read sik₂; used for the coll. k'ak₂; to collect, to gather, to pick up: 'k'ak, 'k'i, to pick up; 'k'ak, 'ch'a p'woi' to gather chips or shavings; 'k'ak, t'ioh₂ ngüng, to "pick up money"—get it luckily; 'k'ak, t'ioh₂ miäng² to recover, as when near death; 'k'ak, 'k'i kiäng, take it up and shoulder it; 'k'ak, 'i s'ioh, 'a 'ch'iu, give him a lift, aid him (in his poverty); k'ak, 'oi, or 'k'ak,

'kiäng, to perform the office of midwife.

K'ak₂. A coll. word, like the last: to collect, as money, to get subscriptions; to take (a census); to assemble: k'ak, hong² to collect the quotas (for a village temple); k'ak, h'woi² to gather money for a (mutual-aid) club; k'ak, ting 'keu, to take the census of males and females; k'ak, s'ioh, teng² (or pong), to assemble in a company.

掐⁶ To pierce with the nails, to press or dig the nails into; to claw, to lacerate by clutching and clawing.

太⁷ Read t'ai²; sometimes used for the coll. k'ak₂: a superlative, in excess, too, very, superfluous: 'k'ak, k'wo' over the proper amount or limit, excessive; 'k'ak, tong, too long; k'ak, chiäng² very mean or low; k'ak, s'iong² 'toi, very much too short; k'ak, 'chiong chong' a very excellent man—one who is provident for his family; k'ak, 'ch'iu mik₂ excessively polite.

焔⁸ Read hak₂ (fiery, flaming); used for the coll. k'ak₂: to cook thoroughly, to boil soft: k'ak, ch'ënk, to cook rice-gruel; k'ak, mu' lang² to boil it very soft.

敲⁹ To strike, to beat, to thump with the hand or foot: COLL., k'ak, k'ak, k'ieu' (or 'hiöng), sound of thumping.

¹ 筧 ² 寇 ³ 渴 ⁴ 恰 ⁵ 拾 ⁶ 掐 ⁷ 太 ⁸ 焔 ⁹ 敲 ¹⁰ 恰 ¹¹ 恰 ¹² 拾 ¹³ 拾 ¹⁴ 着 ¹⁵ 着 ¹⁶ 肩 ¹⁷ 下 ¹⁸ 太
¹ 荳 ² 荳 ³ 肉 ⁴ 聞 ⁵ 筧 ⁶ 止 ⁷ 渴 ⁸ 嘴 ⁹ 止 ¹⁰ 似 ¹¹ 止 ¹² 柴 ¹³ 銀 ¹⁴ 配 ¹⁵ 起 ¹⁶ 伊 ¹⁷ 一 ¹⁸ 過 ¹⁹ 長
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(312)

K'ang.

刊 To cut, to carve, to pare; to engrave (blocks for printing); to erase or cut out from a block; to hew down, to fell: ¹*k'ang* *k'aik*, to engrave; ²*pok*, *k'ang*, unmutilated; *met.*, imperishable, as the doctrines of a sage.

龕

Like a dragon; to contain, to hold, to receive; to excel, to overcome; a sound; a niche for tablets and images; a movable shrine: *COM.*, ³*pu sak*, *k'ang*, an idol-shrine; ⁴*kung* *pó k'ang*, an ancestral niche; *COLL.*, *k'ang k'ang*, niches; *k'ang kiäng* or *k'ang k'ang kiäng*, small shrines—sold as toys.

坑

A ditch, a trench, a hollow; a hole, cave, or pit, natural or artificial; a den, as for wild beasts; to excavate; to throw or fall into a pit, to involve, to ensnare: ⁵*hung chü k'ang ü*, burned the books and threw the literati into pits—as the “First Emperor” did (B. C. 246); *COM.*, ⁶*sang k'ang*, a mountain-precipice or pit; ⁷*wang taung' ch'ing k'ang*, a deep abyss; *COLL.*, ⁸*wang n'eng k'ang*, a pit into which the bodies of beheaded criminals are thrown; ⁹*taung' loh, k'ang 'lá*, to fall into a pit.

堪

To sustain, to bear; to be able, adequate to, capable of; fit, worthy of: *K'ang.* ¹⁰*k'ang ü*, heaven and earth; ¹¹*k'ang ü sieng seng*, a geomancer; ¹²*k'ang eng* able to bear a responsibility; *COM.*, ¹³*pok, k'ang*, unfit, unworthy.

嶮 Uneven, irregular; rocky, precipitous ledges: *K'ang.* ¹⁴*k'ang ngang*, a ledge, a cliff, a rugged summit.

戡 To stab, to pierce, to kill; to conquer, to subdue. *K'ang.*

K'ang. A coll. word, as in *k'ang k'ang 'hó*, just right, adequate, sufficient; *k'ang k'ang chiäng' 'lá kong*, just as (I) was speaking (he came).

K'ang. A coll. word: to clutch, to clasp tightly: *tau' kau, k'á' i k'ang king king t'ioh*, clutch him tightly by the neck.

侃 Plain, rigid, faithful, as in speaking; grave and unceremonious, as Confucius was in conversation: *K'ang.* ¹⁵*k'ang k'ang i tang*, to speak perspicuously.

坎 A pit, a hole, a dangerous place; to dig a pit; to fall into snares or dangers; noise made in striking, a whack, a smack, a rap; also the noise of straining; one of the diagrams, belonging to water; a small vessel: *COM.*, ¹⁶*k'ang k'ó* “an uneven, rugged (path)”; *met.*, the difficulties of life; *COLL.*, *k'ang seng* (or *t'eng*), the brainpan, the soft spot on the head of an infant.

坎 Dissatisfied, discontented; sad, sorrowful. Read *t'ang* or *k'ang*: to covet, to desire. *K'ang.*

斫 To chop, to fell, to cut down: *COM.*, ¹⁷*k'ang 'tó*, to fell (trees); *k'ang t'iek, ü ná*, cuts iron like mud

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—i. e., is very sharp; COLL., 'k'ang tói' tong, to cut in two; 'k'ang sioh, tó, to fell; to cleave, to cut down, as a thief or one's enemy.

檻 K'an. A baluster, a lattice, the bars composing a lattice; a cage or den for wild beasts; to cage; a window: 'k'ang 'k'ang, rumbling of carts; 'k'ang ch'ia, a cart with a felon's cage on it; COM., 'k'ang mwong, a window, a shutter; 'k'ang mwong ho' wooden sockets on which a window swings.

艦 K'an. A war-junk, a man-of-war with strong bulwarks; a fortified house or inclosure on the deck: 'chiéng' 'k'ang, a war-junk, a gun-boat.

輒 K'an. Impeded, embarrassed: COM., 'k'ang k'ó' uneven, rugged; met., bad luck, to lose money and be in trouble.

'K'ang. A coll. word, as in 'k'ang peng, or 'k'ang peng loi, bits of broken tiles; 'k'ang peng te' ground composed of broken tiles (mixed with earth).

看 K'an. Sometimes read 'k'ang: to see, to behold, to view, to look at; to inspect, to examine; to regard, to esteem: COM., 'k'ang kiéng' to see, to notice; 't'èing' 'k'ang' worth looking at; 'k'ang' ching, to see the true or real (state of); 'k'ang' 'ma and 'k'ang' kieu' show-horses and show-sedans, as in idol processions; 'k'ang' p'wo'

to serve as night-watchman of a ward; 'k'ang' miéng' kiéng' siong' to practice both fortune-telling and physiognomy; 'k'ang' mah, to feel the pulse; 'k'ang' 'king, to disesteem; 'k'ang' 'kwang or ('sin), to guard, to keep; 'k'ang' p'ó' to penetrate; to discover (the folly of); COLL., 'k'ang' mó, look! see! attend! 'k'ang' 'chwi, "look at the water"; met., to spy out beforehand, as thieves do; 'k'ang' néng tai' to treat persons with partiality; 'k'ang' má' ch'ók, can't see through or understand it; 'k'ang' 'tiéng siáh, puong' to look at Heaven and eat rice, —i. e., gain an honest living; 'k'ang' ng' siong' 'ngang, to regard with disfavor, to despise, as small gains.

睜 K'an. To view, to observe narrowly, to watch one furtively. Read hang: spots in the eyes, an eye with much white in it; the whites of the eyes showing in convulsions.

瞰 K'an. Also read hang: to spy, to glance at, to notice; to come down to examine; to hope for, to expect: the 2d read hang, means a tiger's roar, or an angry tone.

勘 K'an. Also read 'k'ang: to compare, to examine, to investigate; to judge, or ascertain facts, by going to the place; diligent: 'k'ang' cheng' to rectify, to straighten; COM., 'k'ang' ngiéng' to hold an inquest; tak, 'k'ang' to go and investigate.

¹檻 ³檻 ^戶 ^輒 ^看 ^馬 ^舖 ^相 ^輕 ^水 ¹⁹看 ²⁰勘
^檻 ^檻 ^門 ⁵戰 ⁷看 ⁹看 ¹¹看 ¹³看 ¹⁴看 ¹⁶看 ¹⁸看 ^天 ^正
²檻 ⁴檻 ^艦 ^見 ^真 ^兼 ^脈 ^管 ^伙 ^食 ²¹勘
^車 ^門 ⁶輒 ⁸中 ¹⁰看 ¹²看 ¹⁵看 ¹⁷看 ^飯 ^驗

恪
K'o.

To revere, to respect; awe, veneration; careful, attentive, vigilant, as one serving in a temple: 'k'auk, 'sü, to keep reverently.

慤
K'o.

Like the last: careful, attentive; sincere, guileless; true, good-hearted, upright: 'ngwong' k'auk, careful, diligent.

確
Ch'io.

Hard, solid, firm; resolute, decided; truthful, sincere; really, indeed, certainly: 'pok, k'auk, doubtful; com., 'k'auk:

'yong, surely; 'tek, k'auk, faithful: 'k'auk, sik, or k'auk, ching, true, real, verily; coll., 'k'auk, a' ping k'ia' truly there's evidence.

砣
Ch'i.

Hard, stony; wearied, fagged out: k'auk, k'auk, k'au'ng miéng, wearied with labor the whole year.

磕
K'o.

Read k'ai'; coll. k'auk, the clattering sound of stones; to "knock the head" before superiors; to thump, to knock:

'k'auk, 'sau, the kotow ceremony; 'k'auk, k'auk, su, very crisp, as crust or cake; 'k'auk, 'sü 'sau, "knock (your head) on (my) shoe-toes,"—*scil.*, and I can let you off—said contemptuously to an insolvent debtor; k'auk, 'sau p'áh, ch'ióng, to knock the head, kneeling on one knee.

殼
K'o.

The skin or covering of fruits or eggs; shell or scale of mollusks, snakes, or chrysalides; a bark, crust, or covering; an old hollow tree: in the coll.

壳
K'o.

read k'áik, q. v.: com., 'chi k'auk, the seeds of the *Hovenia dulcis*—used medicinally.

窟
Ch'ü.

A hole in the ground, a receptacle, a chamber; burrows, caves in which the ancients dwelt: 'k'auk, sek, an underground chamber; 'k'ien'ó' sang k'auk, a cunning rabbit has three holes.

郝
Ho.

Name of a village in Tayuen prefecture, Shansi; a surname. Read sek, as in sek, sek, to plow, to till.

(315)

伉
K'ang.

Interchanged with the next: to oppose, inimical to; to mate, to match; to compare with; straight, direct: 'k'aung' lá' a pair,

husband and wife.

抗
K'ang.

To lift, to raise with the hand; to obstruct, to oppose, to resist, to withstand; to screen, to shield; to save, to rescue:

'k'aung' sä, to rebel against; com., 'k'aung' k'ü' to oppose, to resist; to refuse, as to pay taxes.

匠
K'ang.

A wide couch or sofa, a raised sitting place, a divan; a sleeping place of brick, warmed underneath—used in the north: 'hwo

k'aung' a fire-warmed bed; com., 'k'aung' ch'óng, a couch, a settee

1 恪守 2 愿慤 3 不確 4 確然 5 的確 6 確實 7 確有 8 確有 9 確有 10 確有 11 枳殼 12 窟室 13 狡兔 14 伉儷 15 抗違 16 抗拒 17 火匠 18 匠床 ○

k'auŋg' ch'ong tóh, and k'auŋg' ch'ong 'ki, long and short stands set on a divan.

炕 K'ang. To roast, to broil; to dry, to toast; dry, dried up, a drought; to exterminate: k'auŋg' ch'ong, a bed of brick, heated underneath; k'auŋg' 'hwo, to dry before the fire; coals, embers.

困 K'uen. A house in ruins; confined, cramped, cribbed, hampered; weary, worn out, jaded; distressed, disheartened; poor, destitute, beggared; needy, in want; to weary, to weaken, to hinder or hamper influentially; addicted to, enslaved by; sorry, afflicted, mourning for; the 47th diagram: k'üŋg k'auŋg' or k'auŋg' k'üŋg, impoverished, beggared; k'auŋg' h'wak, destitute, out of funds; pok, ai'chüu k'auŋg' not addicted to liquor; com., k'auŋg' kwong' jaded; k'auŋg' 'k'u, distressed by want.

K'auŋg'. A coll. word: to sleep, asleep: k'ó' k'auŋg' to go to bed; k'auŋg' t'ioh, asleep; k'auŋg' lóh, ming, gone to sleep, fast asleep; k'auŋg' ch'ing' ch'ang, to awake from sleep; k'auŋg' tek, ti, to go late to bed; k'auŋg' piáh, 'tié, to sleep (on the side) next to the wall.

K'auŋg'. A coll. word: to lay by, to store away: k'auŋg' mek, or k'auŋg' 'king'king, to store away securely; k'auŋg' 'chu, "you hide the obstruction"—you are too modest, as said politely to one declining wine, &c.; k'auŋg' 'sing piéng, to carry on the person.

K'auŋg'. A coll. word: to knock, to thump heavily: k'auŋg' p'wai' broken by a heavy thump; tóí' k'auŋg' knocked heavily together.

(316)

K'e.

氣 Ch'i.

The primordial substance from which all things emanate; vapor, exhalation, steam, fume; ether, air, halo; the breath; vital fluid, life, nervous principle which imparts substance; the spirit, temper, or feelings of men and things; the animal spirits; air, aspect, manner, bearing; influence, attraction; vehemence, courage, daring; an apparition; a semi-monthly term: com., 't'íng k'e the weather; k'e' sek, breathing, respiration; k'e' e' vapor, fumes; flavor of; sek, k'e' (coll. nong' k'e'), dampness; k'e' haik, robustness; k'e' saik, color, complexion; no' k'e' anger; k'e' h'u, the system weak or debilitated; hó ong' k'e' good luck; k'e' kwong, the windpipe; che' k'e' energy, nerve; k'e' chiok, (coll. k'e' tauŋg'), dead; k'e' ch'iong' or k'e' p'áik, air, bearing; k'e' so' luck, fate; k'e' 'ü h'iong ngong, a bold, commanding presence; coll., ch'au' t'u k'e' a foul, earthy scent, as after rain; seú' k'e' to get angry; k'e' t'üak, or k'e' ng' song' labored breathing; k'e' piék, stifled, suffocated; k'e' k'e' an angry appearance; k'e' 'si, angry to death!

餽 Ch'i.

Ch'i.

An offering of live animals; grains, fruits, meats offered in sacrifice; a formal entertainment; sik, 'ling k'e' a stipend paid to siutsai.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 窮困 | 3 不爲 | 4 困倦 | 6 天氣 | 8 氣味 | 10 氣血 | 12 怒氣 | 14 好運 | 16 管志 | 絕 | 數 | 昂 |
| 2 困乏 | 5 酒困 | 5 困苦 | 7 氣息 | 9 濕氣 | 11 氣色 | 13 氣虛 | 氣 | 17 氣 | 18 氣象 | 20 氣宇 | 21 食廩 |

器
器
器
Chi.

A vessel, a vase, a dish; a tool, implement, instrument, utensil; capacity, ability; body, substance, as opposed to form or qualities: COM., 'k'e' k'ēv' or 'k'e' ōng' utensils, imple-

ments; 'sieu k'e' or 'k'e' 'sieu, mean, little-minded; close, stingy; 'chū k'e' porcelain-ware; 'ngūng k'e' silver ornaments (for the head).

棄
Chi.

To reject, to cast off; to relinquish, to abandon; to refuse, to discard: 'p'au k'e' to throw away, to reject; COM., 'k'e' siē'

dead; 'k'e' 'hiéng, to dislike; 'k'e' 'ngiék, to sell real estate; 'yénng k'e' to loathe; 'k'e' 'ch'á 't'ung ch'iek, to hate the wife and love the concubine; 'k'e' 'siá kwi cheng' "reject the corrupt and return to the correct"—to reform.

K'e'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'e' k'a' to drive, as a stake; k'e' k'ie' (or k'ó') to set upright.

柿
Hsi.

Read sēw' in the dictionaries: the persimmon, Diospyros, or China-fig: COM., 'k'e' 'wong, a small dried persimmon (from Shantung); 'k'e' 'chó, a date-like persimmon without pits; COLL. 'kau k'e' the monkey-persimmon—a wild, sour kind; 'k'e' 'piáng persimmon-cakes—pressed and dried; 'kau k'e' o' hok, the monkey-persimmon has (large) pits; met., said of a shrewd boy.

K'e'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'e' k'ie' to stand, to rise and stand erect.

(317) K'ē.

K'ē. A coll. word; the same as k'ū: dull, stupid, unapt: 'yá k'ē, or k'ē tek, kik, extremely dull.

(318) K'eh.

噱
Chi.

Read k'ioh₂; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. k'eh; to laugh immoderately: also used for k'ih, q.v.: k'eh, sioh₂, siáng, a suppressed laugh; k'eh, k'eh, ch'ieu' to giggle, to titter.

K'eh. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'eh, k'woh, crooked; ing wong k'eh, k'woh, winding, as a path; met., indirect, circumlocutory.

(319) K'ēh.

K'ēh. A coll. word: sound made in clearing the throat; to heave or vomit slightly: k'ēh₂ ch'ok, li, to raise and spit out, as phlegm; k'ēh₂ sioh₂ siáng, to clear the throat.

(320) K'ek.

泣
Chi.

To weep, to shed tears: 'k'ok, k'ek, to cry and sob; 'k'ek, hiék, to weep blood—written on funeral cards.

溼
Chi.

Damp, moist, muddy: 'ek, k'ek, dark and damp.

綌
Chi.

A sort of coarse hempen fabric, made of the Dolichos; anciently used for towels and kerchiefs: 'hī k'ek, fine and coarse hempen fabrics.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 器具 | 8 小器 | 5 銀器 | 7 棄世 | 9 棄業 | 11 棄妻 | 12 棄邪 | 13 柿丸 | 15 猴柿 | 17 猴柿 | 18 哭泣 | 20 溼漚 |
| 2 器用 | 4 磁器 | 0 拋棄 | 9 棄嫌 | 10 厭棄 | 11 棄寵 | 12 歸正 | 14 柿瓊 | 16 柿餅 | 17 有核 | 19 泣血 | 21 綌綌 |

隙
隙
隙

Chi.

A hole or fissure in a wall; a crack, a cleft, a crevice; a gap an interstice; an interval of time. leisure; a pretext, an occasion or opening for variance: ¹k'ek, wong' a feud, a quarrel; ²kang' k'ek, an interval; COM., ³sing' k'ek, to seek pretexts for a quarrel; ⁴hi'ung' k'ek, an occasion for variance; COLL., ⁵o' k'ek, to have a quarrel with one.

陞
陞
陞

Tzu.

Read *chek*, in the dictionaries: a stallion; to mount; to ascend; to raise, to elevate, to promote; to determine, to settle: ⁶ing' k'ek, a benevolent act done secretly.

闕
闕
闕

Hsui.

Also read *hek*, and *k'ik*: still, as an unoccupied house; quiet, silent; alone, solitary: ⁷w'ek, *chik*, still, quiet.

喫
喫
喫

Chi.

Read *ng'ek*; coll. *k'ek*: to bear, to suffer, to endure: ⁸na' k'ek, *tek*, *k'o'* can't endure it, unbearable; ⁹k'ek, *k'wi*, distress, suffering, in pain; ¹⁰na' k'ek, *tek*, slightly ill, indisposed; ¹¹k'ek, *chik*, hasty, irritable.

¹²k'ek. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ek*, *k'ek*, to pick up; *k'ek*, *k'iek*, to pinch, to compress, as between two boards; to press, as tobacco, etc.

¹³k'ek. A coll. word, denoting care, manner, or instrument; with, by, through; to use, to employ; the same as *k'ek*, q. v.: *k'ek*, *ch'ui*, take or use this (for the purpose); *k'ek*, *ch'ui*, *ch'ui'ang*

chi, invite him to a feast; *k'ek*, *niob*, *wai* take or use how much?

(321)

K'eng.

牽
牽
牽

Ch'ien.

To pull, to drag; to lead, as an ox by a cord; to guide, to induce, to influence, as the mind of another; to connect with, to deduce from; dragged into, held, as in suspense: used for the coll. *k'eng*, q. v.: ¹⁴k'eng' *ji'eng*, to connect, to implicate; COM., ¹⁵k'eng' *ch'iu*, to take hold of hands; to grasp, to hold by, as a rope; ¹⁶k'eng' *tik*, to pull straight; ¹⁷k'eng' *si*, to stretch silk thread (in twisting); to make webs, as spiders; ¹⁸k'eng' *ngu kw'o' dang*, lead an ox from the stall; COLL., ¹⁹k'eng' *pek*, to pull along; ²⁰k'eng' *si' peng*, the 120th radical.

輕
輕
輕

K'eng.

The shank bone of an ox: ²¹Song' *k'eng*, name of a person who lived in the time of Mencius.

莖
莖
莖

Ching.

Read *sheng* in the dictionaries: the culm or stalk of herbs and shrubs; a stem, a twig; the hilt of a sword.

磴
磴
磴

Ching.

The dull, heavy sound of stones, hard stones striking together: *k'eng' k'eng*, jingling of stones; also the appearance of a mean, worthless man.

鐙
鐙
鐙

Chien.

A ringing, metallic sound; to knock, to strike against, as sounding stones or glass; used for *k'iang*, *k'iang*, and *k'iang* in the coll. q. v.: *k'eng' ch'iong*, the jin-

¹隙 ³尋 ⁵有 ⁷闕 ⁹的 ¹¹賣 ¹³牽 ¹⁵牽 ¹⁷過 ¹⁹牽 ²¹朱
怨 隙 隙 寂 的 賣 疾 手 絲 欄 牽 朱
²間 ⁴數 ⁶陰 ⁸賣 ¹⁰喫 ¹²牽 ¹⁴牽 ¹⁶牽 ¹⁸牽 ²⁰牽
隙 隙 隙 契 虧 連 直 牛 拔 〇 〇

gling of bangles; (*Ch'ing k'eng*, a man who reached the fabulous age of 767 years.

犬 A dog; the 94th radical: ¹*k'eng* 'ma chi pó' Immbile service to requite favors; COM., ²*k'eng* 'so (coll. *k'eng* 'seu'), a dog's kennel; ³*k'eng* 'sing kang, (has) a dog's heart; ⁴*k'eng* 'tuk, 'tui' dog treading a pestle, as taught by beggars to do; ⁵*tieng* 'k'eng, a mad dog; COLL. ⁶*k'eng* 'kaek, and ⁷*k'eng* 'mó, bull and bitch; ⁸*k'eng* 'kiang, dogs; ⁹*k'eng* 'tau li, the dog-head pear—a hard species; ¹⁰*k'eng* 't'ong 'kiang, a full-grown pup; ¹¹*k'eng* 'tau ngwong' vow to the dog-headed god—as in seeking his aid against an enemy; *k'eng* 'k'eng 'lhi, 't'ong, (like) dragging a dog into hot water—*seu*, to persuade him to do such a thing; *k'eng* 'meng' 'kie' 'sang mó, a dog's face soon grows hair; *met.*, said of those who soon settle their quarrels.

畎 A ditch or channel between fields; a rill, a rivulet; to flow down; *met.*, diffused, as good instruction: ¹²*k'eng* 'neu, plats *Ch'üan*, divided by rills.

肯 To be willing, to assent, acquiescing; to allow, to permit: in the coll. read *k'ing*, q. v.: ¹³*pok*, *k'eng*, unwilling, to refuse; ¹⁴*k'i* *K'én*. *k'eng*, how consent to?—i. e., unwilling. Read *k'ui*: the attachment of the muscles to the bones.

慶 To congratulate, to bless, to approach with congratulatory presents or words; *Ch'ing*. good, excellent: happy, blessed; path of rectitude, right principles; an initial particle, happily: COM., ¹⁵*k'eng* 'hó' to congratulate: ¹⁶*p'ing* 'ang kek, *k'eng*' peaceful, lucky, and blessed: ¹⁷*k'eng* 'siung 'ngwong 'sieu, the joyous 'ngwong 'sieu term (1st moon 11-15 days)—words inscribed on lanterns.

揜 To lay the hand on: to press down, to hold, to keep by a firm pressure. *Ch'ing*.

爇 To dry by a fire, to toast or roast; dried thoroughly. *Ch'ing*.

磬 Ringing stones of prehnite or glass hung on frames—they are of various kinds; a musical instrument with a right angle, like a carpenter's square; hung up, suspended; to relax the reins: COM. ¹⁸*k'eng* 'ting, a lantern shaped like a *k'eng*'; *k'eng* 'pa, a *k'eng*-shaped ornament—worn by women and children; COLL. *k'eng* 'k'eng' projecting, prominent, as one's forehead. *Ch'ing*.

罄 Formerly used for the last: an empty vessel; to exhaust, empty, exhausted; all, entirely; firm, strict: COM., *k'eng* 'k'ung, empty, entirely gone or spent. *Ch'ing*.

K'eng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'eng* 'k'iang, to nod the head; *k'eng* 'k'ang' to look at; *k'eng* 'k'ang' to store away.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-----|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 犬 | 2 犬 | 肝 | 5 癩 | 犬 | 犬 | 豚 | 愿 | 13 不 | 15 慶 | 吉 | 元 |
| 馬 | 窩 | 犬 | 犬 | 母 | 頭 | 仔 | 12 畎 | 肯 | 賀 | 慶 | 宵 |
| 之 | 犬 | 踏 | 犬 | 犬 | 梨 | 11 犬 | 14 豈 | 16 平 | 17 慶 | 18 磬 | |
| 報 | 心 | 確 | 公 | 仔 | 犬 | 頭 | ○ | 肯 | 安 | 實 | 燈 |

牽 Read *k'eng*; used for the coll. *k'eng*: to clutch, to grasp and pull: *k'eng king* (or *taing*'), to clutch tightly; *móh, k'eng*, don't clutch (so)! *k'eng k'eng 'tíong*, to grasp and pull about.

*K'eng*². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'èng' k'íang*¹ to shut together, as the leaves of a door; to gather together; to do in common; *k'eng' k'aung*² to strike against, to impinge.

(322) K'eng.

空 Read *k'ung*; coll. *k'eng*: empty, void, vacant; hollow; in vain, vainly, to no purpose: ¹*k'èng k'èng*, empty; in vain; ²*k'èng t'è* vacant ground; ³*k'èng 'ch'iu*, empty-handed; ⁴*k'èng l'èng*, a hole; ⁵*k'èng ngieu*, vainly, uselessly; ⁶*k'èng p'ang*¹ or *k'èng p'ang*² *sing*, hollow; *k'èng p'ang' k'aek*, an empty shell; *met.*, a weak constitution (though the frame seems robust); ⁷*k'èng hwang 'hi*, premature joy; *k'èng lau lau*, very empty, destitute; ⁸*k'èng pok, seu' kung t'au*, "receive (a blow of) the fist on an empty stomach" —to suffer an unjust imputation.

K'eng. A coll. word: a dry cough, a hacking: *k'èng k'èng sau*¹ (same as in *k'aeng*'), to hack; *sioh, nik, k'èng kau' ang*¹ (or *wang*'), to hack all the day long.

(323) K'eu.

驅 A notch or catch at the end of a bow, in which the string is fastened; a ring.

Ch'ü.

摳 Also read *ch'eu*: to lift up the dress, as in ascending a flight of steps; to feel for and take with the hand: *k'eu ai*, to lift up the skirts.

口 The mouth; a door, an entrance or opening, a narrow passage into; a pass in the Great Wall; speech, utterance; a classifier of persons, swords, fill of pines, draught of drinks, pans, betel-nuts in leaves, &c.; to say, to reiterate: in the coll. read *k'au* and *k'eu*, q. v.: ¹*ho' k'eu*, population: ¹⁰*ing k'eu*, persons, a family; COM., ¹¹*k'eu chai*, ability in speaking, eloquence: ¹²*k'eu kaek*, good utterance, glibness; ¹³*k'eu e* (or *k'e*'), the meaning of what one says; ¹⁴*k'eu e* taste, flavor; ¹⁵*k'eu k'ung*, verbal evidence, testimony; ¹⁶*k'eu jiong*, provisions, rations; ¹⁷*k'eu se' sing hi*, to speak hypocritically; ¹⁸*k'eu ing* (or *ngü*), dialect, tongue; ¹⁹*k'eu ngwong*, wish, vow and imprecation, as against an enemy; ²⁰*k'eu sioh, leng hwa*, to utter words like lilies—i. c. sensible and complete; COLL., *móh, k'eu siék*, don't wrangle; *tiang sioh, k'eu*, one cooking-pan; *ping jong sioh, k'eu*, one piece of betelnut, as prepared for eating.

咎 A fault, defect, error; crime, wickedness; a judgment, providential calamity; to blame, to reprehend, to criminate: *ong' hui k'eu*¹ to consult (fortune-tellers) about luck; COLL., *k'eu' kwi tioh, i*, the blame is chargeable on him.

¹空 ²空 ³空 ⁴空 ⁵腹 ⁶戶 ⁷口 ⁸口 ⁹口 ¹⁰口 ¹¹口 ¹²口 ¹³口 ¹⁴口 ¹⁵口 ¹⁶口 ¹⁷口 ¹⁸口 ¹⁹口 ²⁰口
 空 手 喬 歡 受 口 才 意 供 是 音 說
 空 地 空 瓏 空 有 空 頭 口 角 味 糧 非 願 花

俗
Chiu.

Read 'kiu in the dictionaries; also read k'eu': to destroy, to overthrow, to demolish; one says also used for I, myself.

疾
Chiu.

This and next read keu' in the dictionaries: a chronic disease, protracted illness; grieved, dolorous (in connection with a negative), as in noi' sing pok, k'eu' not grieved in mind about it—i. e. conscious of innocence.

廐
Chiu.

A stable, a stall where horses are kept; the common term is 'ma, sung.

𦉳

A coll. word: stiff, as thick, or well glazed paper, starched clothes, &c.; also stiff, tenacious, not soft, as rice cooked dry: má' k'eu' not stiff, limber; soft; k'eu' taung' stiff; tenacious; i' siung k'eu' k'eu' clothes (starched) stiff.

口
K'ou.

Read 'k'eu; used for the coll. k'eu, a 'sau' ngu, or coined word, meaning to eat: 'k'eu 'pa, to eat till satisfied; 'k'eu má' k'ó' can't eat it all up.

柩
Chiu.

A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it: 'k'eu' ch'ia, a hearse; 'song' k'eu' to accompany a funeral; com., 'ling k'eu' the encased corpse.

柏
Chiu.

Read keu' in the dictionaries; in the coll. read k'ëung' q. v.: the tallow tree (Stillingia sebifera).

臼
Chiu.

A mortar for pounding things, anciently a mere hole in the ground, afterwards made of wood or

stone; to pound in a mortar: in the coll. read k'ó' q. v.: 'k'eu' 't'ü, mortar and pestle.

(324)
去
Chiu.

To go away, to depart; to separate, to part from, to become distinct; to go out, from, or through; to proceed, to advance, to

pass on in a regular course; past, gone, former; the 3rd and 7th tones of the Foochow dialect; as a suffix, denotes the completion of the action in a preceding verb: also read 'k'ü; in the coll. read k'ó' q. v.: 'k'ü' sié' dead; 'kwo' k'ü' to go by, to pass away; 'k'ü' nieng, last year; com., 'siung' k'ü' and 'ha' k'ü' the 3rd and 7th tones, for which 'k'ü' siang is the common term. (325) K'Ûk.

乞
Chiu.

To beg, to ask alms; to request, to intreat, to implore: in the coll. to give, to bestow; also a sign of the passive, to let, to allow, to permit, to suffer: 'k'Ûk, s'ü' to beg one to give; 'huk, k'Ûk, to beg humbly; com., 'kiu k'Ûk, to beg; 'k'Ûk, kai' (coll. k'Ûk, siäh,), a beggar; coll., 'k'Ûk, 'ngwai, give it to me; 'k'Ûk, 'yong' kiäng, a son given, or bought, to be reared (in one's family); 'k'Ûk, siäh, 't'au, the chief or "king" of the beggars; k'Ûk, siäh, ng' kwo' lang' ch'a k'io, (even) a beggar will not cross a rotten wooden bridge; met., said of life which must not be exposed to peril; 'k'Ûk, i' p'ah, beaten by him; k'Ûk, n'eng' kong, talked about by people.

- 1 哨
- 3 口
- 4 柩
- 6 靈
- 8 去
- 10 去
- 12 下
- 14 乞
- 16 求
- 18 乞
- 仔
- 21 乞
- 2 語
- 5 賣
- 7 車
- 9 柩
- 11 世
- 13 年
- 15 去
- 17 賜
- 19 我
- 20 乞
- 伊
- 3 口
- 5 送
- 7 白
- 9 過
- 11 上
- 13 去
- 15 伏
- 17 乞
- 19 乞
- 養
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- 9 過
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- 13 去
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曲

Chü.

Crooked, bent, curved, distorted; devious, tortuous, meandering; to wrong, to oppress; de- praved, false, scheming; songs, ditties, sonnets: a silk- worm tray: in the coll. read *k'woh*, q. v.: ¹*k'ëk*, *tik*, crooked and straight, the right and wrong; ²*sü* *k'ëk*, tricky, underhand; ³*k'ok*, *k'ëk*, crooked, bent; op- pressed, kept in a low position: com., ⁴*wi* *k'ëk*, grief, grievance; ⁵*k'ëk*, *chiëk*, "crooks and bends"; *mei*, the arts and methods of trade; the reasons, exciting causes, as of a quarrel.

麩

糶

Chü.

Read *kënk*, in the dic- tionaries; dried ferment, leaven, barn: com., ¹*k'ëk*, *wong*, balls of leaven; ²*sing* *k'ëk*, a noted medi- cine for colds, etc., (from Chinchew); coll., ³*ëng* *k'ëk*, a sort of yeasty prepara- tion, used as a red dye.

(326)

K'üng.

誇

Ch'üung.

To talk, to question; verbose, prolix: used in the coll. for utterance, voice; drawl in singing: coll., ¹*tong* *k'ëung* drawl- ing; ¹⁰*hó* *k'ëung* good utterance, excellent singing.

柏

Chiu.

Read *k'ew*; coll. *k'ëung*: the tallow tree, called ¹¹*k'ëung* *ch'ew*: ¹²*k'ëung* *chi*, seeds of the tallow tree, from which the oil is expressed; ¹³*k'ëung* *üu*, tallow- tree oil.

虹

Kang.

Read *hung*; used for coll. *k'ëung*: the rainbow: ¹⁴*k'ëung* *tau* a rainbow; ¹⁵*ngü* *saik*, *k'ëung* the five-colored bow; *k'ëung* *siah*, *teu* (or *hong*), one rainbow; *wak*, *siah*, *k'ëung* to give a scratch with one's nails.

(327)

K'i.

欺

Ch'i.

To impose upon, to cheat, to deceive; to deceive one's self; to fail in, to disappoint another: to ridicule, to re- vile, to upbraid: com., ¹⁶*k'i* *ho* to impose upon, to abuse; ¹⁷*k'i* *awung*, or *k'i* *piëny* to cheat; ¹⁸*k'i* *sing*, to insult the gods; ¹⁹*k'i* *ping* *tëung* *pu* to abuse the poor and respect the rich; ²⁰*k'i* *sing*, self-deluded; to slight, to fail in (an engagement); coll., *k'i* *tek*, *tó*, to oppress or crush one; *k'i* *lik*, to insult, to abuse; *k'i* *ho* *nióng* (or *näng*'), to im- pose on the weak.

儻

Ch'i.

Tipsy, about to fall; to sport or reel like a sot; *k'i* *k'i*, reeling, stagger- ing.

崎

Ch'i.

Steep, dangerous, rug- ged, as mountain-paths; precipices, dangerous de- files: used for the coll. *k'ie* q.: v. com., *k'i* *k'ü*, uneven, rugged; coll., *k'i* *k'i* *k'ieu* *k'ieu*, irregular, uneven, as a pavement.

欹

Ch'i.

Inclined, not straight or upright, lateral; to take with nippers: ²¹*k'i* *k'e* ves- sels easily upset; com., ²²*k'i* *siä* (coll. *k'i* *peng*), inclining; coll., *ku* *lung* *k'i*, oblique, tilted, top-

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pling; *k'i tó peng*, or *k'i sioh peng*, inclined to one side; *met.*, partial; *k'i k'i kwóí* a knot or tuft of hair on a girl's head; *k'i k'i k'woh*, *k'woh*, uneven and crooked, as roads.

踣

Chi.

To stand on one foot; incomplete, defective; one, single, not double: *k'i chiáh*, a single one; *coll.*, *k'i k'i k'ieu k'ieu*, one foot lifted up, (to sit) cross-legged.

K'i. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'i k'wi*, to open (doors); *k'i k'u*, to bind with hoops, to hoop; *k'i k'au*, to blend, to mix.

豈

Chi.

How! what! a particle implying a strong negative; with a negative, makes a strong affirmation; to desire; to advance, to ascend; to return victorious: also read *k'ai*, q. v.: *com.*, *k'i pok*, *sé* how is it not! *k'i pok, ti*, how do I not know it! *k'i kang*, how dare!—a polite reply to a compliment; *k'i iu ch'ü h'i*, how is there such reason—i. e., it is wholly unreasonable.

起

Chi.

To rise, to arise, to stand up; to begin, to originate; to build; to make, to construct; to take, to undertake; to raise, to remove; beginning, commencement; before other verbs, denotes the beginning, and after them the completion, of an action: *com.*, *k'i sing*, to start on a journey; *k'i ch'iu*, to put the hand to, to begin; *k'i saik*, to introduce reforms, as a good officer does;

k'i sak, to remove a malign influence; *k'i huí*, to kindle a fire; *k'i ka'* to raise the prices; *k'i iu*, to remove a grease-spot; *k'i ch'ong*, to rise from a (sick) bed; *k'i kong*, the 3d section of an essay; *k'i kai'* (coll. *k'i ch'io'*), to build a house; *k'i heng'* (or *pi*), pleased, elated; *coll.*, *k'i li kiáng*, rise up and walk; *k'i kang peng tak*, build a pagoda of broken tiles, as children do; *met.*, unsteady, fickle; *k'i siáng'* beading, moulting; *k'i tek, chá*, rise early in the morning; *k'i taing'* I'll trouble you! I have troubled you, thanks! *k'i seng*, formerly, at first; *k'i t'au k'i ek*, at the very start; *k'i tó cheng'* relapses in a sickness; *k'i piang' lung ch'iang*, half-built, as a house.

齒

Chi.

Read *ch'i*; *coll.* *k'i*: the upper teeth, the teeth; a tooth, a tine, a prong; *k'i ch'ó* the jaw; *k'i pau*, a gum-boil; *kié pa'* *k'i*, harrow-teeth; *k'ü' k'i*, saw-teeth; *t'au sé siék, k'ó' sioh, k'i*, one tooth of the comb broken off; *k'i t'iang' chiáh, h'ieu tek, k'i t'iang' nüeng*, when one's tooth aches, he knows (how to pity) a person having the toothache; *met.*, the suffering can sympathize with sufferers.

K'i. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'i k'róí*, to kneel, as before an idol.

蜚

蟻

Read *ki*; *coll.* *k'i*: a leech: *ma k'i*, the leech; *lau k'i*, an edible worm of a greenish color—caught in rivers; *chwi k'i*, "water-leech"—a white, slimy

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worm, bred in moist places—sometimes called *hwo' k'i*; *p'ang k'i*, a small land-crab.

鉗 Read *k'iéng*; used for the coll. *k'i*: a kind of small clamp of iron or brass, used in mending glass or earthen ware; to fasten with clamps: *k'i kong*, to clamp jars; *k'i wang tang* a bowl-mender's load (of stock and tools).

K'i. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'i k'ie*, to mount, to bestride.

(328) K'ia.

奇 Read *k'ie*; coll. *k'ia*: one, a single one; the odd numbers: also read *ki*, q. v.: *k'ia k'ia*, odd numbers; *k'ia nik*, the odd days in a month; *sioh k'ia*, one, as of a pair of shoes, bracelets, earrings, &c.; *tang k'ia*, an odd one.

跨 Read *k'wa* and *k'wa'*; used for the coll. *k'ia*: to treat insolently, to oppress, to be overbearing: *k'ia néng*, to treat persons harshly; *k'ia tek*, *tó*, or *k'ia i' tó tó*, succeeded in crushing him; *k'ia i' má' tai'* can't get the mastery of him.

跨 Read *k'wa* and *k'wa'*; used for the coll. *k'ia*: to straddle, to bestride; on, across, astride: *k'ia pwoi'* *bád liék*, as from passing under what is regarded as unclean; *k'ia má' keng* (or *twai'*) will be stunted in growth by being thus "bestrode"; *k'ia hong*, to write words on the line; *k'ia*

k'a pang' a' brought under one's legs, as in a fight.

(329) K'iak.

谷 Read *kok*; used for the coll. *k'iak*, as in *sang k'iak*, a gap or depression between hills; *sang 'hi' t'ie o' la k'iak, k'iak*, there is a gap in the hills there; *k'iak k'iak*, a gap, as in a road.

厝 Read *hak*; coll. *k'iak*, to press, to squeeze; caught, as in a close place or in a door when shut; pinched, jammed: *k'iak, 'si*, pinched to death; *k'iak, ch'oi'* *ch'oi'*, crushed into fragments; to cut, to mince, as medicinal herbs; *tó 'ch'ü k'iak*, a rat-trap; *k'iak, á 'á*, to press shoe-soles; *k'iak, cha'* crushed.

K'iak. A coll. word: to deduct, to retain or keep back, as one's wages: *k'á' i k'iak, 'tiong li*, get back (my pay) from him by deducting.

屐 'Wooden-soled clogs, patters: *'muk k'iak*, wooden overshoes—called in the coll. *ch'a á* or *á t'ó*.

皸 Read *'k'ang* and *k'ang*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *k'iak*, as in *'k'iak k'iak, sioh*, a stone lying unevenly, a tilted stone.

K'iak. A coll. word: to add, to put into, to mix in: *k'iak k'iak, sioh, toi*, to mix together; *k'iak, seu*, to mix evenly or uniformly; *k'iak, ngái chiéng*, to mix in *bád cash*.

K'iak. A coll. word: to prate, to jabber, verbose; to talk

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| 2 鉗 | 奇 | 5 一 | 7 跨 | 倒 | ○ | 高 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 石 |
| 碗 | ○ | 奇 | 伙 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

incessantly without regard to the truth: *k'īāk, k'aiŋ' siē'* accustomed to prate recklessly; *eng k'īāk, pah, k'īāk*, idle and mendacious jabber.

(330) K'Īang.

鏗 Read *k'eng*; coll. *k'īang*, as in *'k'īang k'īang kieu'* a ringing, or metallic sound; to rattle, to clatter.

K'īang, A coll. word, as in *'k'īang k'īang chung*, to tremble, to shiver, as from cold or fear.

鏗 Read *k'eng*; coll. *k'īang*, as in *'k'īang k'īang kieu'* (same as *'k'īang k'īang kieu'*), a ringing, a clatter, as of metallic things; *'k'īang k'īang hwo'* poor or counterfeit goods, as alloyed articles of a head-dress; *met.*, a bad woman.

K'īang'. A coll. word: to nod, to bow, to incline the head slightly: *k'īang' t'au* or *t'au k'īang' k'īang'* to bow the head.

鏗 Read *k'eng*; coll. *k'īang*, as in *'k'īang k'īang kieu'* the ringing of metals; *met.*, to "make a din", to scold continuously; *'k'īang k'īang sau'* a hacking cough—the same as in *k'eng*, q. v.

K'īang. A coll. word, as in *'k'īang k'īang 'chau*, to run away, to go off in a hurry.

K'īang'. A coll. word: to bring together, to place edge to edge; to close, to shut to: *k'īang' t'eng*, or *k'īang' king*, to place close together; *k'īang' p'wai'* broken by knocking together, as

two bowls; *mwony k'īang' sioh*, a' just close the door.

(331) K'Īe.

奇 Odd, single; odd numbers; remainder, surplus: also read *ki*; in the coll. read *k'īe*, q. v.: ²*k'īe* so' odd numbers; ³*k'īe* Chi. *ling*, a surplus; com., ⁴*k'īe k'īe*, something over, excess, surplus; coll., ⁵*k'īe p'wang'* *peng*, an odd half-cash, as in a reckoning; ⁶*k'īe k'wei hō*, odd few-tenths.

睽 To oppose, the sun and moon in apposition; distant, separated from: ⁷*k'īe sui nik*, *k'iu*, a long time sundered, as friends.

稽 To examine into, to consult, to deliberate; to unite, to regulate; to stop, to detain; to reach to: ⁸*k'īe 'cha*, or ⁹*k'īe 'k'ó*, to examine, to investigate; ¹⁰*hwang sung siang k'īe*, mutual bickerings. Read *k'īe*: to bow down: ¹¹*k'īe 'siu*, or ¹²*k'īe 'song*, to bow the head to the ground.

窺 To look furtively at, to spy, to peep at, as through a crevice; to observe, to take a view; a step, a pace: ¹³*kwang k'īe*, to look, as through a tube, to take a partial view of; ¹⁴*k'īe 'tang'* to spy out; ¹⁵*k'īe s'eu'* to wait for, to observe.

覷 Interchanged with the last: to peep under a door, to look through a crack; to glance at, to observe, to view partially: ¹⁶*ch'iek, k'īe*, to observe furtively.

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- 3 鏗
- 4 奇
- 5 奇
- 6 奇
- 7 睽
- 8 稽
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- 10 反
- 11 稽
- 12 稽
- 13 管
- 14 窺
- 15 窺
- 16 竊

‘啟’ To open out, to explain, to make clear; to declare to, to inform a superior; to teach, to instruct; to reveal, to disclose, as by a revelation; to begin, as spring or summer; to divide, to distinguish; to engrave, to publish a book; the van or left wing of an army; clear sky after rain: “*k'ie mung*, to teach the ignorant; “*k'ie tik*, to point out the right way; “*eu' k'ie' chiã*, a postscript; com., “*k'ie' chiã*, the informant, the writer—the opening phrase in a letter; “*ang k'ie*, “open it calmly”—a superscription on letters; “*k'ie' chiu'* to state by memorial; “*k'ie' ming sing*, “harbinger of light”—the morning star.

‘檠’ A signal, an ensign; a streamer on a lance, with characters inscribed on it, borne in state or sent with messengers, as their credentials; a check or passport of carved wood: “*k'ie' kek*, an ornamented lance, carried before kings and nobles.

‘縈’ A kind of silk; the cover of a spear-head; an ornamented and scalloped bandrol, borne by an escort or aid-de-camp. Read *k'eng'*, as in “*k'ai k'eng'* the attachment of the muscles and tendons.

‘劓’ Also read *ki*: a gouge, a crooked graver or burin: “*k'ie' k'wok*, a carving-gouge.

‘倚’ To draw to one side; to pull out anything by dragging with one foot; to display, to bring forth, to disclose.

‘綺’ A kind of open, figured silk, called “*k'ie' lo*, or *lo' k'ie*, used for summer dresses.

‘錡’ An iron pan or griddle, having feet; a stand for bows and other military armor, in which sense read *ngi'* in the dictionaries.

‘跂’ To raise the foot; the name of a country. Read *ki*: a foot with six toes; the crawling of insects. Read *k'ie'*: same as the next, to stand erect, to stand on tiptoe and look at; to sit with the legs hanging down.

‘企’ To stand erect: “*k'ie' wong'* to look for, to expect eagerly; COLL., “*k'ie' lo* and *k'ie' ta'* sodomites—used as terms of abuse.

‘契’ An agreement, a contract, a bond, a deed; quippas were anciently used; to unite or compare the two parts of a check; mournful, distressed; frightened; a spit used in scorching tortoise-shells for divination; devoted to a god or person, adopted: also read *siék*, q. v.: “*chü k'ie'* documents; “*k'ie' tung*, a dynasty which ruled Northern China, A. D. 1118-1235, also styled the Golden Dynasty; com., “*k'ie' kwong'* or “*k'ie' yok*, deeds;

¹啟 ³又 ^者 ^奏 ^檠 ^肯 ^劓 ^綺 ^企 ^企 ^契 ^契
 蒙 啟 者 檠 檠 劓 羅 望 哥 丹 約
 啟 者 安 啟 明星 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 書 契 卷 ○
 直 啟 啟 星 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 契 卷 ○

'*k'ie'* *chai' ming pek*, plainly written in the deed; '*k'iek, k'ie'* devoted, sworn to each other, as friends; '*k'ie'* *na*, an adopted mother, god-mother; *coll.*, '*ch'eng k'ie'* a deed conveying land; '*eng k'ie'* "red deeds"—those officially stamped and taxed; *pah, k'ie'* a plain, or unstamped, deed; '*k'ie'* *nie sui'* husband of an adopted daughter.

崎 Read *k'i*; used for the coll. *k'ie'*: inclined, sloping, steep: *k'ak, k'ie'* too steep, very steep; *k'ie'* *ting*, or '*k'ang, peng k'ie'* (written *ang ming k'ie'*) the eminence, or "broken-tile slope"—a locality north of Fish-market Bridge, Foochow.

豎 Read *sü*; used for the coll. *k'ie'*: to set upright, to erect, to stand on the end: '*k'ie'* *tik*, set it up straight; '*k'ie'* *sieng'* to raise the sections of the frame (of a building); '*k'ie'* *hwong*, to erect an honorary portal; '*k'ie'* *tiang*, an erect collar; '*k'ie'* *hang t'au*, to display one's official titles.

騎 To bestride, to mount, to ride horseback; to sit astride or crosswise, horse, cavalry: '*hi k'ie'*, light horse—used as the imperial body-guard in the Tang dynasty; *tang k'ie'*, to ride forth alone; *com.*, '*k'ie'* *ma*, to ride a horse; '*k'ie'* *sui*, '*k'ie'* *ch'iong'* and '*k'ie'* *hu*, riders of lion, elephant, and tiger, as certain gods are represented.

跬 Read '*k'ie'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *k'ie'*: to stand: '*k'ie'* *k'i*, to stand up; '*k'ie'* *sing*, a personal attendant or assistant; '*k'ie'* *sié'* "stand in or before the world"—to abide in widowhood; '*k'ie'* *tiang*, a cook; '*k'ie'* *lung*, to stand in a pillory, as a criminal till he starves to death; '*k'ie'* *p'ó*, a military guard; '*k'ie'* *taing'* employed in a shop; '*k'ie'* *sioh, ku*, to stand for (have) one share; '*k'ie'* *ka oi'* *ch'eu'* a standing-place; *met.*, means of livelihood; '*k'ie'* *la ma sié'* to assume a posture, as a pugilist or an archer; *met.*, applied to attitudes in talking.

(332) K'iek.

怯 Fearful, timid, timorous, cowardly: '*sing k'iek*, weak-hearted; '*oi' k'iek*, fearful, timid; *com.*, '*k'iek, tang*, of little courage, pusillanimous.

愜 Pleased in mind, gratified; cheerful, active, prompt, ready: '*k'iek, che'* satisfied; *com.*, '*k'iek, e'* pleased, gratified.

慊 Pleased, cheerful, contented, satisfied. Read '*kieng*: angry, indignant; dissatisfied, discontented. Read '*hieng*: doubting, suspicious.

歉 To eat insufficiently; deficient, scanty, as supplies; to covet, covetous, dissatisfied: '*k'iek, swoi'* year of dearth; '*pó' k'iek*, to feel deficiencies, not satisfied with.

1	2	4	6	直	坊	11	13	15	17	19	21
契	結	田	契	直	坊	飛	跬	跬	跬	心	怯
載	契	契	女	豎	豎	騎	起	世	籠	怯	膽
明	3	5	壻	榻	銜	12	14	16	18	20	22
白	契	紅	豎	豎	頭	騎	跬	跬	跬	畏	愜
	奶	契	豎	豎		馬	身	鼎	店	怯	志

缺
Ch'üeh.

Read *k'wook*; used for the coll. *k'iek*: a flaw, a notch, a nick, as in a knife or pottery; wanting, defective: *k'iek, sioh, tóí* a bit wanting, nicked; *k'iek, ch'ó*, "too little saleratus—i. e. poor dough"—used only in a *net*. sense for one not trusty or competent; *k'iek, ch'ó* a harelip; *k'iek, chü*, a harelipped person. (333) K'ientg.

嗟
Ch'ien.

Used for the next: humble, unassuming; the pouch in the mouths of monkeys and other animals; a bird's crop, the first stomach of ruminantia: also read *k'iek*, in the following senses; to dislike; a little, a deficiency: *k'ientg k'ientg*, a little; *k'ientg t'óí* retiring, modest. Read *kang*: to hold in the mouth.

謙
Ch'ien.

To revere, to show respect; respectful, yielding; lowly, humble, unassuming, modest, not self-sufficient: *k'ientg yong* to yield, give way to; *k'ientg saung* to yield complaisantly; *k'ientg hwo*, mild, placable; COM., *k'ientg pi*, or *k'ientg hū* (COLL. *kü*), humble, unassuming.

愆
Ch'ien.

A fault, error, mistake, peccadillo; an excess, a crime; to exceed; a noxious disease: *k'ientg ü*, excess, crime; COM., *chói* *k'ientg*, or *k'ientg kwó* a transgression; *k'ientg ngiék*, crime (involving) retribution; COLL., *k'ientg tung* (or *twaí*), a grievous error; *k'ientg ngiék, tek, k'ó* have fallen into a penal sin!—a jocose phrase.

慳
Ch'eng.

Also read *k'eng*: saving; mean, stingy, niggardly; to be sparing of; *k'ientg leng* stingy, parsimonious. Read *hang*: experience of the aged.

汧
Ch'ien.

Also read *k'eng*: a tributary of the Wai in Shensi; water forming in pools, stagnant water, a marsh: *k'ientg yong*, a district in the West of Shensi.

拏
Ch'ien.

Also read *k'eng* and *k'iong*: to take, to seize; to pluck, as flowers; to extirpate: *k'ientg ki*, to capture a standard in battle.

褰
Ch'ien.

Also read *k'eng*, and *k'iong*: trowsers, drawers; shrunk, shriveled; to hold up the skirts in wading a stream.

騫
Ch'ien.

A belt, a girth; a horse which excels in racing; a horse diseased in the belly; to suffer loss, injured, failing; to advance nimbly; a surname.

縉
Ch'ien.

United, attached: *k'ientg kwong* intimate, inseparably attached, as friends.

譴
Ch'ien.

To question sternly, to blame, to reprimand; to rail at, to find fault with: *k'ientg nó* to speak angrily to; *k'ientg chaik*, to blame, to criminate.

遣
Ch'ien.

To send, to let go, to depute, to commission; to send into exile; to chase away, to expel; to present to: *k'ientg chói* to

- 1 嗟
- 3 謙
- 4 謙
- 5 謙
- 6 謙
- 7 謙
- 9 罪
- 11 愆
- 13 慳
- 15 褰
- 17 譴
- 19 遣
- 2 嗟
- 8 愆
- 10 愆
- 12 愆
- 14 汧
- 16 縉
- 18 譴
- 20 罪
- 21 退
- 22 讓
- 23 遜
- 24 和
- 25 卑
- 26 虛
- 27 尤
- 28 過
- 29 重
- 30 陽
- 31 縉
- 32 責
- 33 罪

exile for crime; *k'íèng ták*, to drive away; com., *ch'á k'íèng*, to send on a mission or business.

欠¹ To stretch and gape when weary; to owe; to be wanting, deficient in: Ch'ien. ¹*k'íèng' s'ing*, to stretch one's self; com., ²*k'íèng' ang*, wanting in comfort—i. e., ill, indisposed; ³*k'íèng' chai'* (or *hang'*) to owe debts; ⁴*k'íèng' hó'* a debtor; ⁵*k'íèng' k'wok*, wanting, deficient in; ⁶*k'íèng' k'wo'* to owe taxes, as salt-merchants; ⁷*k'íèng' p'ui*, am wanting in attention—a phrase meaning please excuse my leaving you; coll., ⁸*ch'ien k'íèng'* to owe but little; ⁹*k'íèng' ch'íèng t'ui'* *z'ong*, "prince of debtors"—one getting deeply in debt; ¹⁰*k'íèng' ch'ek, ká paik, ha'ng'* "owes the seven streets and eight alleys"—in debt to everybody!

芡¹¹ Read *kiéng'* in the dictionaries: a plant, also called fowl's head, whose leaf resembles the mallows; sometimes used for the coll. *k'íèng'* to stir, as flour in things while being cooked: com., ¹²*k'íèng' sik*, a medicinal herb—tonic for the stomach and kidneys; coll., ¹³*k'íèng' hung*, to stir flour in; ¹⁴*k'íèng' niéng nó*, stir (flour) in till it is thick and sticky.

岑¹⁵ A high, tapering peak, like an aiguille; a steep bank; a surname. Ch'ing.

涔¹⁶ Pure, crystal, limpid, as water; mountain rills; a fish-pool; to rear fish; to soak, to macerate; puddles after a rain: Ch'in.

k'íèng k'íèng, heavy rains; ¹⁷*k'íèng loi'* falling tears.

擒¹⁸ To seize as a hawk does, to clutch, to grasp; to apprehend, to capture: Ch'in. ¹⁹*k'íèng' na*, or ²⁰*k'íèng' ch'èuk*, to seize; ²¹*seng k'íèng'*, to take alive; com., ²²*k'íèng' ch'iu*, to grasp with the hand; something to hold by, as in mounting a ladder; ²³*k'íèng' nin*, to clutch, to collar; coll., ²⁴*k'íèng' p'ah*, to seize and beat; ²⁵*k'íèng' p'wong*, to get back one's capital; *met.*, (you intend) to get back the worth (of your presents)—said jocosely to a guest remaining long at a feast.

拮²⁶ Used for the next, as a verb, to pinch, to nip, to gripe; to hold or carry under the arm: Ch'ien. ²⁷*k'íèng' k'eu*, to shut the mouth, contumacious.

鉗²⁸ To grasp with pincers, to gripe, to pinch; in Hunan, also means to rail at, to upbraid; pincers, nippers, forceps, tweezers, tongs; a kind of collar for slaves and culprits: in the coll. used for *k'íèng* and *k'í*, q. v.: ²⁹*t'iek, k'íèng*, iron pincers or forceps; ³⁰*k'íèng' k'eu*, to gag one.

鈐³¹ Used for the last: pincers, nippers; a kind of bolt or door-lock; also an axle of a wheel: ³²*ken k'íèng*, two stars in Scorpio, used in astrology; ³³*k'íèng' 'e'* a kind of stamp or seal, used by petty officers; com., ³⁴*k'íèng' eng'* to stamp edges, as of official documents or match bank-bills.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 欠身 | 3 欠債 | 5 欠缺 | 7 欠陪 | 9 大王 | 11 芡粉 | 13 擒拿 | 15 擒手 | 17 擒拍 | 19 擒口 | 21 拮口 | 23 鉗口 | 25 鈐記 |
| 2 欠安 | 4 欠戶 | 6 欠課 | 8 欠錢 | 10 芡實 | 12 涔泪 | 14 生擒 | 16 擒扭 | 18 擒本 | 20 鐵鉗 | 22 鈎鈐 | 24 鈐鈐 | 26 鈐印 |

箝 Like the last two: a pair of pincers; to lock; *met.*, to forbid discussion: *Ch'ien.* *k'íng ngü, siu, chü,* to to interdict free speech and burn the books.

黔 Black, as applied to the hair; a name of Kweichow province: *Ch'ien.* *k'íng lá,* black, as people's hair; *k'íng sin,* "the black heads"—name given to the Chinese by the "First Emperor" from their black kerchiefs.

髻 To remove criminals' hair, as a punishment; a wig made of such hair; a deep green or purple color. *Ch'ien.*

(334) K'ien.

撬 To pry up, to raise with a lever.

敲 To rap, to strike horizontally, to beat on one side with a club; a baton, a club: used in the coll. for *k'a* q. v.: *Ch'iao.* *k'ieu mwong,* to knock at a door.

躑 Same as the next; also read *kieu*: to raise the feet in order to ascend: also read *kieu* and *kiok*, q. v. *Ch'iao.*

躑 To lift up the foot; to walk proudly, to prance; used in the coll. in the sense of tricky, taking advantage, as of another's necessities; indirect style of speech, to speak interrogatively in a tone implying the opposite sense: coll., *k'ieu ta,* to take advantage of so as to injure; *k'ieu keng,* to lift the foot high; *i k'ieu ngwai,*

he took advantage of me, as in exacting a high price; *k'ieu k'i k'i wa'* indirect words, an interrogative phrase strongly implying the reverse idea; *tak, k'ieu,* to wear the small ladies' shoes, as actors do; *met.*, to act vainly, presumptuous.

巧 Skillful, ingenious, clever, as an artisan; adroit, apt, handy, dexterous; *Ch'iao.* subtle, wily, specious, crafty, deceitful; keen, shrewd, witty, pleasing; genius, ingenuity, talent: used in the coll. for *k'ieu*, q. v.: *k'ieu piéng'* specious in discussing; *COM.*, *kang k'ieu,* wily, cheating; *k'ieu kié'* a cunning scheme; *k'ieu ch'iong'* an ingenious artisan; *k'ieu cha'* fraudulent; *k'ieu ch'a sióng p'wang' chwook, ju miéng,* a clever wife usually mates with a stupid husband.

豈 Read *k'i*; used for the coll. *k'ieu*: probably a corruption of *k'i 'iu*, as in *k'ieu ch'ü 'li*, how is there this doctrine!—i. e., it is unreasonable. *Ch'i.*

竅 A hole, pore, orifice, aperture; a cavity, a hollow, an interstice; *met.*, the mind, as intelligent or dull: *k'ieu k'ieu'* the nine passages of the body; *COM.*, *ling k'ieu'* intelligence; *sing k'ieu'* the mind, intellect; *ek, k'ieu' pok, tung,* "not a passage open"—i. e., is thoroughly stupid; coll., *k'ieu má' tung,* not comprehending; *chia yoh, á tung k'ieu'* the medicine has anastomatic qualities. *Ch'iao.*

1黔 3敲 5躑 我 話 9奸 11巧 13巧 拙 14九 16心 17一
 黎 門 高 躑 巧 巧 匠 妻 夫 九 竅 心 竅
 黔 打 伊 躑 巧 辯 10巧 12巧 常 眠 15靈 竅 不
 首 打 躑 躑 其 辯 巧 計 詐 常 伴 眠 竅 竅 通

巧 Read *k'ieu*; used for the coll. *k'ieu'*, as in *k'ieu' mieu'* skill, ingenuity; *k'ieu' mieu' pok, tung,* their talents are different.
Ch'iao.

撻 Read *k'ieu*; used for the coll. *k'ieu'*: turned or bent up, warped, twisted; bold, impudent, audacious, bragging: *'k'ieu' ngau,* warped, as a board; *'k'ieu' k'a,* the legs thrown up, as when one falls; *'to tek, k'ieu' k'a,* tripped up, made to fail in a business; *k'ieu' k'i k'ieu' or k'ieu' t'au k'ieu' 'no,* a swaggering air; *'k'ieu' 'neng,* the chest thrown stiffly out—said of a rascal's impudent gait; *'k'ieu' k'i t'eng,* to fall backwards with the face toward the sky.

鼻 The nose turned up: COM., *'k'ieu' p'e* a nose curving upward; kind of shoe with a single-corded, turned-up toe; *p'e' k'ieu' k'ieu' t'ioh,* his nose is curved.

馱 Read *k'ieu'* and *k'ieu'*; coll. *k'ieu'*, as in *'k'ieu' hu,* uncertain as to the issue, not yet settled.
Ch'iao.

K'ieu. A coll. word: well-dressed, a fine toilet, as of ladies: *i chong 'ya k'ieu,* her toilet is very neat.

(335) K'ih.

噓 Read *k'ioh*; used for the coll. *k'ih*; similar to *k'eh*, q.v.: *k'ih, s'ioh, siang,* to utter a giggling sound, to titter.

(336) K'ik.
檄 A tablet on which orders were anciently written; an official notification or summons; to give orders; in haste, urgent; a branchless tree: *'t'iong k'ik,* a sealed notice, a passport; *'u k'ik,* a feathered (i. e., urgent) dispatch; COM., *'k'ik, ang,* an official summons or reprimand.
Chi.

覘 A sorcerer, a wizard, a necromancer: *'seng' a k'ik,* to believe in witches and wizards.

詰 To interrogate authoritatively, to demand of, to inquire into others' faults; to blame, to reprimand; to prohibit, to impose restrictions; to regulate, to reduce rebels to order: *'k'ik, k'ok,* cacophonous, harsh or intractable, as sounds; *'p'oang k'ik,* to examine rigidly; *'k'ik, t'ieu,* to-morrow morning.
Chieh.

頡 Read *kiék*, in the dictionaries: a stiff or straight neck; to fly upwards; to rob, to plunder; to diminish, to exclude: *'k'ik, hwak,* difficult to do; involved or incorrect, artful, as one's language; COM., *'Ch'ong k'ik,* name of the inventor of characters—in the times of Hwangte.

K'ik. A coll. word: dried, shrunk, shriveled; lean and stunted, as a child: *k'ik, chieu,* seared and dried up, as by fire or solar heat.

K'ik. A coll. word: to delay or hinder one, to put one off: *k'ëuk, i k'ik, cheng' ong,* delayed by him a very long time.

- ¹撻 ²撻 ³撻 ⁴撻 ⁵撻 ⁶鼻 ⁷馱 ⁸傳 ⁹羽 ¹⁰檄 ¹¹信 ¹²詰 ¹³盤 ¹⁴詰 ¹⁵頡 ¹⁶滑 ¹⁷蒼 ¹⁸頡
- 滄 澤 脰 天 馱 傳 羽 檄 信 詰 盤 詰 滑 蒼 頡
- 股 膠 起 鼻 鼻 檄 文 巫 屈 朝 朝

K'ik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ik, k'ok*, to strike, to hit against; *k'ik, k'iak*, to mix in (the bad with the good), as cash, goods, &c.; *k'ik, tuk, k'iak*, to tip, tilting, as a stone or board.

(337) K'ing.

傾 Ch'ing The head leaning; inclined, lateral, aslant; falling, overturned; to subvert, to prostrate; wholly, entirely; to waste, to squander; to debate, to wrangle; to smelt, to assay, to purify metals: in the coll. read *k'ing*, q. v.: *k'ing tó*, to pour out; fallen, subverted; to convince or silence one; *k'ing sing yok, huk*, to submit cordially; *k'ing 'ngi*, to incline the ear; *k'ing nong 'i ch'ing* gave him my whole purse; *k'ing ch'aik*, inclined; *k'ing 'ki*, overthrown, ruined; COM., *k'ing ka taung 'sang*, to ruin one's family and property; COLL., *k'ing pwong t'ó' haik*, to vomit blood profusely—an excessive hemorrhage.

頃 Ch'ing Read *k'ing*; coll. *k'ing*, as in *k'ing k'aik*, a little while; in a short time, very soon.

卿 Ch'ing To revert towards, what men look up to; a noble, lord, grandee, high officer; term of respect addressed by a prince to his minister; *'l'ek, k'ing*, the presidents of the six Boards; *'k'ing siung* a grandee, a prime minister; *'kung k'ing*, nobles from 1st to 3rd

ranks; *'k'ing la*, our ministers; *'ai k'ing*, my wife.

欽 Ch'in To stretch and yawn; to respect, to reverence, reverential; that which is revered; imperial, governmental; considered as from or by the emperor: *'k'ing t'ek*, letters-patent; COM., *'k'ing meng* a ukase; *'k'ing ch'a*, an imperial envoy; *'k'ing 'teng shang ling*, to designate academicians; *'k'ing koí* valuable, precious; *'k'ing t'íeng kang* the imperial astronomers; *'k'ing ka*, to confer an additional title.

嶽 Ch'in High hills; the peaks of mountains; gaping, yawning: *k'ing 'nging*, a high, sharp peak.

矜 Ching The haft of a pike or staff; to pity, to compassionate, to feel for; regretting, anxious for; to spare, regardful, careful of; to value, to esteem; bragging, boastful, conceited; to maintain one's self-respect; hazardous, dangerous: *'k'ing 'i pok, cheng*, to maintain one's dignity without wrangling; *'k'ing 'ming*, to pity; *k'ing ku sok, 'kwa*, to commiserate orphans and widows; *'k'ó k'ing* pitiable; COM., *k'ing k'wa*, to brag, boastful.

衾 Ching A coverlet or large quilt, a single coverlet; a shroud: *'i k'ing*, clothes and shroud for the dead; *'k'ing k'ing*, a figured quilt.

1 傾 悅 4 傾 5 六 7 公 9 愛 11 欽 13 欽 14 欽 監 17 矜 18 矜
 倒 伏 囊 卿 卿 卿 命 點 貴 16 欽 而 憫
 2 傾 3 傾 6 卿 8 卿 10 欽 12 欽 翰 15 欽 加 不 爭
 心 耳 贈 相 家 勅 差 林 天 ○ 爭 ○

衿襟
Ching.

The lapel or fold of a coat; a cord to fasten a lapel; a collar; to fasten, to tie with strings: ¹'k'ing hwaí, the bosom; ²'ch'ing k'ing, the "green lapels"

—Siutsai graduates; com., ³'k'ing hing tá' those marrying sisters, brothers-in-law.

輕
Ch'ing.

A light carriage; light, not heavy; small, paltry, frivolous; to disregard, to think lightly of, to disesteem, to slight; lightness, levity; dissipated: com., ⁴'k'ing seng, reckless of life, bold, audacious; ⁵'k'ing seng' credulous; ⁶'k'ing kwong, frivolous, harum-scarum; ⁷'k'ing pok, disrespectful, shabby; ⁸'k'ing puong taeng' le' small capital and heavy profits; COLL., ⁹'k'ing sang, sparing, as of money or work expended; ¹⁰'k'ing siang' very cheap; ¹¹'k'ing ung e' easily, carelessly or superficially; ¹²'k'ing p'ieu, p'ieu, very light; ¹³'k'ing k'ing kiang, lightly, in a slight degree; ¹⁴'k'ing k'a k'ing 'ch'iu, with light feet and hands, noiselessly. Read k'eng': quick, fast, with alacrity.

¹⁵'K'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ¹⁶'k'ing kwong, to place in a case, frame, or box; ¹⁷'k'ing kiang, sound of metals or gems.

頃
Ch'ing.

A hundred 'meu, about equivalent to 15.13 sq. acres, the largest of land measures; an instant, a moment, a glance: in the coll. read k'ing, q. v.: ¹⁸'ngó k'ing, in a moment; ¹⁹'k'ing yok, a glance at, as in reading cursorily;

²⁰'k'ing ung, have just heard; com., ²¹'k'ing k'aik, or ²²'k'ing k'aik, chi kang, a very short time. Read k'ing: the head inclined; a kind of basket; in epitaphs, means trembling, respectful: ²³'k'ing kwong, a basket.

警
Ch'ing.

To cough slightly, to hack; sound of a hacking cough: ²⁴'k'ing k'ai' coughing; to speak smilingly.

肯
K'eng.

Read 'k'eng; coll. ²⁵'k'ing: to assent, willing, acquiescing, permitting: ²⁶'k'ing chó' willing to do; ²⁷'k'ing t'ek, willing to study; ²⁸'k'ing kang' "willing to do"—free in spending money, more lavish than others; ²⁹'nū k'ing ng' k'ing, are you willing or not?

³⁰'K'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ³¹'k'ing k'ong, to chop, to cut up, as meats; ³²'k'ing k'ang, to lop or cut off.

禽
Ch'in.

The feathered and flying tribe, the class aves, birds; pregnant animals; to seize in battle: com., ³³'k'ing neu, birds; ³⁴'k'ing seu' birds and beasts.

檣
Ch'in.

A kind of Prunus: ³⁵'ling k'ing, a large kind of bullace, whose blossoms and fruit are red.

琴
Ch'in.

A Chinese lute, having five or seven strings; its music used to control men's passions, hence, ³⁶met., to restrain, to control one's self; also applied to foreign instruments, as the organ, piano, seraphine, melodeon, &c.; ³⁷'hung k'ing (coll. t'iek, ma), pieces of

- 1 襟懷 2 青衿 3 襟兄弟輕 4 輕信 5 輕狂 6 輕重利 7 輕薄 8 輕本重利 9 俄頃 10 頃閱 11 頃聞 12 頃刻 13 頃筐 14 警欬 15 肯做 16 肯讀 17 肯幹 18 頃筐 19 禽獸 20 禽鳥 21 風琴 22 林檎

metal or glass, hung up and jingled by the wind; COM., ¹*k'ing saik*, lutes and harps; ²*k'ing p'wo*, manual of instrumental music; ³*k'ing 'ié*, a kind of long bench; ⁴*yong k'ing*, a music-box (coll. *paik, 'ing ak*, the eight-tone box); ⁵*k'ing 'i chü wa'* lute, chess, books, and paintings; ⁶*k'ing tong*, a district magistrate's hall; ⁷*tang k'ing*, to play the lute.

芩 A kind of salt marsh-grass or sedge, a species of *Salsola* (?); the seeds are eaten by cattle: COM., ⁸*wong k'ing*, a yellow root like licorice—used for its cooling properties.

傾 Read *k'ing*; coll. *k'ing*: to pour, as from the spouts of vessels; to assay metals: ⁹*k'ing ta*, to pour tea; ¹⁰*k'ing 'ch'íng*, to “pour shallow”—i. e., not full, as one's wine-cup; ¹¹*k'ing 'sieu*, or ¹²*k'ing ngüng*, to assay silver; *k'ing tiéng' ch'íok, kang 'ch'a ka ek*, “pour full and drink it dry—makes a tenth more”—a bantering phrase at feasts.

鉗 Read *k'íng*; coll. *k'ing*, as in *'hwi k'ing*, a pair of tongs; *'t'iek, k'ing*, iron-tongs.

K'ing. A coll. word: a bear; same as *hüng*, q. v. : *k'ing 'mó*, a female bear.

K'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ing k'íng*, to grasp; *k'ing k'wang*, to make circles; to go around; *k'ing k'üng*, to gather in a bunch, to pile together; *k'ing k'wong*, to

take care of, as children, a shop, &c.

(338)

K'ioK.

却 To stop, to curb desires; to deny, to refuse, to decline doing or accepting; to retire, to go backwards; an adverbial particle, truly, really, certainly; preceded by *'ch'wi* (though), it is a disjunctive, still, yet; also a particle, marking a turn in the discourse, now, then, then again: ¹³*wong k'ioK*, to forget; ¹⁴*k'ioK, 'heng*, to walk backwards; ¹⁵*k'ioK, se' 'ü 'ch'ü*, truly it is thus; ¹⁶*'ch'wi k'ioK*, to decline, to refuse; ¹⁷*liu k'ioK*, done and put away, or disposed of; *k'ioK, siok*, we turn now to speak of; COM., ¹⁸*'ching pok, 'k'ó k'ioK*, the feelings make it impossible to refuse; COLL., *se' 'i k'ioK, 'ngwai*, it is he that rejects, me—*seil*, not I him.

子 A man without the right arm; alone, solitary, abandoned, orphaned; to come short, a remnant; behind, left; hale, strong; a kind of halberd: ¹⁹*k'ioK, k'ioK*, alone, preminent; larvae of musketos; ²⁰*'keu k'ioK*, a halberd; COM., *k'ioK, 'yong ek, 'sing*, solitary, quite alone, as one without relatives.

矍 A frightened look, as of a bird; the fluttering, as of birds when caught; to look right and left, to glance about quickly; a wild look, a timid glance: ²¹*k'ioK, 'yong*, alarmed; *k'ioK, 'ek*, great-

1 琴 8 琴 5 琴 6 琴 6 黃 10 傾 12 傾 14 却 如 17 了 可 20 鈎
 瑟 琴 椅 棋 堂 芩 淺 銀 行 此 却 却 子
 3 琴 4 洋 5 書 7 彈 9 傾 11 傾 13 忘 16 却 16 推 18 情 19 子 21 矍
 讚 琴 盡 琴 茶 銷 却 是 却 不 子 然

ly agitated; *k'iook*, *ch'iook*, active, as an old man.

攫

Ch'io.

To clutch, to grasp, as with the claws or talons: *'k'iook*, *'ch'ü*, to seize, to take forcibly.

躩

Ch'io.

A short, measured step, as in ascending stairs; to walk gravely, as before superiors; to walk quickly: *'k'iook*, *puo'* a quick,

regular pace.

鏟

Ch'io.

A large hoe or mattock; a heavy pickax.

訐

Chi.

Read *kiok*, in the dictionaries: to reprove one, to charge with a fault, to question about an accusation; to divulge, to bring to light, to reveal, to disclose secrets; *'mieng'* *k'iook*, to reprimand personally; *'kung'* *k'iook*, to charge, to accuse one of; *'k'iook*, *ing* *'tsang* *ch'ü'* to talk about people's faults.

劇

Chi.

To increase, very, exceeding; miserable, distressing, very troublesome; to play, to sport, to gambol; a farce, a comedy, plays: *'hié'* *k'iook*, to play; sports; *'peng'* *k'iook*, a distressing illness.

謔

Nio.

Also read *ngiok*, to jest, to trifle with; to play, to sport; to mock, to ridicule, to make sport of: *k'iook*, *k'iook*, playful, pleased; *'ch'ieu'* *k'iook*, to laugh at; *'hié'* *k'iook*, to make sport of one.

(339)

K'iong.

腔

Ch'iang.

A hollow bone; hollow, empty, vacant; the flank of a horse; a tune, a style of reading or singing; a dialect, patois; swelled, puffed up; vain, ostentatious, pedantic: ¹⁰*chong k'iong*, assuming, ostentatious; com., ¹¹*'ü* *k'iong*, the native dialect; ¹²*k'iong tieu'* the tone or tune in reading and singing; ¹³*k'iong taeng'* a heavy brogue; ¹⁴*üng k'iong*, the "banian" (i. e., Foo-chow) dialect; ¹⁵*k'iong 'k'ü' hó*, an excellent tone or style, as in reading and singing.

鞞

Ch'iang.

The ribs or skeleton of a sheep; a sheep's tendons. Read *k'ong'*: dried mutton.

駉

Ch'iang

A horse walking along, the gait of a horse.

K'iong. A coll. word, as in *k'iong e'* to have in mind, to intend, to purpose—the same as *chong e'* q. v.: *k'iong e' teng nioh*, *wai'* *chieng*, how much cash do you intend to offer for it? *ng'* *k'iong e'* unexpected.

(340)

K'iu.

丘

邱

坵

Ch'iu.

The first is the proper name of Confucius, regarded too sacred for common use, for which the second is often substituted: a low hill, a mound, a tumulus; a hollow hill-top; a high place, or leveled hill for worshipping; a plat of land; to collect; - great, empty: the 3d used for the coll. *k'ü*, q. v.: *wong k'iu*, and

¹攫 ²攫 ³攫 ⁴攫 ⁵攫 ⁶戲 ⁷笑 ⁸笑 ⁹粧 ¹⁰腔 ¹¹腔 ¹²腔 ¹³腔 ¹⁴榕 ¹⁵腔
取 步 訐 訐 人 劇 謔 腔 調 重 腔 口
○ ○ ○ ○ 短 病 戲 土 腔 ○ ○ ○ ○ 好
處 劇 謔 腔

¹hwong k'iu, round and square places for adoring heaven and earth; ²sang k'iu, the three hills of the immortals; ³k'iu lung, a mound, tumuli, graves; ⁴ek, k'iu ek, k'auk, "one hillock and one pool"—a small locality or dwelling-place.

蚯 Chiu. An earthworm, called k'iu 'ing, which makes humps in crawling; in the coll. *ka kung*, q. v.

鳩 Chiu. A pigeon, a wild dove, the turtle; to call together, to assemble; to rest, to dwell; in the coll. to collect, as money for public use: ¹pang k'iu, the pigeon; ²k'iu k'iu, to dwell, as a bride in her new home; ³k'iu ch'iu' to assemble, to tranquilize; ⁴k'iu t'iong' an old man's staff; ⁵k'iu hing kok, mieng' "a dove's form and a stork's face"; *met.*, lean, emaciated; *coll.*, ¹⁰k'iu chieng', to collect money; *chieng k'iu chik*, 't'eng, to collect together the sums subscribed.

K'iu. A coll. word: bent, curled, warped; torn, shabby, as clothes; poor, inferior, as workmanship, essays, etc.; distressed, miserable, impoverished, pinched by want; ¹k'iu k'iu, warped, bent; ²k'iu 'toi, shortened, contracted; ³k'iu t'auk, k'ó' bent and contracted, as a finger having a boil on it; ⁴neng yong' sang cheng' k'iu, one born much deformed; ⁵che' 's'it tek, k'iu, the words badly written.

(341) **庫** K'ó. A house for military carriages; an armory, an arsenal; a treasury, a store-

house, a magazine: *COM.*, ¹¹ch'ong k'ó' granary and treasury; ¹²puo' si k'ó' the provincial treasury; ¹³ch'iu k'ó' a liquor-shop; ¹⁴k'ó' ng'ung, or ¹⁵k'ó' hau'ng' funds in the treasury; ¹⁶k'ó' 't'iang (coll. k'ó' twai' sai'), a sub-treasurer; ¹⁷k'ó' le' a treasury-clerk; ¹⁸tu k'ó' a store-room; ¹⁹hwí yoh, k'ó' a powder factory and magazine; ²⁰k'ó' t'ó, or k'ó', pang, a weight in weighing silver, 100 oz. of which equal 102.4 oz. of the *sing ngié*.

袴 K'iu. The first also read k'wa': a covering for the legs; drawers, breeches, trowsers: *COM.*, ¹⁷t'ó' k'ó' overalls; ¹⁸kak, k'ó' lined drawers; *COLL.*, ¹⁹k'ó' 't'oi, a sort of half-drawers, tied or buttoned at the waist; ²⁰pong 't'oi k'ó' drawers, trowsers; ²¹t'eng k'ó' a kind of trowsers worn by boatmen; ²²k'ó' t'ak, the dress-overalls of females; ²³sek, k'ó' an embroidered wrapper for a lady's ankle; ²⁴ch'ui k'ó' and k'ó' tong te' short drawers, breeches; ²⁵k'wi 'tau k'ó' a kind of open drawers—worn by small children; ²⁶k'ó' s'ioh, 'steu, one pair of drawers.

臼 Chiu. Read k'eu'; coll. k'ó': a mortar: *sioh, k'ó'* or *ch'ung k'ó'* a stone-mortar; ²k'ó' 't'ui, a pestle; *sioh, tai' k'ó'* small stone-mortars; ³mwong k'ó' a wooden door-socket; ⁴t'ak, k'ó' hollow, depressed, like a mortar; ⁵twai' 'ch'ui má' lau s'ioh, ch'ung k'ó' a fresh-*et can't float off a stone mortar; met.*, inflexible in purpose; secure in one's position, despite all calumny.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 方 | ⁸ 丘 | 一 | ⁶ 鳩 | ⁸ 鳩 | ¹¹ 倉 | 庫 | 銀 | 廳 | 褲 | 腿 |
| 丘 | 壘 | 壑 | 居 | 杖 | 庫 | ¹⁸ 酒 | ¹⁵ 庫 | ¹⁷ 套 | ¹⁹ 褲 | 褲 |
| ² 三 | ⁴ 一 | ⁵ 斑 | ⁷ 鳩 | ⁹ 鳩 | ¹⁰ 鳩 | ¹² 布 | 庫 | 項 | 褲 | 腿 |
| 丘 | 丘 | 鳩 | 聚 | 形 | 錢 | 司 | ¹⁴ 庫 | ¹⁶ 庫 | ¹³ 夾 | ²⁰ 綁 |
| | | | | | | | | | ²¹ 攏 | 褲 |

(342)

K'Ó.

尻
K'ao.

The lower end of the spine, the *os coxendicis*; the rump, the seat.

哿
K'ó.

Good, excellent, to commend; to be well off; to be able, can, may, might.

柯
K'ó.

A helve, an ax-handle; a stem or stalk; a branch fit for a helve; a sort of javelin; a way, means, cause; a surname: ¹'hu k'ó, helve of an ax; ²'chek, k'ó, to hold the helve (i. e., ax); *met.*, to be a match-maker.

炆
K'ó.

Read k'ó; coll. k'ó: to cook thoroughly: ³'k'ó lang' or k'ó mauk, to cook soft; ⁴'k'ó tau' ho' to cook bean-curd thoroughly.

珂
K'ó.

A quartzose gem, of inferior value; a carnelian or whitish chalcedony, milky quartz; a sea conch, with a white naere, used ornamentally: ⁵'k'ó king, a sort of metal; one says, pure gold.

苛
K'ó.

Small plants; petty, troublesome, vexatious; small, minute, trifling; to vex, to trouble; to annoy, as a people by needless examinations; to blame, to reprove sharply: ⁶'k'ó cheng' an oppressive government; ⁷'k'ó chik, a fatal disease; ⁸'k'ó yong, a slight itching; ⁹'hwang, k'ó, troublesome; *COM.*, ¹⁰'k'ó kiu, to importune; ¹¹'k'ó k'aik, to be needlessly strict with, to harass; *COLL.*, *i che' ka*

k'ó k'aik, he is strict with himself, close, parsimonious.

輻
K'ó.

Wheels and axles connected with each other: also read k'ó' q. v.: ¹²'k'ang k'ó, a carriage dragging heavily; *met.*, impeded, hindered, disappointed; ¹³'maing' k'ó, surname and name of Mencius.

¹⁴'K'ó. A coll. word, as in k'ó tié' or k'ó tié' tai' why? wherefore?—about as k'á' á' q. v.

可
K'ó.

To be willing, to consent, to permit; can, may, could; able, free to do; fit, proper; worthy, competent; used interrogatively and by way of invitation, or to soften an order; forms verbal adjectives, or gerunds ending in able; ¹⁵'pok, k'ó, ought not, must not; ¹⁶'k'ó p'eu, will it do or not; ¹⁷'iu hó pok, k'ó, what forbids, why not? ¹⁸'k'ó k'eu, delicious to the taste; *COM.*, ¹⁹'k'ó ch'ieu' laughable; ²⁰'k'ó o' odious, disagreeable; ²¹'k'ó, ti, or k'ó kiéng' whence it can be seen or perceived; ²²'k'ó sek, alas! how lamentable! ²³'k'ó ngi, to doubt, be suspicious; ²⁴'sieu k'ó, trifling, unimportant; ²⁵'k'ó pi, to illustrate, by way of comparison; ²⁶'k'ó i, possible, it will answer; ²⁷'k'ó i pok, pek, it will do, no need (of anything farther); *COLL.*, ²⁸'k'ó leng, to compassionate.

拷
K'ao.

To grasp, to snatch violently; to beat, to torture in order to extort a confession: ²⁹'k'ó ta, to cudgel; ³⁰'k'ó seng' to examine by torture.

¹斧 ²柯 ³炆 ⁴爛 ⁵珂 ⁶腐 ⁷政 ⁸苛 ⁹疾 ¹⁰求 ¹¹刻 ¹²不 ¹³可 ¹⁴何 ¹⁵可 ¹⁶口 ¹⁷可 ¹⁸惡 ¹⁹可 ²⁰惜 ²¹小 ²²可 ²³執 ²⁴柯 ²⁵豆 ²⁶金 ²⁷疾 ²⁸煩 ²⁹苛 ³⁰刻 ³¹否 ³²可 ³³不 ³⁴可 ³⁵笑 ³⁶知 ³⁷疑 ³⁸比

拷 A tree yielding a gum used for varnish; a species of Dryandra? its wood is hard and whitish.
K'ao.

考 Old; a deceased father; complete, finished; to question, to examine; to beat, to strike: 'siéng k'ó, my departed father; com., 'cha k'ó, to examine; 'k'ó ch'ak, to investigate officially; 'k'ó se' examinations for the Siutsai degree; 'hu k'ó, a prefectural examination; 'k'ó 'u, military examinations; 'k'ó ch'íéng líng, to examine candidates for enlistment; 'k'ó p'íé 'sü, the first of the Siutsai graduates; 'k'ó k'wo' an examination three times a month; 'woó' k'ó, and k'wo' k'ó, the two examinations in the three years' term of the literary chancellor; 'k'ó mi'chai, a trial-examination of the 3d class of Siutsai; 'k'ó ngiéng' a triennial examination of officers; 'k'ó k'ü' to examine evidence, as in books.

攷 To examine, to search into, as one's qualifications, in which senses the same as the last: 'k'ó sing, decision as to one's official merits.

舸 A large galley, or barge; a war vessel, called 'k'ó k'ang, in the sang kwok, che' (Annals of the Three States).

靠 To lean against; to rely on, to look to, to depend on another for aid; contrary, opposed to, rebelling against: in the coll. fetters: com., 'k'ó' 'ching, a

square pillow with rounded corners—used on couches; 'k'ó' sang, against the hill side, as a grave; in met., sense, to rely on a firm friend; 'k'ó' p'woí' (coll. k'ó' p'íéng), to lean the back against; coll., 'ai k'ó' to rely or depend on; 'k'ó' 'ch'iu peng, a rest-board for the hands (in a sedan); k'ó' 'siéng siáh, p'wong' "depend on Heaven and eat one's rice"—i. e., earn an honest living; k'ó' tek, ch'ü' (or tieü) he can be relied on; k'a k'ó' 'ch'iu k'ó' fetters and manacles.

坷 The first means rough, uneven, as a country or road; the 2d is also read k'ó, q. v.: com., 'k'ang k'ó' rugged paths; met., unsuccessful, unlucky; difficulties in life.

魷 Read hó and 'k'ó; coll. k'ó': a kind of sea-fish, salted and dried, of which there are several varieties: 'wong nong' k'ó' a small yellow sort; kak, 'chü k'ó' a kind having thick scales; puoh, 'p'ü k'ó' flayed k'ó' fish.

犒 To give extra pay, to reward: 'k'ó' 'sü, to reward (victorious) troops; 'k'ó' 'sióng, to confer bounties; 'k'ó' 'ngü, bullocks given as a bounty.

去 Read k'ü'; coll. k'ó': to go away, to depart, to separate; to go into, through, or out from; past, gone, former; as an adjunct, implies completion of action in the preceding verb: ch'ok, k'ó' to go out; tie' k'ó' to go into; sü

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|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 先考 | 8 考察 | 5 府考 | 7 考錢 | 批首 | 10 歲考 | 才 | 山 | 靠 | 17 坎 | 舸 | 20 犒 |
| 2 查考 | 4 考試 | 6 考武 | 考糧 | 9 考課 | 11 考遺 | 12 靠枕 | 14 靠背 | 16 靠手 | 18 黃 | 19 犒師 | 21 犒牛 |
| | | | 8 考 | | | 13 靠 | 15 倚 | 板 | 鞞 | ○ | |

má² k'ó¹ can't decline or get rid of; *k'ó¹ chá¹*, to go to school; *k'ó² tó¹*, go and take it; *tek, t'oh²*, *k'ó¹* positively must go; *mó tek*, *k'ó¹* can't go; will not contain it; *k'ó¹ niéng*, or *k'ó¹ niéng mang*, last year; *k'ó¹ 'ma síh² chá¹*, gone to his grandmother's to eat ghosts' cakes—a coarse jest, used in the sense of gone away or dead.

哥

Read *k'ó¹*; coll. *k'ó¹*: to ground, to run aground, to strike the ground and remain fixed: *sung k'ó¹ 'ch'iéng*, the boat has grounded on the shallows.

k'ó¹. A coll. word like the last: to strike, to knock against an obstruction; also to defer, to put one off: *k'ó¹ sióng*, bruised by striking against; *k'ó¹ lau²* made leaky by a knock; *k'ó¹ tai²* kept in suspense, delayed; *i k'ó¹ 'ngvai*, he puts me off, keeps me waiting.

(343) K'oi.

K'oi. A coll. word, as in *k'oi ié²* why! wherefore!—about as *k'á¹ á¹* and *k'ó¹ tié²*, q. v.; *k'oi ié² 'chiong wang²* why (do you) so!

愧
媿

Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; bashful, shamefaced; contrite, conscience-smitten: *'siu k'oi²* or *k'oi²* *'i*, ashamed; *'k'oi² hwoi²* contrite, penitent; COM., *'chang k'oi²* feel ashamed—often said affectedly by one when praised; *'ch'èu² k'oi²* abashed, mortified; *'u k'oi²* no shame, a sense of innocence.

(344) K'ok.

哭
K'o.

To cry aloud, to lament with a loud voice; to wail, to groan, noise of excessive grief: *'t'ong k'ok*, to weep bitterly; *'k'ok*, *song*, to wail for the dead; *'k'ok, k'ek*, to cry and sob; *'k'ok, song t'iong²* staff carried by a son at a funeral; COM., *'k'ok, yá² 'u ek*, it is of no avail to lament (about it).

屈
Ch'ü.

Bent, turned awry; to stoop, to crouch; to bow, to bend over, to kneel; to submit, as to necessity, to adapt one's self to circumstances; constrained, forced; grievance, wrong; affliction: *'k'ok, k'èuk*, bent, crooked; *'k'ok, sing*, to crook and to straighten; *'k'ok, che²* disappointed, grieved about; *'k'ok, huk*, or *k'ok, chiék*, to crouch meanly; *k'ok, ch'ek*, to kneel; *'k'ok, sing*, to bend the body; *met.*, to submit, as to suffering; COM., *'wong k'ok*, oppressed, ill-treated; *'k'ok, ka²* you must stoop, Sir!—a polite form of invitation; COLL., *k'ok, 'chai o² 'n'oh² song*, by count of the fingers how long has it been?

誦
Chueng.

This and the next are like the preceding: to bend, to stoop; forced, constrained against one's will; a fold, a rumple, a wrinkle, an impediment in the speech, stammering.

紬
Chueh.

Also read *t'ok*: crimson silk; to baste, to sew imperfectly; to bend, bent, constrained: used for *t'ok*, (to degrade). Also read *chiok*, as in *ing chiok*, to straight-

- 1 去 齋 2 去 擲 3 去 年 4 去 媽 5 食 糲 6 羞 愧 7 愧 愧 8 愧 愧 9 無 愧 10 自 愧 11 無 愧 12 痛 哭 13 哭 泣 14 哭 也 15 哭 無 16 益 屈 17 屈 曲 18 屈 伸 19 屈 志 20 屈 伏 21 屈 身 22 枉 屈 23 屈 駕

ching, the lambent flame curled upwards.

鯨 The roe or spawn of fishes; a whale, leviathan, kraken: *k'ong hwa' sui* Kun. Kuën. *peng*, the whale turns into a roc.

鷓鴣 A sort of gallinaceous bird, called *k'ong kié*, perhaps a heath-cock or jungle-fowl.

康 Rest, repose, quiet; peaceful, blessed; good, excellent, delightful; a road or avenue: ¹*k'ong chong*, a fine level road; ²*k'ong kiong*, hale, as an old man; ³*k'ong ning*, health and tranquillity; com., ⁴*k'ong kiong* strong, robust; ⁵*k'ong hi* the emperor Kanghi, A. D. 1662—1723; ⁶*k'ong hi che' tieng*, Kanghi's dictionary; *k'ong mó* a sort of wadded cap; coll., *k'ong hi peng* (or *mó*), the superior cash-coinage of Kanghi's reign.

糠 The husk of grain, chaff, bran; poor, chaffy, despicable; troublesome, remiss: ¹*pi k'ong*, chaff, refuse; *met.*, troublesome, petty; com., ²*ch'u k'ong*, husks; ³*k'ong t'ai*, a grain-sieve; ⁴*k'ü k'ong*, sawdust; coll., *k'ong pwong* bran (mixed in) boiled rice (to feed fowls); *k'ong yong tü mi' yong pieng*, "chaff nourishes pigs and rice nourishes people"—part of a ditty.

亢 The neck of a man; the throat of a bird. Read *k'aung*: strong, overbearing; unbending; to op-

pose, to resist; to carry to an extreme, excess; to shelter, to protect; a star near Arcturus: ¹¹*siong k'aung* alike domineering, are well matched.

髡 The punishment of shaving the head, anciently inflicted on a prince's relatives; bald; a leafless tree.

K'ong. A coll. word, as in *k'ong sioh, sieng*, or *k'ong k'ong kieu* to give a ringing, metallic sound.

墾 To open new land, to plow, to cultivate; to act vigorously, energetic; to wound, to injure: ¹²*k'ong te* new land; ¹³*k'ai k'ong* (coll. *k'wi k'ong*), to clear land.

慷 Noble, magnanimous: ¹⁴*k'ong k'ai* liberal, high-minded; firm, unmoved by slander; disappointed, grieved, as at the faults of others.

懇 To ask, to request, to beg; earnest, importunate; truly, sincerely: ¹⁵*k'ong kek*, to ask one to give; com., ¹⁶*k'ong kiu*, to in-treat, to importune; ¹⁷*k'ong ong keu' nang* to beg one's favor to save from distress.

K'ong. A coll. word: to chop or break to pieces, as things while being cooked in a pan: *k'ong ch'oi* to chop in pieces; *k'ong kio*, to chop or break egg-plant, as with the edge of the ladle.

空 To empty, to exhaust; empty, a deficiency: also read *k'ung*, q. v.: ¹⁸*k'ong hwak*, a deficit, defalca-

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 康 | 3 康 | 5 康 | 字 | 8 粗 | 10 鋸 | 12 墾 | 14 慷 | 15 懇 | 16 懇 | 17 懇 | 18 空 |
| 莊 | 寧 | 熙 | 典 | 糠 | 糠 | 地 | 慨 | 給 | 求 | 恩 | 乏 |
| 2 康 | 4 康 | 6 康 | 7 糝 | 9 糠 | 11 相 | 13 開 | | | | 救 | |
| 強 | 健 | 熙 | 糠 | 篩 | 亢 | 墾 | ○ | ○ | ○ | 難 | ○ |

tion; COM., ¹*k'woi k'ong'* a deficit, as of revenue paid to the imperial treasury; COLL., *ch'io' 'tié yá k'ong'* the family very short of funds; *t'ok, k'ong'* to fall behind in means.

控 To draw, to pull, as a bow; to hold firmly, to check, to rein in; to inform a magistrate, to accuse, to impeach: ²*niék,*

k'ong' to accuse falsely; COM., ¹*k'ong' k'o'* to petition against; *wok, k'ong'* to petition the highest provincial officers directly; *siong' k'ong'* to send in an accusation.

鞵 A bridle, the reins by which a horse is checked or reined in.

扛 *K'ung.* A coll. word; to carry (on the shoulder); to bear, as a responsibility for another; to give bribes: *k'ong kieng t'au,* to bear on the shoulder; ¹*ngwai k'á i k'ong k'ó* "I bear it for him"—as said by one acting as surety.

(346) **坵** *K'u.*

Read *k'iu*; used for the coll. *k'u*, as in *iu k'u*, the residual substance of expressed oils, pomace; ¹*ta k'u*, pomace of tea-nut oil—used as soap; ²*tau k'u*, bean pomace—used as manure; *k'üng' k'u*, pomace of the tallow-tree oil.

箍 A hoop; to hoop, to bind with hoops: COM., ⁶*k'u prok*, to hoop earthen basins; ⁷*t'eng k'u*, bucket-hoops; ⁸*king k'u*, gold head-band (of Rationalists)—

used in plays; ⁹*k'u pa*, or *k'u pa ch'a*, bound bundles of wood; COLL., *k'u t'eng tang'* a block for driving hoops tight; *k'u pauk*, the hoops have burst.

古 Read *'ku*; coll. *k'u*, as in *K'u ch'eng*, a district of the Foochow prefecture.

K'u. A coll. word: to call animals; to hum, to recite, to repeat: *k'u kié*, to call fowls; *tü k'á i k'u tié lí*, call in the pigs; *k'u paik, ing*, or *k'u pang chah*, to hum over words in the eight tones, as in making rhymes; *k'u ch'ang*, to say prayers in a low tone; *k'u n'eng kó yoh*, a drawing-plaster.

K'u. A coll. word: sections, as of eels offered for sale: *chak, soh, k'u*, cut off a piece (of the eel); *chak, k'u mwang*, eels cut into sections.

苦 A marshy plant, which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, unpleasant to the taste; painful, grievous, troublesome; pressing, urgent; earnest, painstaking; as a verb, to dislike, to mortify, to feel grieved for: ¹⁰*k'u sung*, to dislike sailing; COM., ¹¹*k'u ch'u*, extreme grief; ¹²*k'u'sü*, to maintain painfully; ¹³*k'u k'wok*, a miserable (i. e., profitless) office; ¹⁴*k'u miäng'* a hard lot in life; ¹⁵*k'u k'wong'* to exhort earnestly; ¹⁶*k'u mwí*, a bitter taste left (in the mouth); ¹⁷*k'u nang'* afflictions; ¹⁸*k'u seng*, bitter ginseng—an inferior sort; ¹⁹*sing k'u*, wearied; COLL., ²⁰*k'u lang*, bilious spittle; ²¹*k'u kiäng ch'ok, sing*, a poor man rising to a place

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 虧 | 8 控 | 5 豆 | 7 桶 | 9 箍 | 11 苦 | 13 苦 | 15 苦 | 17 苦 | 18 苦 | 19 辛 | 21 苦 |
| 空 | 告 | 坵 | 箍 | 把 | 楚 | 缺 | 勸 | 難 | 參 | 苦 | 仔 |
| 2 捏 | 4 茶 | 6 箍 | 5 金 | 10 苦 | 12 苦 | 14 苦 | 16 苦 | | | 20 苦 | 出 |
| 控 | 坵 | 砵 | 箍 | 船 | 守 | 命 | 尾 | ○ | ○ | 灑 | 身 |

of wealth and honor: 'k'u lo' *keng*, as salt as brine; 'k'u chai' *mooi* 'nuang, the debt of misery not yet fully paid; 'k'u pu na' *sang* 'k'u pu 'kiang, the bitter gourd only yields a young, bitter gourd—proverb meaning like begets like.

'K'u. A coll. word, as in 'k'u *sioh*, *wong*, shrunk into a bunch, as a cock after a fight.

(347) K'ü.

區 Ch'ü. Read *eu* in the dictionaries: to hide, to conceal; a place for storing things; a hamlet, a dwelling, a small house or store-room; to sort, to classify, to fix a limit or bound; a line of division, a boundary; a measure of four pecks; a surname: 'k'u piék, to divide, to discriminate properly; *pu*, *k'u*, to conceal; 'k'u 'k'u, petty, trifling; one's own, as talents, opinions; 'k'u 'k'u *chi* *sing*, one's private feelings.

嶇 Ch'ü. A rugged peak, a steep ascent, declivity; rugged, uneven: com., 'k'i 'k'u, rough, as roads.

樞 Ch'ü. A sort of spinous tree; the pivot or socket of a door; the center, axle, that on which a thing turns; cardinal, fundamental, essential: 'k'u *ki*, the hinge; *met.*, a controlling power, a superior man; 't'íeng 'k'u, the polestar; 'king 'k'u, the moon; 'k'u 'niu, the chief part, as that on which a machine works.

軀 Ch'ü. The body, the whole person: 'sing 'k'u, or 'k'ü 't'á, the body; oi' *kwok*, 'kiang 'k'u, to offer one's self for the state.

驅 Ch'ü. A fleet horse; to run fast; to hunt, to drive beasts, as into an inclosure or pit; to lash, to switch; to urge, to exhort, to animate; to order into their proper place: 'ti 'k'u, to whip up; 'siéng 'k'u, the vanguard; 'haiu' 'k'u, the rear-guard; 'i 'k'u *tü*, to expel and destroy; com., 'k'u *tük*, to drive away; 'k'u *siá*, to expel noxious influences; 'k'u *tük*, *hang* *ing*, "exclude idlers"—a notice.

駒 Ch'ü. A colt under two years old; a fine colt; a pony, a small horse: 'ch'íeng 'ü 'k'u, a swift, young horse; *met.*, a sprightly lad; 'ló 'k'u, name of a ballad.

劬 Ch'ü. Read *kü* in the dictionaries: labor, care, extreme solicitude, distress: 'k'u *ló*, the toil and anxiety of parents; the pangs of childbirth.

疴 Ch'ü. A crooked back, a curved spine: 'k'u *leu*, a hunchback.

約 Ch'ü. Thread used in ornamenting the tops of shoes; embroidered figures on shoes: 'k'u *leü*' shoes with embroidered fronts.

胸 Ch'ü. Read *kü* in the dictionaries: pork cut in strips and dried in the wind: 'k'u 'hu, jerked cutlets of pork.

1 苦 債 別 5 天 7 身 9 先 11 驅 13 驅 閒 駒 17 劬 19 胸
 2 滷 未 4 樞 6 天 8 軀 10 驅 12 驅 邪 人 16 驅 18 勞 脯
 3 鹹 滿 樞 金 馳 後 驅 逐 千 里 驅 勞 瘦
 4 苦 區 ○ 樞 驅 驅 逐 里 ○ 瘦 ○

祛

Ch'ü.

strong,

To avert evil by sacrifices; to dissipate noxious influences: ¹*k'ü Hung*, to expel windy humors; ²*k'ü sang* to scatter; *k'ü k'ü*, durable.

祛

Ch'ü.

The sleeve of a coat, the cuff, wristband: an ornamented cuff; to bind, to wind round; to whisk the sleeve.

去

Ch'ü.

To take away, to expel; to conceal, to stow away: also read *k'ü'ü* q. v.: ³*k'ü auk*, to "expel badness" —reform the heart and life.

⁴*K'ü*. A coll. word: slow to learn, dull, stupid: *k'ü tek*, *'heng*, very dull; *mëk*, *'chiu k'ü*, the eyes dull—i. e., not quick to perceive.

(348) K'uh.
K'uh, ². A coll. word, as in *k'uh*, *k'uh*, *kieu* the bubbling sound, as of boiling rice, etc.

(349) K'uk.

秃

T'ü.

Read *t'uk*, used in a like sense for the coll. ²*k'uk*, blunt, short, not reaching far enough: ³*k'uk*, ⁴*'moü*, a blunt end; ⁵*k'ak*, *k'uk*, too short, as a cord; *tio* ⁶*'yá k'uk*, "the road very blunt"—in straits, penniless; ⁷*'ch'ü 'chai k'uk*, the (ends of the) fingers blunt or stubby.

(350) K'ung.

空

Keung.

Empty, vacant, void, exhausted; at leisure; an opening or crevice; great, wide; the sky, firmament; poor, broken; the mind unoccupied, unprejudiced, able to

perceive clearly; abstraction, as understood by Buddhists; also read *k'ong*, and in the coll. *k'eng*, and *k'üeng*, q. v.: ¹*'ai' k'ung*, or ²*'kung ting*, the firmament, heaven; com., ³*'kung hü*, exhausted, as a treasury or granary; ⁴*k'ung ü 'su 'ü*, wholly destitute. Read *k'ung*: a hole, a cavity, an opening in the ground.

倥

K'ung.

Ignorant, simple: *k'ung tung*, rude, ignorant; ¹¹*'kung 'chung*, hurried by press of business, worn out.

倥

K'ung.

Same as the last: ignorant, rustic; disheartened, as by ill luck; true, sincere: *k'ung k'ung*, simple.

崆

K'ung.

A hill in Pingliang prefecture, Kansuh, called ¹²*'kung tung*, the source of the river King: *k'ung lung*, a high hill.

筮

K'ung.

A kind of flat lute with 25 strings, called ¹³*'kung 'heu*; a basket.

¹⁴*K'ung*. A coll. word: to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine: *k'ung t'ü*, to root in the ground.

壺

K'ün.

K'üen.

Corridors or passages between rooms for females in the palace: ¹⁴*kié k'ung*, a virtuous woman.

孔

K'ung.

An opening, a hole, an orifice; a cave, a hollow; through; great, deep, excellent; a surname: ¹⁵*k'ung tö* a passage, thoroughfare; com., ¹⁶*'kung 'chü*, or ¹⁷*k'ung ju 'chü*, Confucius;

- 1 祛 瘋
- 3 去 惡
- 5 恰 秃
- 7 秃 手
- 8 空 中
- 9 空 虛
- 10 空 無
- 11 空 無
- 12 空 有
- 13 倥 倥
- 14 倥 倥
- 15 孔 道
- 16 孔 子
- 17 孔 子

¹*k'ung ch'ioik*, the peacock; ²*k'ung hwong hing*, "square-hole brothers"—a term for cash in poems and epistles; COLL., *k'ung chü ng² siu kah, mang t'aiik*, Confucius would not receive a card (of invitation) to be kept over night—used as a proverbial expression for the uncertainties of life; *k'ung auk*, to be overbearing.

窘 Afflicted, distressed; poor, in urgent need of; to distress, to harass; as formerly, still: ³*k'ung p'aiik*, straitened.

悃 Sincerity, singleness of heart; plain, simple, unadorned, as style: *k'ung p'aiik*, sincere in feeling or aim; unadorned; ⁴*k'ung t'ing*, true, faithful.

捆 Similar to the next: to arrange, to place together; to tie, to beat and bind; to work at; to make firm by pounding: ⁵*k'ung lüü* to weave sandals.

綑 To bind, to tie with cords, to fetter; to plait, to braid; to hem, to put on a band or fold; a border, as on a skirt for ornament: com., ⁶*k'ung dei*, strips, or tape, for binding and hems; ⁷*k'ung pong*, to tie the hands behind the back; COLL., *k'ung á k'au*, to bind the tops of shoes; *k'ung sioh₂*, *k'ung*, to bind in a bundle; *k'ung p'ooch₂*, to tie, to bind; met., cramped, distressed.

囤 Also read *k'ung* and *k'üng*: a round granary or receptacle for grain; a spiral, twisted; used for

the coll. *k'üng*, q. v.: ⁸*k'ung k'ung*, spiral, contorted as roots.

捆 To bind with cord; a bundle of rope; full, well provided: ⁹*k'ung chai' á k'wi*, to return home well laden—successful in business.

菌 A small kind of mushroom, regarded as pernicious to health: ¹⁰*k'ung kié*, a sort of fine-quilled cassia.

閫 A threshold; posts of a door; door of the female apartments; met., females: *K'un. K'uên.* ¹¹*k'ung noi²* and ¹²*k'ung ngwó²* within and without the palace, the court and country; com., ¹³*tu k'ung* (or ¹⁴*tu si*), a military officer of the 5th grade.

麇 Also read *kung*, or *k'ung*: a name for deer, specially the antelope; *Antelope gutturosa?* the doe is hornless, and both the buck and doe are very timid.

K'ung. A coll. word: to coil, as rope; coiled, curled up; also bound, wound tightly: *k'ung yéng yéng*, coiled up, as rope, a snake, &c.; *k'ung sioh₂ wong*, coiled into a bunch; *k'ung sioh₂ toi*, cuddled together, as animals.

(351) K'üng.

穹 Lofty, vast and high, as the firmament; to exhaust; spacious, empty; very eminent; to stop, to obstruct: ¹⁵*k'üng ch'ong*, the azure sky, empyrean;

¹孔 ²雀 ³窘 ⁴悃 ⁵捆 ⁶綑 ⁷綑 ⁸輪 ⁹囤 ¹⁰而 ¹¹菌 ¹²閫 ¹³閫 ¹⁴都 ¹⁵都 ¹⁶穹
²孔 ³窘 ⁴悃 ⁵捆 ⁶綑 ⁷綑 ⁸輪 ⁹囤 ¹⁰而 ¹¹菌 ¹²閫 ¹³閫 ¹⁴都 ¹⁵都 ¹⁶穹
²孔 ³窘 ⁴悃 ⁵捆 ⁶綑 ⁷綑 ⁸輪 ⁹囤 ¹⁰而 ¹¹菌 ¹²閫 ¹³閫 ¹⁴都 ¹⁵都 ¹⁶穹
²孔 ³窘 ⁴悃 ⁵捆 ⁶綑 ⁷綑 ⁸輪 ⁹囤 ¹⁰而 ¹¹菌 ¹²閫 ¹³閫 ¹⁴都 ¹⁵都 ¹⁶穹

'k'üng tek, to stop up; 'k'üng lüng, lofty, eminent.

邛

Ch'üung.

An inferior department south-west of Chingtu-fu, Sz'chuen; name of a river; sick, infirm, wearied; troublesome.

筇

Ch'üung.

A species of bamboo; bamboos suitable for walking-sticks for old persons: 't'ëuk, k'üng, a bamboo-staff.

螿

Ch'üung.

A fabulous animal like a griffin? a kind of locust, called 'hi k'üng: 'k'üng nging, the locust's chirp; k'üng k'üng, sad about, concerned for.

鑿

Ch'üung.

The eye of an ax or hammer: 'hu k'üng, the hole of an ax; k'üng k'üng, to strike at, to knock. Read h'üng: alarmed.

恐

K'ung.

Apprehensive, suspicious, anxious about; alarmed, agitated; to fear lest, to suppose, to imagine; supposing, perhaps: in the coll. read 'hung, q. v.: 'k'üng k'ü

to dread; 'pok, k'üng, quiet; com., 'k'üng p'a' fearful of, apprehensive lest.

勤

Ch'in.

Diligent in duties, laborious, industrious; attentive to, sedulous: 'k'üng wong, loyal, diligent in serving the prince: 'k'üng lik, industrious; com., 'k'üng king, diligent; 'k'üng k'u, painfully laborious, assiduous; 'k'üng kieng' k'i ka,

to exalt one's family by diligence and economy; 'k'üng 'iu k'ung hie' 'u ek, diligence has merit, play is profitless—two sentences near the close of the Three Character Classic.

勤

Ch'in.

Like the last: diligent, earnest: com., 'üng k'üng, anxious about duties; zealous, pressing on in spite of difficulties.

芹

Ch'in.

Celery or parsley; cress: 'chui k'üng, water-cresses; 'ch'ai k'üng, to pluck the cress—i. e., become a Siutsai; com., 'k'üng ch'ar' celery.

困

Chün.

Read k'ung, k'ung, and k'üng; used for the coll. k'üng: a stack, a pile, as of straw; a heap, as of wood, earth, or stones; to pile, to heap: sioh, k'üng, a stack, a pile; k'üng sioh, toi, to gather into a heap.

(352)

K'wa.

夸

K'ua.

Also read k'wa'; interchanged with the next: great, prodigious; to brag, to vaunt; magniloquent; vain, conceited: k'wa, p'i, servile, cringing.

誇

K'ua.

To talk largely, to boast, to brag; bragging, grandiloquent, arrogant, conceited; wide, ample, as a dress: 'king k'wa, to boast; com., 'k'wa k'eu (coll. k'wa ch'oi'), boastful, braggart; 'ch'ü' k'wa, self-laudation; coll., 'oi' k'ong k'wa wa' fond of bragging; k'wa chidh, k'wa, very boastful.

- 1 穹
- 3 竹
- 5 蛩
- 7 恐
- 9 恐
- 11 勤
- 13 勤
- 15 起
- 16 功
- 18 慙
- 20 誇
- 2 穹
- 4 飛
- 6 斧
- 8 不
- 10 勤
- 12 勤
- 14 勤
- 15 勤
- 17 水
- 19 矜
- 21 自
- 窪
- 蛩
- 鑿
- 恐
- 王
- 緊
- 儉
- 有
- 益
- 芹
- 誇
- 誇

k'wak, extensive; *k'wak, pwo'* a kind of wide cotton-cloth; COLL., *k'wak, 'pai*, profuse and ostentatious, as in spending; *k'wak, 'twi'* ample, capacious; *k'wak, 'ch'oi'* *kong*, a wide-mouthed jar.

(355) K'wang.

寬 Large, wide, spacious, ample; easy, indulgent; kind, clement, forgiving; *K'uang*, slow; to relax, to enlarge, to widen: ¹*k'wang ch'ing* over-indulgent, conniving; COM., ²*k'wang ong*, gracious; ³*k'wang 'ing*, lenient, as toward a debtor or transgressor; ⁴*k'wang s'eu'* to forgive; ⁵*k'wang 'ch'ü* (or *'ch'iong*), spacious, roomy; ⁶*k'wang 'ing'* or *k'wang 'hwang'* to allow a longer time; ⁷*k'wang 'ing 'chieng*, Loo Choo cash; ⁸*k'wang 'sing nai'* *'siu*, to exercise great forbearance; COLL., *k'wang lauk, lauk*, very spacious; very large or loose, as a shoe; *k'wang k'wang 'peng*, slow, not urgent.

欸 Something desired; sincere, single-minded, true; to revere, to treat well; to knock at, to seek for; to reach; a record, *K'uang*, memorandum; to enumerate; a numerative of articles, classes, affairs, etc.: ⁹*'á k'wang*, to write an autograph; ¹⁰*'k'wang 'siu*, to detain, as guests; COM., ¹¹*'kwi k'wang*, to repay a loan; ¹²*'k'wang tai'* to treat politely; ¹³*'k'wang sek*, (or *'sie'*, or *'yong'*), a form, style, manner; ¹⁴*'seng k'wang*, double marks, as the names of owner and writer, both inscribed on a fan or scroll;

COLL., *'chiá k'wang*, this form or mode; *'löh, k'wang*, to append one's autograph; *'i 'ch'ó' 'ta k'wang k'wang*, he assumes a manner, acts in that fashion.

欸
K'uang.

An empty place; dry, dried up; hollow, as empty vessels; *met.*, uninformed, inexperienced, ignorant of: *'k'wang k'ieu'* a hole, hollow place; *'k'wang 'k'ie'*, uninformed.

盥
Kuan.

To wash the hands, to wash before sacrificing: *'k'wang 'sá*, to wash, to perform ablutions.

'K'wang. A coll. word, as in *'k'wang k'wang k'ieu'*, a clattering, as of tiles; rattling sound of thunder.

圓
Huan.

Complete, round, circular, a circle; to revolve, to circulate, to environ; to look alarmed, in which sense read *'hwang* and *'hwang* in the dictionaries: ¹⁵*'k'wang se' 'i 'k'i*, he started up and looked about; ¹⁶*'k'wang 'hwak*, cash; ¹⁷*'k'wang 'tu*, a prison; COLL., *'k'wang k'wang 'ü'*, encircling, stretching around, as walls, hills; *'k'wang k'wang 'kieng*, the border on all sides; *'k'wang 'sioh, 'tau*, to go about once; *'k'wang 'p'wai'* a tonal mark at the corner of a character.

環
Huan.

Interchanged with the last: a ring, a circlet, a bracelet; to ring, to encircle: ¹⁸*'k'wang 'p'woi'* girdle-jingles; ¹⁹*'k'wang 'pó'* to embrace, to environ; COM., ²⁰*'k'wang tok*, circles and dots, to punctuate; ²¹*'k'wang 'mwang*, full

¹寬 ²寬縱 ³寬容 ⁴寬恕 ⁵寬限 ⁶寬舒 ⁷寬永 ⁸寬錢 ⁹寬題 ¹⁰欸留 ○ ¹¹歸欸 ¹²欸待 ¹³欸式 ¹⁴雙欸 ¹⁵圓視 ¹⁶圓法 ¹⁷圓土 ¹⁸環佩 ¹⁹環抱 ²⁰環篤 ²¹環滿

of circles, as a good essay so marked by the critic; *k'wang chak*, to circle, make a complete circuit; *k'wang k'wang mó* a kind of crownless cap—worn by Manchus; *kiu liéng k'wang*, a chain-puzzle.

鑲
Huan.

Like the last: a metal ring; a ring, a link: com., *mwong k'wang*, a door-ring; *'chi k'wang*, a finger-ring; *'chiu k'wang*, bracelets.

鑊
Huan.

Also read *hwang*: a ring of iron; also a weight of six taels; *tung k'wang*, a brass ring for a door.

寰
Huan.

The imperial domain; a wall about a palace; a circuit, a district: *'k'wang 'ü*, the world; *'k'wang nói* the emperor's land.

闕
Huan.

A market-place; the gate leading to it: *'k'wang hwoi* the wall and gate of a market.

髻
Huan.

To dress the hair in rings on the crown, as anciently done; a tuft, a knob, a knot; the rounded crests of hills: *'kwoi k'wang*, a lady's coiffure; *'a k'wang*, a slave-girl, maid-servant.

K'wang. A coll. word: the heavy sound of gongs when struck: *k'wang k'wang* sound of a gong, clang! clang! (356) *K'wi*.

虧
K'uei.

Short breath, to pant; a failure, defect, deficiency, diminution; waning, as the moon; broken, injured: *'kwi k'wook*, deficiency; *'ngwok, 'mwung chak*,

k'wi, the moon waxes and wanes; com., *'k'wi k'ong* defalcation, arrearage; *k'wi 'ywong*, loss of capital; *k'wi sing*, ingrate; coll., *k'ek, k'wi*, distress, suffering.

開

K'ai.

Read *k'ai*; coll. *k'wi*: to open, to unfold, to spread out; to begin, to commence, to institute; to enact, to perform, as rites; to explain, to disclose; to perceive clearly; to open, or clear, as new land; to dig out; to remove, do away with; to write, to make out, as shop-bills; to show (favor): *'k'wi k'ü*, to open, to unfold; *'k'wi 'ch'iu*, to begin to do; *'k'wi ka* to open shop after the New-year festivities; *'k'wi hung*, to recommence animal diet; *'k'wi k'ong*, to clear new land; *'k'wi tö* to clear the way, as before an officer's sedan; *'k'wi 'ch'ui* to give (a school-boy) his first whipping; *'k'wi hwa*, to flower; *'k'wi 'ngang*, to "open the eyes", as of idols by certain rites; *'k'wi hwong*, to write a medical prescription; *'k'wi 'ong*, to show favor to; *'k'wi keng* to remove a prohibition; *'k'wi t'eng*, to perceive clearly; perspicuous, plain; *k'wi siéng*, to speak out; *k'wi 'ká*, to explain; *k'wi 'tau*, or *k'wi sung*, to set sail; *k'wi t'ang' ka*, shopkeepers; *k'wi twai' 'mwong pah, twai' ho'* "open the big doors"—i. e., let all know it, there's nothing to fear; *k'wi 'chang k'üek, pek, n'eng siáh, 'chwi*, "dig a well for others to drink the water;" *met.*, one has all the trouble and others reap the benefit.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 指 | 3 寰 | 5 闕 | 7 了 | 9 月 | 10 虧 | 12 開 | 14 開 | 16 開 | 18 開 | 20 開 | 22 開 |
| 鑲 | 宇 | 闕 | 鬢 | 滿 | 空 | 手 | 葦 | 道 | 花 | 方 | 禁 |
| 2 手 | 寰 | 6 髻 | 6 虧 | 則 | 11 開 | 18 開 | 15 開 | 17 開 | 19 開 | 21 開 | 23 開 |
| 鑲 | 內 | 髻 | 缺 | 虧 | 起 | 假 | 墜 | 簾 | 眼 | 恩 | 通 |

揆 Erroneously read *k'wi*:
to measure, to calculate;
to guess, to surmise; to
weigh in the mind, to con-
sider how; to examine, to
reason out: *k'wi tok*, to estimate,
to reason upon; *paik*, *k'wi*, a
general superintendent.

(357) K'wi.

盔 A basin, a porringer; a
casque, a helmet, a defense
for the head; com., *k'wi*
kak, helmet and mail, arm-
or; *k'wi mō* or *t'au*
k'wi, a helmet or casque of iron
plates.

魁 A star; the head, the
chief; the first or highest
in a class: com., *k'wi*
sing, the north star—att-
endant of the god of
Literature; *k'wi ngu*, lofty, as
hills; *met.*, high, tall in stature;
k'wi 'siu, the first Kūjin, or
Chinsz', graduate; *k'ing k'wi*,
from the 2nd to the 5th Kūjin
graduate; *'a k'wi*, from the 6th to
the 12th; *'ung k'wi*, from the 13th
to the last of the class; *'hwoi*
k'wi, from the 2nd to the 18th
Chinsz' graduate; *k'wi ngwong*,
the 2nd of the Kūjin; col.,
k'wi peng, the left part of the
k'wi character—a phrase used
opprobriously for cunning, knav-
ish; *k'wi sing t'ek*, *'tau*, the Star-
god kicks the Dipper—is so
represented.

躄 The same as *koi* (to
kneel); used in the *Paik*,
Ing for the coll. *k'wi*, to
kneel in worshiping: *'k'wi*
pai to kneel and worship; *'k'wi*

pu sok, to kneel before idols;
'k'wi sang p'ui to kneel thrice
with the head to the ground.

(358) K'wo.

戈 A kind of halberd, with
a cross bar used as a hook;
a spear, a javelin: *'kang*
k'wo, shields and spears;
tong' kang k'wo, to take
up arms, go to war;
'ching k'wo tai' tang lay on
their arms till morning.

科 A root, the hollow culm
of grain; empty, hollow, a
vacuum; a rule; medical
practice; a class, series,
order, rank, gradation;
a literary examination; to exam-
ine (and decide); in the coll.
to reckon, to estimate, as prices:
'k'wo muk, a series, rank; *'k'wo*
t'au, bareheaded; com., *'k'wo*
tai examination for literary de-
grees; *'k'wo t'iong*, the examina-
tions for Kūjin degree; *h'iong*
k'wo and *h'woi' k'wo*, examina-
tions for the grades of Kūjin and
Chinsz'; *'ong k'wo*, an examina-
tion by (imperial) favor; *'k'wo*
kak, ch'ok, sing, official rank gain-
ed by literary success; *'tik, k'wo*,
the six departments in a yamun;
'nōi' k'wo, internal practice,
physic; *'ng'woi' k'wo*, external
practice, surgery; col., *k'wo*
'p'ong, estimate the capital (and
sell accordingly); *t'ioh, k'wo nioh,*
wa? must reckon it how much?
k'wo ni' ch'ok, can't judge how
(the matter will turn out); *k'wo*
't'le niā nōi reckon somewhat
under (the price mentioned).

- 1 魁 3 魁 5 亞 7 會 9 魁 薩 12 枕 13 科 15 科 17 恩 出 內
星 首 魁 魁 拜 千 戈 枕 目 第 恩 身 科
10 魁 11 于 14 科 16 科 18 科 19 六 21 外
梧 魁 文 魁 元 菩 ○ 待 頭 場 甲 科 科

高 A wry month, a month distorted naturally or by disease.
Kuo.

搗 To beat, as a bell with a stick: 'k'wo 'ku, to beat drums.
Chua.

過 Grass, plants; wide and large; hungry, famished; a large whip, a switch, a lash, in which sense the 2nd is also read *chwa*.
Kuo.

靴 Boots: com., 't'ung' k'wo, satin boots; 'k'wo sek, boot-shape or fashion, as a kind of shoe is made; coll., 'k'wo hong' boot-tops; 'k'wo 't'eng, the inside of a boot-top; 'chieng p'e' k'wo, sharp-toed boots; 'pany t'au k'wo, boots with square toes.
Hsüeh.

剗 Read *ku*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. k'wo: to ent, to clip, to pare off, to round; also to reap with a sickle: 'k'wo 'yeng, to ent round, as collars; 'k'wo sioh, 'kieng, to pare off an edge.
K'u.

傀 Read 'kwi; coll. k'wo, as in k'wo 'loi hié' puppet play; 'chó k'wo 'loi, to hang one's self—a jesting phrase; 'k'wo 'loi t'ing 't'iu ng' 'hó k'ang' "the puppets again pulled (i. e., played) don't look well;" *met.*, said of certain acts repeated, as begging.
K'uei.

顆 A small head, lump, or clod; a numerative of things, as beads, pearls,
K'o.

shot: 'ek, 'k'wo 'chio, one bead; 'ki tó k'wo, how many of them?

課 To try, to essay; to liberate, to plan; to lead on; an order, series; to advise, to exhort; a task, a lesson, an exercise, an example; literary pursuits: 'k'wo 'ang, essays; 'swá' k'wo' a tax, a duty; com., 'kung k'wo' literary work; 'nik, k'wo' a daily task; 'ngwok, k'wo' monthly trials in composing; 'hwoi' k'wo' a literary club; 'k'ó k'wo' to examine essays; 'siéng k'wo' or 'k'wo' ngüng, the duty levied on salt-merchants; 'k'wo' 'ch'á, the couriers of a salt-office.
K'o.

跣 Read *kü*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. k'wo, as in k'wo k'a, or k'a k'wo, one foot drawn up, to hop on one foot.
Ch'ü.

踉 Read *wo*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. k'wo, as in k'wo 'toi siék, 'kauk, sprained leg and broken bone!—an imprecation; 'k'wo 'teu, strained, sprained; 'k'a pwak, k'wo, the foot sprained by a fall.
Wo.

(359) K'woh.

曲 Read k'ü k,; coll. k'woh, bent, crooked, twisting about, winding; a song, sonnet, ditty: k'woh, 'ch'ioh, a carpenter's square; k'woh, 'tá kiéng, boatmen, fishermen; 'wang k'woh, or 'k'i k'woh, crooked, winding; k'woh, 'kié k'ak, "crooked cock"—said of one who is perverse or

- 1 搗 2 靴 3 式 4 靴 5 尖 6 鼻 7 顆 8 珠 9 幾 10 多 11 顆 12 課 13 文 14 稅 15 課 16 功 17 課 18 日 19 課 20 月 21 課 22 會 23 課 24 考 25 課 26 鹽 27 課 28 課 29 銀 30 差

mischievous; *ch'iong' k'woh*, to sing songs; *k'woh, 'proung*, a song-book.

(360) K'wok.

↓ A hooked stroke; a hook, hooked; the barb of a weapon; a catch or mark; to mark off: *keu k'wok*, to mark off criminals for execution, as done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

缺 缺 Broken, defective or cracked, as a vessel; deficient, wanting, short; deficiency, defect; a vacancy in an office; a post, situation; duties of an office: com., *'kang k'wok*, an easy office; *'hwang k'wok*, or *'yeu' k'wok*, an important office; *'k'wok, ch'ok*, a vacancy occurring; *'ch'ok, k'wok*, to fill a vacancy, get an office; *'k'ieng' k'wok*, deficient, failing; *'k'wok, hwak*, destitute; col., *'k'wok, pong*, deficient supply of goods; *k'wok, k'a*, want of requisite number of players, as in a game of cards; *'k'wok, 'chieu*, coming short, too few or little.

厥 A personal pronoun; he, she, it; his, hers, its; that, that one; short; to project stones; to bow: *'k'wok, 'mwi*, a stunted, bare tail; *'k'wok, kaek*, to bow the head to the ground.

厥 A gouge, a chisel, a burin, used by carvers and carpenters: *'k'ie' k'wok*, a graving tool.

榦 A post in the middle of a gateway; a stake, a pile; a stick, a piece of wood; the bit of a bridle; a drum-stick: in the coll. read *k'wok*, q. v.

獾 Rude, unruly: *'ch'iong k'wok*, violent, ferocious, as robbers, or animals.

蕨 An edible fern, whose stalks are cooked for food when tender; supposed to resemble an *aspidium*, or the foot of a tortoise: in the coll. read *k'wok*, q. v.: *k'wok, 'hung*, farina of fern-root.

蟹 An animal that is said to carry another; refers to some marsupial animal (?)

蹶 To stumble, to fall, to slip down; to fail in; to prostrate; to leap, to jump; also read *k'woi' q. v.*: *'kiék, k'wok*, overthrown, subverted.

闕 A lookout above a gate; imperial; defective, wanting, lost; to err, to miss; faults, deficiencies; disrespectful: *k'wok, 'mwong*, His Majesty's palace; *'ngwok, k'wok*, the waning moon; *'k'wok, 'li*, a place in the south of Shantung, where Confucius taught; com., *'k'wok, 'ing*, one of the three internal diseases (*'t'ai' 'ing, 'sien' 'ing, and k'wok, 'ing*) "which are hard to cure", disease of the liver and kidneys.

- 1 簡 2 要 3 出 4 缺 5 缺 6 厥 7 削 8 猖 9 竭 10 月 11 闕 12 太
 缺 缺 缺 乏 少 角 剔 獾 蹶 闕 里 陰
 8 煩 9 缺 10 欠 11 缺 12 厥 13 闕 14 少
 缺 出 缺 幫 尾 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 陰 陰

關 To shut the door, to close the office; to stop, to cease, to rest; done; end of a song: *luk, k'wok, ngok, k'wok*, to stop the music.

櫛 Read *k'wok*; coll. *k'wok*; a block, a stick, a piece of wood: similar to *kwok*, q. v.: *k'w' sioh, k'wok*, saw off a block.

(361) K'wong.

匡 A vessel for containing rice; a square box, case, or frame; regular, square, rectangular; to frame, to place in a frame; to rectify, to reform; to assist, to deliver: in the coll. used for *k'wong*, q. v.: *k'wong keu* to save, to reform one; com., *mwong k'wong*, door-frames; *k'wong gwong*, a door in a wall; *k'wong sing*, to confine the mind, as of a child at study; coll., *k'wong kah*, or *k'wong tang* ruled lines to write by; *tau k'wong*, square ornamental frames or lanterns; *k'w' chi k'wong*, a kind of fruit-plate divided into sections; *k'wong sioh, toi*, to put (things) together in a box or frame; *k'wong mwong kiek*, jambs of a wall-door.

勗 Hasty, prompt, eager, zealous: *k'wong siong*, urgent, hurried, an emergency.

眶 Socket of the eye; the canthus: *k'w' k'wong*, sunken eyes; coll., *k'wong 'ngang wai* "the eyes large;" *met.*, proud, aspiring; *k'wong 'ngang su* "the eyes small;" *met.*, of moder-

ate desires, as in making small gains.

誑 Lying talk; to deceive, to swindle: com., *k'wong p'ieung* to cheat, to defraud, to humbug; *k'wong 'tu*, to entice one to gamble; coll., *k'wong t'p* a scheme to entrap one.

筐 A square basket; a basket without a cover: *k'wong p'ei*, baskets for sending presents in; *k'wong ch'ong*, a bed, a couch.

圈 A coop, a pen for animals; an enclosure, a prison; *met.*, a trap, a snare; cups or bowls of bent wood; to encircle, to surround; a ring, a circle, a stop, a period, to mark or punctuate, in which senses *k'wong* is used in the coll.: com., *k'wong t'p* a gin, a snare; *met.*, a plot to entrap one.

椀 A wooden bowl or cup; vessels of bent wood: *wei k'wong*, cups and bowls.

壙 The vault or cavity of a tomb; a desert, a solitude: *k'wong lung* a wilderness; com., *woo k'wong*, vault of a grave; *cheng k'wong*, to envault (a coffin); *lung k'wong*, to close a vault; coll., *k'wong seng chie'* sacrifice in front of a grave.

纈 Raw cotton; the fibers of cotton, cotton in a silky state.

- 1 匡 8 匡 6 匡 7 勗 9 誑 11 誑 12 筐 13 筐 14 圈 16 壙 18 進 20 壙
 救 門 格 勳 騙 套 筐 床 套 塏 壙 壙 前
 2 門 4 匡 6 斗 8 高 10 誑 15 栝 17 墓 19 封 祭
 匡 心 匡 眶 賭 ○ ○ ○ 栝 壙 壙 ○

man; *mó 'la má' chó'* nothing that he can't do.

喇

La.

Used for the coll. *la'*, as in *kak, la'* shuffling, tricky, artful, knavish.

俚

Li.

Read *'li*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *la*: rustic, vulgar; rude, coarse; jesting, trifling; also sociable, affable, not reserved: *la sāk*, or *ch'u la*, rustic in manners; *la li*, light, trifling; *ch'u da li*, coarse, as workmanship; *'yá la*, very sociable.

La. A coll. word, as in *la 'li*, a name for the *ch'iong sang kak*, the manis.

La. A coll. prefix, as in *la lang kieu'*, a jingling, as of metals; *la la kieu'* a rattling sound, as of things dragged on the ground; *la leng*, void, empty, as from want of food.

(363) Lā.

Lā. A coll. word: to thrust the middle finger insultingly toward one who is speaking: *lú sioh, lā*, or *lā sioh*, *á* to make an insulting motion with the finger.

禮

Li.

Rites, ceremonies, acts that are suitable in serving the gods; propriety, etiquette, decorum, the rules of social life; good manners, politeness; worship, official obeisance; courtesy prompted by good feeling; offerings, gifts or presents required by usage: com., *'lá so'* or *'lá ch'iek*, rules of decorum,

politeness; *'lá mau'* good manners; *'lá uk*, presents; *'lá ngi*, the forms of propriety; *met.*, gifts, offerings; *'lá mo'* the Board of Rites; *'saeng' lá*, to send presents (to the bride before marriage); *'che' kieng' lá*, an introductory present to a superior; *'ch'iu' lá*, *'ngi' lá*, and *'lá ke'* are three of "the thirteen classics"; *'lá pau'* to worship; *'u lá*, impolite, rude; *'sek, lá* have failed in politeness—an apologetic phrase; *'lá seng*, a master of ceremonies—familarly styled *'lá pah*,; *'lung lá*, meat offerings to the gods; coll., *'lá tieu pá'* bowing (before certain idols in the streets) with incense stuck in stools; *'lá seng è tié'* "ceremony-master's younger brother"—i. e., *'lá ting* (am waiting), an ironical phrase denoting refusal.

Lā. A coll. word, for which the last is often used in coll. books: before verbs, makes an active participial sense; after certain verbs, is euphonic or implies completion of the action; after nouns, means in, at, from, out of: *k'ie' lá*, standing; *'lá 'siong*, is thinking; *tioh, ch'io' lá*, is in the house; *chó' lá lau*, done, have finished it; *ch'wi' lá li hwi' lá k'ó'* "comes from water, goes by fire"—to expend as fast as one earns; *lung' lá wak*, as spty as a dragon!

澧

Li.

Name of a river flowing into Tungting Lake: *'lá chiu*, an inferior prefecture in the north of Hunan; *'lá chiong*, an excellent fountain; *met.*, wine.

2 禮數	3 禮貌	5 禮儀	7 送禮	禮周	10 儀禮	11 禮記	12 禮拜	13 無禮	14 失禮	16 禮伯	18 澧州
2 禮節	4 禮物	6 禮部	8 贄見	禮周	○	○	○	○	15 禮生	17 輩禮	19 澧泉

醴 Interchanged with the last: sweet wine, newly distilled spirits; *met.*, sweet, excellent, as fountains or showers: ¹'*hiong* 'lá, an imperial feast.

蠡 A wood-borer, bugs which eat wood: *p'ang* 'lá, the name of a marsh; the middle portion of Poyang Lake, as marked in some maps. Read *lié*: a calabash: ¹'*lié ch'aik*, 'hai, measure the ocean with a gourd — presumptuous ignorance.

Lá. A coll. word: to pass close to, to graze, as projectiles: *na' lá*, *chiá kwo'* just grazed past him.

犁 A plow; to plow, to prepare ground for crops; just before dawn, daybreak; a piebald ox; forms part of the names of hordes of ¹Li. Huns: ²'lá 'ló, old and wrinkled; stained, begrimed; ³'*tang lá*, hordes of Huns; COLL., ⁴'*lá ch'eng*, to plow fields; ⁵'*lá t'au*, or ⁶'*lá t'au t'iek*, a plowshare; ⁷'*lá má' t'ioh*, ⁸'*pa' yá' t'ioh*, if the plow can't reach it, the harrow can; *met.*, he will effect his object in some way; ⁹'*lá 'sai tú*, "use a pig to plow with," *met.*, to insist doggedly.

Lá. A coll. word: to strike, to rub or brush against; to strand, as boats; to do toilsomely, to push one's way through, persevering, persistent: ¹'*lá miang'* to have a hard lot, to toil at; ²'*lá pa*, to do persistingly; ³'*lá kwo'* to press by; ⁴'*sung lá ch'eng*,

the boat stranded on shallows; ⁵'*lá páng*, even, level, as a steelyard-bar in weighing.

璠 A precious stone, a gem: ¹'*p'ó lá* (coll. ²'*p'ó lá*), vitreous substances, glass.

藜 A kind of herb; its leaves are eaten when young, and its stalks are suitable for canes: ¹'*lá t'iong'* a cane; ²'*chik, lá*, a spinous plant used in ophthalmia; ³'*p'woi' lá*, spread forth, confused.

黎 A kind of glutinous paste, used in making shoes; dark brown, black; many, numerous; interchanged with *lá* (to plow) in the phrase ¹'*lá ming*, early dawn: ²'*lá ming*, the black-haired people—the Chinese.

驪 Also read *lié*: a fleet horse, a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses: ¹'*lá ka'* a carriage and span; ²'*tó' lá*, a swift steed.

鸚 Read *lié* in the dictionaries: a yellow bird, the ¹'*cong lá*, or mango bird, of a dark yellow color.

厲 Used for the next four: a whetstone; to rub, to grind, to sharpen; to begin, to commence; to excite, to stimulate, to discipline; stern, severe, majestic; violent, raging; cruel, tyrannical; ugly; dangerous, virulent, as disease; to ford streams: ¹'*lá' kwi*, a fierce demon; ²'*lá' ping*, to sharpen weapons; to animate

- ¹享 ⁸丹 ⁵犁 ⁶玻 ⁸疾 ¹⁰黎 ¹¹黎 ¹²驪 ¹³盜 ¹⁴黃 ¹⁵厲 ¹⁶厲
 醴 犁 頭 璠 疾 黎 明 黎 民 駕 驪 鸚 鬼 兵
²犁 ⁴犁 ⁷鐵 ⁷藜 ⁹沛
 老 田 ○ 杖 藜 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

troops: 'lá' ming, to oppress the people; com., 'ngiêng lá' stern and strict.

勵² To exert strength; to arouse, to animate, to encourage, to urge to: com., 'lá' che' to bend one's mind to, to do resolutely; 'miêng lá' to urge, to rouse to effort.

灑² Read lié² in the dictionaries: to cross a stream on stepping stones, to ford streams: 'ch'ing chak, lá' if deep then use stepping stones.

癘² Virulent ulcers, noisome sores, plague spots; a pestilence, epidemic; noxious vapors.

礪² A coarse sandstone, a grindstone, whetstone for sharpening tools; to grind, to sharpen.

糲² Unhulled rice, rice not cleansed; coarse food, rough fare: 'lá' sik, coarse food; 'ch'ru lá' rough, plain, as one's fare.

蠣² Read lié² in the dictionaries: a rock oyster, called 'meu lá'; the shell (lá' sung) is used medicinally: used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. tié² q. v.

麗² A stag walking and then stopping; an adjective of praise, elegant, graceful, adorned, good, fine, lovely, fair, beautiful, glorious; bright, flowery; luxurious, extravagant; to couple, a pair; attached, belonging to, relying on; to strike, to hit in shoot-

ing; a number; a small boat; a beam: 'lá' p'i, two skins—anciently used as a symbol of union in marriage; 'sióng ho' lá' proportionate, as guilt and punishment; 'lá' ch'ung, the bright, flowery spring; com., 'hwa lá' splendid, magnificent. Read lá' (in the dictionaries lié), as in 'kó lá kwok, Corea.

儷² A pair, a couple, as husband and wife; mates, fellows, companions; and, together with: 'k'aung' lá' a match, a pair, conjugal union

戾² To stoop, to bend; curved, crooked, distorted; perverse, stubborn, rebellious; set, fixed, determined; criminal, guilty; to extend, to reach to: 'ch'oi' lá' wicked; 'pó' lá' rebellious; tyrannical, fierce; 'yong hi lá' t'íeng, the kite soars to heaven.

戾² Like the last: perverse, intractable, to oppose; to bind so as to force out the blood; virulent, incurable; a plant which yields a green dye: 'lá' hu, an unreasonable fellow; 'chek, lá' perverse, reckless, as thieves.

唳² The chirping of birds: 'liu lá' the scream of storks or herons; 'leu lá' chirping, twittering.

捩² A plectrum for thrumming a guitar; to thrum, to snap the strings; to twitch, to snap asunder; to guide as a helm.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 厲 | ³ 勵 | ⁵ 深 | ⁶ 糲 | ⁸ 牡 | ¹⁰ 麗 | ¹² 高 | ¹³ 伉 | ¹⁵ 暴 | ¹⁸ 戾 | ²⁰ 嘍 |
| 民 | 志 | 則 | 食 | 蠣 | 春 | 麗 | 儷 | 戾 | 天 | 賊 |
| ² 嚴 | ⁴ 勉 | ⁷ 糲 | ⁹ 粗 | ¹¹ 華 | ¹⁴ 罪 | ¹⁶ 鳶 | ¹⁷ 戾 | ¹⁹ 戾 | ²⁰ 賊 | ²⁰ 嘍 |
| 厲 | 勵 | ○ | 糲 | 皮 | 麗 | ○ | 戾 | 飛 | 夫 | ○ |

棣
Li.

A sort of small plum, in size like the cherry; a wild cherry found in Shansi; piece of wood under a carriage.

隸
Li.

Joined, attached, belonging to; official attendants, underlings; base, menial, as services; low, abject, vile, ignoble: 'puk, lá² servants, a suite; 'tik, lá² directly attached to, as the 'chün and 'ting departments are under the control of officers above district magistrates; com., 'tik, lá² 'seng, the province of Chihli; 'lá² 'chü or 'lá² 'che' the plain, square character; 'chó² 'lá² official runners, lictors; lá² 'chok, underlings.

(364) Laë.

鏹

Read læw; coll. laë: a file, a rasp; to file; also to rub, to scour, to give polish to: læw 'tong, the file is dull; 'laë² 'këw to file a saw; 'laë² 'tëng, to scour brass; 'læw 'kwong, to polish, make bright or smooth; 'laë² 'mëng' to rub the face, as with a cloth.

Laë². A coll. word: to claw, to scratch, to scrape or rake; to scrape, as rice into the mouth with chopsticks: laë² 'sioh, 'toi, to scrape together; 'pa læw to scratch, as a hen in the dirt.

(365) Laëk.

Laëk. A coll. word: to become loose, loosened, parted, separated; to become tired of, to give up: laëk, te' stem dis severed, as of ripe fruit; 'p'i laëk, k'ó' the scab has come off; 'lëng laëk, to fall off, intermit gradually; k'ëuk,

laëk, to tire of, disgusted and giving up; mó tek, laëk, can't stop or get rid of; k'a 'ch'iu laëk, laëk, 'song, the feet and hands relaxed and aching, as from fatigue.

(366) Laëng.

Laëng'. A coll. word: an interval of time or space; a crack, crevice, interstice; to leave spaces or intervals; not doing, unemployed: laëng' 'sioh, 'nik, interval of one day; laëng' 'hwong' a wide interval; laëng' 'p'ong' an interstice; laëng' k'aëng' interval, vacant space; 'tiëng laëng' to watch or wait for a leisure time; laëng' 'la tio' to leave a road or passage-way.

衢

The first read tung and tong', the second read haëng'; used for the coll.

Tung, 衢

laëng': a narrow street, an alley—mostly narrower than a haëng': 'tëng

Hung, 衢

laëng' a lane, alley; 'tio' laëng' a path, a passage

to; 'ch'ui 'ch'iong laëng' a way between walls; 't'uk, 't'au laëng' an alley shut at one end; 'ch'iong 't'au laëng' spaces or passages at the two ends of a bed; 'laëng' 'pang' a straight passage, as in front of rooms.

弄

Read liong' or lwong'; coll. laëng': to make sport of, to use badinage; to

Lung, 弄

tease, to annoy, to trifle with; to make, to prepare, as dishes of food; to plan,

to work for, or get by scheming: 'hië' laëng' or 'ch'auk, laëng' to trifle with, to annoy; moh, laëng' i, don't tease him; 'laëng'

- 1 僕 隸
- 8 直 隸 省
- 4 隸 書
- 6 鏹 鋸
- 3 鏹 光
- 9 鏹 面
- 10 路 衢
- 11 火 墻 衢
- 12 秃 頭 衢
- 14 衢 柄
- 15 戲 弄
- 16 作 弄 權

coll., *lai' kwo'* lean (on the table) farther along; *lai' tie'*, *tau*, to lie sulkily on the ground; *lai' po'* *kie' mo'*, "a hen sitting (on eggs) inveterately"; *met.*, one careless in dress, a sloven; *'si' si' pwoh, lai'* *'ngwai*, persistently bent on criminalizing me.

賚² To confer, to bestow on an inferior; a reward, a largess: *lai' 'u*, to bestow, to grant; *lo' lai'* to reward for services.

(368) Laing.

Laing'. A coll. word, as in *pa laing'* to turn the wrong side up, to invert; *met.*, to talk inconsistently, to contradict one's self; *i ch'oi' a'* *pa laing'* his talk is contradictory; *i pa laing' li pa laing' k'ó'* to turn up and down; full of inconsistent (assertions).

(369) Laiu.

Laiu'. A coll. word, as in *laiu' a'* or *laiu' loh, k'ó'* to slip, as a child from a chair; to slide, as one does in a sitting posture down a steep place.

廖² A man's name; a surname; the name of a state.

料² Read *lieu'* in the dictionaries: commonly read *laiu'* in the following senses; stuff, materials of which things are made; vitreous substances, glass; a mineral substance of which ornaments are made resembling *ngwoh*; ability, talent, clever-

ness, as of an employé; grain, provender; manure; to reckon, to consider, to suppose; also read *lieu* and *lieu'* q. v.: *'laiu' k'e'* glass-ware, ware like *ngwoh*, (gems); *'laiu' chio*, glass-beads; *'sieu lai'* ware of melted vitreous substances; *'yoh, lai'* *ma-teria medica*; *'ma lai'* horses' provender; *'chieu lai'* spices; *'ch'a lai'* timber, lumber; *'keng lai'* work and materials; *'laiu'* to' assortment of relishes; *'laiu'* *'siong*, to reckon, to suppose; coll., *'kwí' chi lai'* dried fruits; *'ch'ok, lai'* to give out the strength, as things steeped; *'sioh, lai'* one lot of ingredients.

漏² To drip, to leak, to ooze out; a clepsydra; to forget, to lose, to let slip; to moisten, to bedew; to evade, to escape from;

met., to disclose, to divulge, to blab; a crack, an aperture, a leak: in the coll. read *lau'* and *lau' q. v.*: coll., *'tieng ki pok, k'ó lai'* *siék*, you must not disclose celestial secrets;—i. e., don't predict such calamities; *'sung to' kong tung' pro lai'* *li*, when the boat has reached the middle of the river it is too late to stop the leak—an exhortation to prudence.

痛瘦² A scrofulous swelling, as on the neck; an old sore, a running ulcer: *'laiu' tung*, an ulcer breeding worms; coll., *'laiu' kwong*, the tubercles in piles; *'sang' chid lai'* to have the piles.

1 料	8 燒	5 馬	7 柴	9 料	11 果	12 出	14 禾	漏	江	遲	管
器	料	料	料	度	子	料	機	洩	中	16 痛	19 生
2 料	4 藥	6 椒	8 工	10 料	料	13 一	不	15 船	補	癱	者
珠	料	料	料	想	○	料	可	到	漏	17 痛	痛

陋²
Lou.

A strait, a narrow place; a vile, dirty residence; low, mean, rustic, vulgar; ugly, ill-favored; ignorant, uninformed, simple: ¹laiu² liok, mean, useless; ²ku lai² lone, solitary; ³ch'iu lai² ugly and deformed; ⁴chai² lai² huēng² in a poor, narrow lane—where Yentzū lived; COLL., lai² auk, tek, t'eng, very mean and stingy.

(370) Lak.

襤²
La.

Read lak₂; coll. lak₂, as in lak, sak, mean, shabby apparel; this phrase is not very commonly used.

Lak₂. A coll. word: bald, bare; worn, rubbed off; peeled, flayed; all gone, stripped bare: lak₂, t'au, a bald head; lak₂, chū, or lak₂, kó, a bald person; p'ui lak₂, k'ó a fur (garment) worn bare; lak₂, p'ui ló 'ch'ü, (like) a scalded rat—i. e., worn off, rubbed bare; lak₂, chū ch'ó' hwo siong² the bald man is a (ready-made) Buddhist; met., opportune, just the thing; lak₂, chū siäh, k'iek, chū, the bald living on the hare-lipped; met., one beggar borrowing of another, etc.; lak₂, t'ak, cheng² kwong, completely stripped, all gone.

Lak₂. A coll. word: to move or slip up or down, as a string or ring which binds something: similar to lak₂ q. v.: lak₂, kiä² slip it down.

Lak₂. A coll. word, as in k'a lak, to repair, to mend; to adjust, put in order.

Lak₂. A coll. word: to catch, as with a lasso or noose;

met., to entrap, to overreach, to injure by cunning: k'ënk, niēng lak, k'ó² ensnared by others; lak, i t'au 'lá, noosed his head—i. e., entrapped him.

刺²
La.

Often confounded with ch'ën² (to pierce): perverse, intractable, wicked; harsh, inhuman, unkind; to mangle, to lacerate: ¹kwai lak, perverse; ²pacak, lak₂ the twang of a bowstring; ³pak₂ lak₂ noise of fish springing out of the water.

喇²
La.

To talk rapidly: in the coll. used for 'lu and 'la' q. v.: ¹hak, lak₂ precipitate utterance; coll., ²lak₂ (or la) pa cheng, the Lama of Tibet, a Lama-priest.

痢²
La.

Inward pains, pain in the bones; bitter, painful: ¹⁰ló lak₂ an incurable disease; ¹¹tong² lak₂ poisonous drugs.

搨²
La.

To turn over, to spread out, to extend; in the coll. to take off; to rub or scrape, as with the hand; to slip, to shove up or down: COLL., ¹²lak₂ k'i, to take off, as a ring from the finger; ¹³ch'iu 'wong lak₂ keng, to shove up the sleeve; ¹⁴lak₂ k'ó' scrape it away; lak₂ kwong kwong tiöh, rub it smooth.

拉²
La.

To pull, to drag along, to induce one to go; to break, to destroy: used for the last in the coll. senses; in the coll. also read la, q. v.: ¹⁶lak₂ h'iek₂ to break one's ribs.

- ¹陋劣
- ²孤陋
- ³醜陋
- ⁴在陋巷
- ⁵乖刺
- ⁶撥刺
- ⁷跋刺
- ⁸喝喇
- ⁹喇叭僧
- ¹⁰癩痢
- ¹¹痛痢
- ¹²搨起
- ¹³手袖搨高
- ¹⁴搨去
- ¹⁵拉脅

粒¹
La.

A kernel of rice or other grains; *met.*, food; a pellet, a numerative of small round things, as pearls, beads, grains, buttons, pebbles, etc.: 'lak, sik, rice, food; *com.*, 'lak, so' the number, as of seeds, grains, &c.; *COLL.*, 'pwong' lak, grains of cooked rice; 'tich, taiing' lak, all the fruit plucked off; o' ch'ehg tau' lak, 'wai' as large as a field-bean.

攪²
La.

To hold and manage; to break off; in the coll. mixed, confused: lak, lak, noise of breaking, as of branches in a violent wind; *COLL.*, 'lak, chak, mixed, heterogeneous, odds and ends.

爇³
La.

Fiercy, blazing; the crackling of flames; used in the coll. in a sense similar to puk, q. v.: *COLL.*, 'lak, nuk, to smoke pork; pokij' 'hw' ing 'la lak, to cure in the smoke.

獵⁴
Lich.

To hunt wild animals; the chase, gunning; fowling, hawking; to shake, to move; to get by experience, to pursue earnestly; as one's studies: 'siek, lak, to waste and hunt (through books); *com.*, 'lak, ho' huntsmen; 'ta lak, to hunt; 'lak, 'k'eng, a hunting-dog.

腊⁵

Read sek,; used for the next in the following senses; dried meat; to sacrifice after the winter solstice; the 12th month: lak, nuk, jerked meat.

臘⁶
La.

Dried meats; sacrifice after the winter solstice; to dry flesh: 'keu' lak, the 12th moon of last year; 'tik, ng'wok, the 12th month; 'lak, paik, the 8th of the 12th month—when meats should be cured.

蠟⁷
La.

Wax, bees-wax; waxy; waxed, glazed: *com.*, 'wong lak, yellow wax, bees-wax; 'pah, lak, white wax—obtained from bugs on the 'lak, sen' (wax-tree); 'lak, ch'ing, paper polished with a waxed stone, glazed paper; 'lak, sinu, a flower (Chimonanthus fragrans); *coll.*, 'lak, chioh, wax-candles; lak, 'chwi, a hawfinch (Coccothraustes melanura).

躓⁸
Lich.

To tread, to stumble; to go out of the way, to stride or pass over, to overstep: 'lak, 'teng, to overstep (i. e., disregard) the regular order; 'siek, lak, to trivel over; *met.*, to acquire experience or knowledge.

鬃⁹
Lich.

Also read lek,; the bristles of a hog; a horse's mane; long pectorals or cirri of fish; stiff hair on animals' heads; stiff, bristles, hairy, bearded: in the coll. read lek, q. v.: kong lak, a hog; 'tiung lak, long beard.

鱗¹⁰
Lich.

A common term for many fishes like the perch; having strong spinous dorsals.

- 1 粒
- 8 飯
- 5 爇
- 7 獵
- 9 獵
- 11 臘
- 13 臘
- 13 黃
- 14 白
- 16 蠟
- 18 蠟
- 20 涉
- 1 食
- 8 粒
- 5 肉
- 7 戶
- 9 犬
- 11 月
- 13 八
- 13 蠟
- 14 蠟
- 16 箋
- 18 燭
- 20 躓
- 2 粒
- 4 攪
- 6 涉
- 8 打
- 10 舊
- 15 蠟
- 17 蠟
- 19 躓
- 數
- 4 攪
- 6 獵
- 8 獵
- 10 臘
- 15 樹
- 17 梅
- 19 等

蒼 Mallows; budding flowers; variegated, flowery: ¹*chang lang*, the Hibiscus mutabilis.

⁶*Lang*. A coll. word: spittle, saliva; the watering of the mouth: *ch'oi² lang*, spittle; *p'oi² lang*, to spit; *lang p'wok*, frothy spittle; *lang ch'ie²*, a child's bib, pinafore; *lang hu toi²*, a long bib with pocket at the bottom; *lang hwa*, particles of spittle, as forced from the mouth in speaking; *lang t'ang*, phlegm; *lau lang*, to slabber, to drool; *ch'ing lang*, watering of the mouth; *na² sin lang*, can't stomach (such food).

Lang². A coll. word, as in *'chiang lang'* insipid, too fresh, as things not salted enough.

婪 Covetous, greedy of gain, extortionate; to covet, to desire, to long after: COM., ²*tang lang*, avaricious, niggardly.

嵐 Vapor, cloudy mist on hill-tops, called ³*sang lang*: ⁴*k'ó lang*, a hill near Ta-yuen-fu in Shansi.

藍 As in ²*lang t'ang*, thin and widely spread; in the coll. means large rocks, bowlders: COLL., *lang t'ang leng* (or *k'eng*), caves in rocks.

籃 Baskets, usually with cross-handles and made of bamboo or rattan: ²*lang k'wong*, baskets; COM., *ch'ai lang*, a vegetable-basket; ²*tong lang*, baskets which students carry to

the examinations; ²*sing cheng lang*, a basket in parts or sections; COLL., ¹⁰*ch'ui sik lang*, a provision-basket.

藍 Used for the next: a plant used in dyeing blue; a surname: *lang tieng*, the Blue Field, a famous place near Si-ngan-fu in Shensi; COM., ¹¹*lang saik*, a blue or indigo color; ¹²*lang tai²*, native indigo; ¹³*yong lang*, Prussian blue; *ch'ie² lang*, light blue; ¹⁴*ne lang*, navy blue; ¹⁶*k'ieu lang*, a fine, light indigo; ¹⁶*lang sang*, a blue robe—worn by Sintsai graduates.

褴 A coverlet or covering; a single garment, one without collar, lining, or border; mean, ragged clothes; COM., ¹⁷*lang lü*, or ¹⁸*lang lü²* dirty, shabby, as raiment; COLL., *i sang lang lü k'ü² k'ü²*, one clad in tattered clothes is imposed on by others.

闌 Used for the next two: a door-screen; to screen, to seclude, to separate; late, evening; failing, fading; exhausted, finished; few, rare, scarce; in limited quantities, moderate: ¹⁹*lang ik*, to enter abruptly; ²⁰*mwong lang*, door-screens; ²¹*yä² lang*, late in the night; ²²*ch'iu lang*, the wine nearly exhausted—the feast almost over; COLL., *lang tóh*, *tá*, leavings of a feast.

攔 To stop with the hand, to hinder, to prevent; to obstruct, to impede, to embarrass; to screen off, to separate: COM., ²³*chiä lang*, to screen from view; *lang*

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 苗 | 3 山 | 5 藍 | 7 菜 | 9 盛 | 食 | 12 藍 | 14 二 | 16 藍 | 18 褴 | 20 門 | 22 酒 |
| 蒼 | 嵐 | 溪 | 籃 | 層 | 籃 | 靛 | 藍 | 衫 | 褸 | 闌 | 闌 |
| 2 貪 | 4 崙 | 6 籃 | 8 場 | 10 火 | 11 藍 | 13 洋 | 15 嬌 | 17 褸 | 19 闌 | 21 夜 | 23 遮 |
| 婪 | 嵐 | 筐 | 籃 | 火 | 色 | 藍 | 藍 | 褸 | 入 | 闌 | 攔 |

n, to stop an officer's sedan; ¹*lang kie² tá² tsiang*, stopped the sedan and presented a petition; ²*kiang lang*, a hindrance, impediment; ³*lang chu*, to hinder, to stop one; ⁴*ch'iu lang*, to restrain with the hand; COLL., *lang pi²ang k'ènk*, *i p'ah, siok, a* beaten by him on the back; *lang t'au che' men²* (mauled) on the head and face.

欄 A balustrade, a railing, a row of bars below a window; a pen, a den for wild beasts; to cage, to shut up, to rail in: COM., ¹*lang kang*, a railing; in the coll. also means dress-trimmings; ⁶*t'ü lang*, a pig-sty; ⁷*ngu lang*, a cow-pen; COLL., *lang tó*, a balustrade, a board-fence.

瀾 Great, swelling waves, surges, waves rolling continuously; water in which rice has been washed: ⁸*p'ó lang*, rolling waves; ⁹*lang kang²* long, far-reaching, as billows.

蘭 A general name for gynandrous flowers, and some others with single or alternate flowers on a peduncle; also applied to a variety of woody and herbaceous plants; *met.*, fragrant, good, excellent; a surname: ¹⁰*t'ieu lang*, an epidendrum or air-plant; ¹¹*lang ying²ong*, good words; ¹²*lang kang*, fine cloth; in the coll. dress-trimmings; COM., ¹³*tek lang*, a flowerless shrub with jointed stems, used medicinally and for incense; ¹⁴*lang jwa*, a plant having lily-like leaves and

bearing greenish white flowers, alternate on a common peduncle; ¹⁵*chio lang*, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*; ¹⁶*muk lang*, a tree bearing yellowish seed-like flowers, as the *chio lang*; other varieties of the *lang* are *kiang lang*, the *Kwan-yin, so² sing*, the white-heart, and *pó² swó²* hartinger-of-the-year, blooming in the 12th moon; ¹⁷*hó lang*, Holland; ¹⁸*huk lang*, or *hwak lang*, France.

囁 An unintelligible talk, gabble, gibberish; *lang tó*, jargon.

爛 A mixture of colors on animals; mottled, speckled: *pany lang*, veined, striped, brindled.

闌 To overstep, to leap or pass over; to excel, to surpass.

Lang. A coll. word, as in *lang ch'iang*, excessive, much, increasing, worse and worse, as a quarrel, an illness, etc.,—similar to *lang p'oo²* q. v.

濫 A rising of water, a freshet; overflowing, inundating; to throw into the water, to soak; an excess, excessive, profuse, beyond bounds; intruding, encroaching on; loose, careless, irregular, lawless; in the coll. wet, moist, soaked with water; ¹⁹*lang²* no excess; COM., ²⁰*lang² kau*, to associate with the low-bred; ²¹*lang² hing*, illegal punishments; ²²*lang² tu*, excessively addicted to gambling; *lang² sié²*

1 欄	2 關	4 手	6 猪	8 波	10 吊	12 蘭	13 澤	15 珠	17 荷	19 無	21 濫
轎	欄	欄	欄	瀾	蘭	干	蘭	蘭	蘭	濫	刑
遞	3 欄	5 欄	7 牛	9 瀾	11 蘭		14 蘭	16 木	18 佛	20 濫	22 濫
呈	阻	杆	欄	汗	言	○	花	蘭	蘭	交	賭

ing, low, mean fellows; coll., *te' a' cheng' lang'* the ground is very wet; *lang' p'wang'* or *lang' tē*, dirty, untidy, as in dress; *'lang' h'uang'* easy, careless, negligent; *lang' tēk'* "dip up indiscriminately"; *met.*, to buy up things good and bad; *'lang' lang'* while yet moist or wet; *p'ah, lang'* to become wet, wetted.

爛

Lan.

To cook thoroughly; boiled to shreds; rotten, corrupted, putrid; torn, tattered, worn out; broken, spoiled; bright, splendid; splendor, brightness: *com.*, *'chā lang'* to boil soft; *'ch'ang' lang'* brilliant, refulgent; *'lang' ch'oi'* very drunk; coll., *'pō' lang'* rotten, decayed; *'lang' ch'ong'*, a running sore; *'lang' ch'ang'* (like) the pointed dumplings—i. e., very soft; running, festered, &c.; *'lang' mēk, kiēng*, sore eyelids; *'lang' k'a diēng k'ok, m'wong t'ing'* a sore shin (is sure to) knock against the threshold!

爛

Lan.

Used for the last in the senses following; broken, destroyed, ruined, spoiled; rotten, corrupt; running, festering, mortified, as sores.

—²

—
Erl.

Read *ne'*; used for the coll. *lang'*: two: *'lang' ch'iah*, or *lang' ki*, two persons or things; *lang' 'a n'eng*, two persons; *lang' 'a sang*, twice three; *'lang' pa*, two bunches or bundles; two, as of certain implements having handles; *lang' t'au m'wé*, the two ends; *lang' 'a sang ch'it'ang ch'ok*,

"two hills, please go out!"—a witty phrase referring to the character *ch'ok*, as composed of "two hills".

(372)

Lau.

Lau. A coll. word: to lift, to draw up, as the skirts in walking; to appropriate fraudulently, to embezzle: to put in and take out soon, as in cooking slightly; to draw toward one, as in reaping with a sickle (see also in *la*: *lau k'eng*, lift (the sickle) high; *lau s'ioh, a'* or *lau s'ioh, 'kung*, give it a slight cooking; *lau s'ioh, to'* to embezzle an amount.

了

Liao.

Read *liao*; coll. *'lau*: done, finished, completed; always, of course, spontaneously; after verbs, a sign of the past tense, have, has: *'chó' lau*, has done, finished; *'wong lau*, completed; all exhausted; *'i lau lau ch'iong wang'* he always, or of course, will do just so.

溜

Liu.

Read *liu'*; coll. *lau'*: to flow, to run out; to drop, as grains from a hole; to drink in; to pour, as melted lead in adulterating money; to put, to slip in slyly; to go about: *'lau' y'ong*, to adulterate with lead; *'lau' t'ong*, to drink broth; *'lau' tang*, or *lau' 'á tang*, to insert the cord at the heels (of girls' shoes); *lau' lau' s'ik*, thoroughly acquainted, glib, as in reading; *lau' s'ioh, lau'* to take a turn, to go about; *lau' 'ch'in wong tié*, slip it into the sleeve.

¹濫 ³煮 ⁵爛 ⁷爛 ⁹爛 ¹⁰爛 門 ¹¹二 ¹²二 ¹³做 ¹⁴完 ¹⁶溜
 泛 爛 醉 痞 目 膠 閥 隻 把 了 了 湯
²還 ⁴燦 ⁶腐 ⁸爛 墩 臄 撻 ○ ○ ○ ○ ¹⁵溜 ¹⁷溜
 濫 爛 爛 粽 ○ 撻 撻 撻 撻 鉛 單

漏² Read *lau*; coll. *lau*: like the last; to drip, to ooze out; to overlook, to let slip, to miss: ¹*lau*² *k'au*, to overlook a lot or ballot; ²*lau*² *so*² to miss entering into the account; ³*lau*² *swó*² to shirk toll, to smuggle; ⁴*lau*² *pi'en*, a sort of skimmer; *lau*² *sioh*₂ *che*² to leave out a word; *lau*² *tek*, *sí*² much oozed out, or missed.

劉 Read *liu*; coll. *lau*: a surname: ⁵*Lau* *pe*² a famous general of the Three States—the prince *Lau-siêng*-*chio*. A. D. 221; ⁶*lau* *huí* *tién* *siéng*, Lauhai angling for the three-footed toad—a picture; *lau*² *k'au* *nu* *weng*² *tang*² *sai*² 'Laukau's wife mistakes another for her husband; *met.*, to mistake, take the wrong for the right one.

樓 Read *lau*; coll. *lau*: a loft; the upper floor or story: ⁷*lau* *spang*, a wooden terrace on a roof; ⁸*lau* *ting* and ⁹*lau* *o*² the upper and lower stories, above and below; ¹⁰*lau* *ai*, a ladder; ¹¹*lau* *chang*, a sky-light; ¹²*lau* *kóh*, a loft; ¹³*ku* *lau*, the drum tower, as over South street, Foochow; *sé* *chong* *lau*, a dressing boudoir; *chau* *nu* *lau*, a veranda; *yong*² *lau*, the north tower of Foochow; *chüng* *lau*, a belfry; *lau* *tak*, the floor crushed or fallen in.

流 Read *liu*; coll. *lau*: to flow, as water; to drift, to float, to glide down; a time, once over: ¹⁴*lau* *kek*, to flow swiftly; ¹⁵*chwi*

lau, water flowing; ¹⁶*lau* *mek*₂ *chai*, to shed tears; *lau* *pie*² *chwi*, running of the nose; *lau* *tang*, to slaver; *lau* *puh*₂ *chok*, white urinary emissions; *lang*² *lau*, twice over.

留 Read *liu*; coll. *lau*: to detain, to stop, to stay; to retain, to keep back, to keep by one: *lau* *siéng* *k'au*, to stay a guest; ¹⁷*lau* *ka*² let me detain your honor! ¹⁸*lau* *siéng*, keep the city-gate open, as awaiting the return of officers or idols; ¹⁹*lau* *sá*, to leave whiskers unshorn; *lau* *ta* *wai*, to leave a balance, as of debts, work, &c.; *lau* *miéng*² *kyang*² *t'ai*² *ping*, to enjoy some prosperity (after a hard lot).

Lau. A coll. word, as in *ka lau*, to roll about, as round things do; *ka lau* *ching*, dizziness of the head.

Lau. A coll. word: used with *sioh*₂ (one) as an emphatic suffix to adjectives; very, extremely, very much indeed: *yá* *tiéng*² *sioh*₂ *lau*, exceedingly heavy, very weighty indeed.

老² The first read *lao*, and the second *liu*; coll. *lau*: old, aged, advanced in years; a term of respect, venerable; to die, dead, deceased—said of the aged and adults: ²⁰*lau*² *siéng*, an aged person; ²¹*lau*² *kyng* and ²²*lau*² *nu*, husband and wife; *lau* *lau*² old man, venerable Sir! *lau*² *ngroi*² and *lau*² *tang* the characters of old men and old women in plays; *lau*² *sié*, a snake; *lau*² *heng*² old people's

¹ 漏	⁸ 漏	⁵ 劉	³ 釣	⁷ 樓	¹⁰ 樓	¹² 樓	¹⁴ 流	¹⁶ 流	¹⁷ 留	¹⁸ 留	²¹ 佬
閣	稅	備	蟾	頂	梯	閣	急	目	駕	鬚	公
² 漏	⁴ 漏	⁶ 劉	⁷ 樓	⁹ 樓	¹¹ 樓	¹³ 鼓	¹⁵ 水	¹⁶ 滓	¹⁵ 留	²⁰ 佬	²² 佬
數	瓢	海	棚	下	井	樓	流	○	城	伙	媽

whims; *bae yoh*, a species of hawk, a kite; *lau² che² mó² k'ang*, old trees without roots: *met.*, old, infirm people; *lau² mi²ang² k'ang²*, *i² p'ing* (or *p'i²ang*), will risk my old life in the contest with him; *lau² p'wo²* or *lau² 'nung² 'ung*, old blockhead! *lau² k'ó²* deceased; *si²eng lau* in old age.

漏² Read *lau²*; coll. *lau²*: to leak, to run out; leaking, leaky; *lau² tá²*; a leaky bottom, as of a tub: *lau² 'chi²eng*, has leaked (till the water is) shallow; *chi²'au lau²* the house leaks; *si²ng lau²* to catch leaking water; *k'uk, lau²* to arrange tiles so as to stop a leak.

(373) Lauk.

犖¹ Clear, open, manifest, patent: *lauk, lau²*, to excel; distinguished, pre-eminent; *lauk, lau²*, clearly understood. Read *lok*; a speckled or brindled cow.

Lauk. A coll word: to saunter; to put or fit in; to tread, as into mire or a hole; put in, fitted: *lauk, lau²*, to saunter about; *lauk, 'tié*, to place, to thrust into; to slip, as the foot into a splash; *lauk, lau², si²eng*, rambling genii; *met.*, persons strolling about at leisure; *lauk, lau², k'²'ang*, large, fitting loosely, as shoes.

(374) Laung.

崙¹ Read *lung* and *long*; coll. *laung²*: a mountain, a mountain ridge or slope; a classifier of hills and mountains: *'chi² laung²* *laung²* these two hills; *'chi²ong² sa²ng² 'chi²ong²*

laung² the whole hill or ridge, as bought for a grave-site.

論¹ Read *laung²* in the dictionaries; coll. *laung²*, as in *laung² laung²* to dry in the sun, as clothes; *pon² nik² 'tau² 'li² laung²* *sioh² a²* put it in the sun and dry it.

Laung². A coll. word: to open, to make trial; to rehearse, as in learning songs; *laung² 'taung²* to open a new shop, to commence selling.

垠² A tomb, a cemetery: *'laung² laung²* a burial place; *'k'²'ong² laung²* a desert wild.

浪² Waves, billows, surges; a drum; dissipated, dissolute, profligate; wasteful, extravagant; careless, unsettled; rude, impertinent, disrespectful: *'nu²ing²* *laung²* reckless, rude, bragging; *'nyio²k² laung²* to mock, to ridicule; *com.*, *'p'ó² laung²* or *'lung² laung²* waves, billows; *'u² laung² k'²i² laung²* waves raised without wind; *met.*, causeless trouble; *'laung²² taung²* inconstant, vagabondish: *'laung²² 'ch'²*, a spend-thrift; *'laung²² 'e²ng²*, wasteful; *coll.*, *'chang² 'chwi² ná²* *'k'²i² tek²* *laung²* well-water can't raise waves; *met.*, incapable, without skill to effect a thing. Read *long*, as in *'ch'²ong² long²*, a river in Shantung.

蛋² Read *tang²* in the dictionaries: a tribe of the Miantz²; an egg: *com.*, *'kié² laung²* hens' eggs; *'laung²² 'ch'²ing²* or *'laung²²* *pat²*, the white of an egg; *laung²²*

- ¹全山 ²墻垠 ³墻垠 ⁴孟浪 ⁵謔浪 ⁶波浪 ⁷風浪 ⁸無風起浪 ⁹浪蕩 ¹⁰浪子 ¹¹浪用 ¹²滄浪 ¹³雞蛋 ¹⁴蛋精 ¹⁵蛋白

wōng, the yolk; *'laung² kó*, sponge cakes; *'hwa laung²* painted ducks, eggs—sent by a maternal grand-mother to a grand-child when a month old; *COLL.*, *'pui laung²* preserved eggs; *'laung² mōh²*, thin film inside of an egg-shell; *'pō² laung²* to hatch eggs; *'laung² pi*, embryo eggs; *laung² p'hu*, eggs cooked in gravy, fried eggs; *laung² laung² k'woong*, smooth and shining, glossy:

論¹ To discourse about, to consider and discuss; to think upon; to reason, to consult; a reasoning process, a full investigation and account of; counsel, deliberation, discourse; according to, by the; speaking of: *'t'ó laung²* to search into, to investigate; *COM.*, *'kong t'ung²* to discourse upon; *'pi laung²* to illustrate, an illustration, for instance; *'yok laung²* if we admit, premising; *'laung² nik*, by the day; *'li laung²* to argue, to reason or remonstrate with one; *'siong hang laung²* a medical book; *COLL.*, *'mó laung²* without regard to, no matter (how, what, how many, &c.); *laung² k'i li*, to speak of—a prefatory phrase; *laung² li á² sai tek*, to judge from its reasonableness it will do. Read *lung²*: to say directly or to the point, to discourse correctly and in order.

亂¹ Read *l'w'ng²*; *coll. laung²*: to confuse, to disorder; confused, disordered, wrong; reckless, indiscriminate; anarchy, discord, insurrection, tumult: *laung² t'ai*, to slay indis-

criminately; *laung² li*, to act recklessly, to go from bad to worse; *t'ie² w'ng laung²* to follow others in disorderly conduct; *laung² kong laung² t'íng²* to lie, lying, mendacious; *chung hung laung²* confusion, anarchy:

(375)

Le:

利¹
Li.

Profitable, useful, advantageous, beneficial; happy, fortunate; gain, profit, interest on investments; also read *le² q. v.*; *COM.*, *'pok, le²* unlucky, not profitable; *'ik, le²* or *nak, le²* to pay interest; *'le² sek*; or *le² chieng*, or *chieng le²* interest on money; *'p'ong le²* (coll. *'mó le²*) principal and interest; *le² k'oi hung*, what per cent interest a month? *le² 'chwi*, a urinateive medicine; *'chwi le²* deputy of a district magistrate or marine inspector; *COLL.*, *le² yáh*, profit, advantage; *k'ing p'wong t'eng² le²* small capital and large profits.

Le². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *le² lae²* to file; *le² l'w'w²* to saw off with a knife; *le² líe²* to cut, to slit open; *le² líi²* to bore.

利¹
Li.

A sharp point or edge, keen-edged; acute, clever; address, fluency; greedy of gain, covetous; hurtful, formidable; to oblige, to benefit; also read *le² q. v.*: *'le² t'uek*, fluent speech; *COM.*, *'le² t'ó*, a sharp knife; *'le² hai²* formidable, hurtful; stingy; *'ming le²* (the pursuits of) literature and trade; *'chieng chai le²* avaricious, stingy; *k'iu le²* to seek wealth.

1 蛋糕	3 皮蛋	5 抱蛋	7 討論	9 比論	11 論日	13 傷寒論	15 利入	17 息本	19 利口	21 刀害	23 利錢
2 花蛋	4 蛋膜	6 蛋脾	8 講論	10 若論	12 理論	14 不	16 利	18 水	20 利	22 名	利

俐² Clever, cunning: com., ¹ling le' clever; also trim, shapely; as the person; com. Li., ¹chú wá tek, ling le' this (map) is finely drawn; ²ma le' expert, active.

痢² A flux, a dysentery: com., ²le' cheng' (coll. ²pung' le'), a dysentery; ²huik, le' bloody flux, dysentery; ⁴hòt sek, le' a chronic diarrhœa; ²keng' ⁴ku le' dysentery and loss of appetite; ⁴ha' le' (coll. ²ma le'), a flux; coll., ²hong le' flux from opium-smoking; ²eng pah, le' the bloody and bloodless fluxes.

莉² A flower highly prized by the Chinese, called ¹mwak, (coll. ²mik,) le' ²hwa, the white jasmín; also the name of a popular song.

泣² Rushes, aquatic grasses; to come down, to descend towards, to arrive at; to enter on the duties of an office; the official seat or place; the first and second also mean water running down: ¹le' eng' to go to one's office; ¹le' ming, to govern the people; ¹le' sèi' to attend actively to business; ¹le' ²krang, official rule or conduct; ²le' le' sound of flowing water.

吏² An officer; magistrates, rulers; a subordinate executive, as a deputy or secretary; to rule: com., ¹²chū le' government writers; ¹³le' pwo' Board of Civil Office; ¹¹le' ²pung, department in a yamun which receives officers;

¹⁰le' ²wong, one who is promoted from the clerkship; ¹⁶le' ²le' treasury-clerks; ¹⁷meang le' term of clerkship completed.

Le' A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ¹le' ²ló' to go on a round of inspection; ²le' ²lai' to lean against; ²le' ²lái' to beat, as a drum or door; ²le' ²lien' to stir, as things being cooked; ²le' ²liè' to withdraw; ²le' ²lén' to strain, to filter; ²le' ²loi' to sort, to class.

(376) LĒ:

LĒ. A coll. word, as in ¹lĒ' ²tó, to recline at full length; ¹lĒ' ²tik, ²tik, to stretch one's self out straight; ¹lĒ' ²sioh, ²tó, to fall down sprawling.

魯 Read ¹lu; coll. ¹lĒ, as in ¹lĒ' ²lĒ, dull, obtuse; ¹lĒ' ²chū, a dull person.

驢 Read ¹lu; coll. ¹lĒ: an ass: ¹⁰lĒ' ²keng, a jackass; ¹⁹lĒ' ²ma kar' term for Mohammedanism; ²⁰lĒ' ²mó tuk, a kind of hair-stocking from Shantung; ¹lĒ' ²kiang ng' ²kwo' chang' the ass will not pass the post-house; ^{met.}, obstinate, decided, as not to give more; ²¹hiang lĒ, a country clown—used derisively.

LĒ. A coll. word: to project, to extend, to put forth: ¹lĒ' ²stui, to thrust the head forward; ¹lĒ' ²t'ai' ²lá' ²k'ang' to put out the head to see; ¹ch'iu' ¹lĒ' ²stong' ²kwo' ²li' ²tó, reach the hand far out and take it.

LĒ. A coll. word: to curse, to rail at, to backguard: ¹lĒ' ²póh, to revile scurrilously;

¹伶俐 ³血痢 ⁶痢瘳 ⁸下痢 ¹⁰泄任 ¹²書吏 ¹⁴吏房 ¹⁶庫吏 ¹⁸驢牡 ²¹鄉驢
²痢 ⁴休息 ⁷煙痢 ⁹泄民 ¹¹泄官 ¹³吏部 ¹⁵吏員 ¹⁷滿吏 ¹⁹驢馬 ²⁰驢毛襪 ○

lě nēng, to blackguard people; *lě kuang*² to rail, as women do.

(377)

Lek.

栗
Li.

A chestnut; chestnut wood, often used for tablets; firm, solid, durable; severe, strict; to overpass; to exceed; to respect, to revere; full-grown grain: in the coll. read *lĕk*, q. v.: *'chwi lek*, water-caltrops; *'lek, kai*, to pass over the steps, to trespass; *'sik, lek*, ripe grain; *'k'wang lek*, mild and dignified.

慄
Li.

Afraid, fearful, apprehensive, trembling: *lek, lek*, or *'chiēng' lek*, sorrowful, afflicted; *'chai lek*, awe-struck.

凜
Li.

Cold, frigid: *'lek, lĕk*, a cold, piercing wind.

漂
Li.

As in *'Lek, 'chwi*, name of a river and district in Kiangsu, south of Nanking; *'lek, chiu*, an island in the river Yangtsh'.

震
Li.

A clap, the roar of thunder: *p'ek, lek*, the splitting, crashing sound of thunder.

Lek,. A coll. word: scant, falling short, barely sufficing; similar to *'ling*, q. v.: *lek, lek*, scantily, barely; *lek, hung hung*, a little scant; *lek, lek, o' tek, tloh*, will barely suffice.

Lek,. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *lek, la'ek*, loose, falling apart; weak, relaxed, as the hands and feet; tired of, giving up; *lek,*

lok, at intervals, irregularly, as of persons passing, stars gradually appearing; *lek, lek, lok, lok*, moving about, rolling, as a puppet's eyes; *lok, lok, wak*, movable; ambiguous, as language.

勒

A bridle-bit, a curb; a bridle, a headstall; to curb, to rein in, to restrain; *Lĕ.*² to require, to oblige, *Li.* to force to do; to vex, to exact; to extort; to cut in stone, to engrave; to bind, to tie up, to strangle: *'lek, hiu*, to require one to resign; *com.*, *'ma lek*, a horse's bit; *'lek, 'ma*, to curb a horse; *'lek, sau*, to extort from; *'lek, p'ai*, to force, to insist on one's doing; *'lek, cha'* to oppress in order to get money from; *'lek, pi*, to engrave on tablets; *'lek, 'sia t'oi' Jwong*, to compel one to give a written agreement annulling his betrothal-contract; *coll.*, *'ak, lek*, to force by oppression; *'lek, 'si*, to strangle to death—to oppress severely.

泐

The veins of rocks; to split rocks according to the veins; to condense, to congeal; to write: *'lek, t'ang*, veined rocks; *'ming leng' lek*, my name is elsewhere written — phrase used instead of a signature.

拈

To divine with 50 straws between the fingers; one thus describes the process—the 50 straws are reduced to 49 and divided into two parcels at hazard, from one of which a straw is

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 水栗 | 3 實栗 | 5 戰慄 | 7 凜冽 | 9 漂洲 | 11 馬勒 | 13 勒索 | 15 勒詐 | 17 勒寫 | 18 押勒 | 20 泐潭 | 21 名另泐 |
| 2 栗階 | 4 寬栗 | 6 災慄 | 8 凜水 | 10 勒休 | 12 勒馬 | 14 勒迫 | 16 勒碑 | 19 勒婚 | 22 勒死 | ○ | ○ |

taken and put by the little finger, and four others are then selected to put with it, the remainder of the parcel being distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is divided in the same manner on the other hand, and the lengths, of the two compared with the 6+ diagrams to ascertain the luck; the word also means to bind.

芳
Li

A sort of rush or sedge; spines on plants; prickly, spinous: ¹'tói' miéng' lek₂; the Gardenia spinosa; ²'ló' ch'ü lek₂ a rough grass, the Spinifex squarrosus; ³'ngiu' chié lek₂ a medicine to check hemorrhage.

笏

A species of spinous, thorny bamboo, used for hedges; roots of bamboo, spines, thorns: com., t'ëk₂ lek₂ siéng, salt heated in the lek₂ bamboo—used as a febrifuge and expectorant.

肋
Lieh.

The ribs, the sides of the body: in the coll. read ¹lek₂ q. v.: ¹'hiék₂ lek₂ the ribs; ²'kié lek₂ hen's ribs—though having little meat, they are not to be thrown away; *met.*, said of an employment which is better than none. Read *k'ang*: power of the muscles, sinews.

癭
Li.

Read *lik₂*; coll. *lek₂*: the scrofula, scrofulous sores on the neck below the ears, which sometimes induce a rigid deflexure of the

head: *sang lek₂*, to have scrofula; *lek₂ hong*, scrofulous scars.

Lek₂. A coll. word: to draw, to pull: *lek₂ 'king 'king tiok₂* pull it very tight.

(378)

Lök.

六
陸

The second read *luk₂*, in other senses; used as a complex form of the first: the cardinal number six: com., ¹'sek₂ l'ëk₂ sixteen; ²lek₂ l'ëk₂ thirty six; ³'lek₂ Liu. *hak₂* six pairs or couples; the six points, north, south, east, west, zenith, nadir; the 12 horary characters in pairs; ⁴'lek₂ sek₂ kak, 'chü, the cycle of 60 years; ⁵'pai' l'ëk₂ Saturday; ⁶'lek₂ k'ëk, hexagonal; ⁷'l'ëk₂ chiék, six-tenths, as paid in compounding for a debt; ⁸'lek₂ chiong' the six assistants of the god T'ai' (*Sang*—(in the coll.) *stong pang*, 'á paik, , *kiä*, 'só, *ngü t'au*, 'ma miéng'; ⁹'lek₂ ngwok₂ siok, a kind of pear; ¹⁰'lek₂ ek, 'sang, a cooling medicinal powder; COLL., ¹¹'lek₂ s'eng, the six reds—red beans, used as dice with white ones in the streets; also a kind of wine; ¹²'lek₂ mah, ng' t'ieu hwo, the six pulses not composed—applied to one who is fearful or apprehensive.

礮

Read *luk₂*; coll. *lek₂*, as in *lek₂ t'ëk₂* a roller of stone or wood for leveling fields; *p'ah, lek₂ t'ëk₂* to use the roller; *ak, 'mó t'eng sidh, k'ëük, lek₂ t'ëk₂ p'ah*, the duck coveting food is crushed by the roller; *met.*, one injuring himself by covetousness or gluttony.

¹ 對	² 鼠	³ 芳	⁴ 雞	⁵ 十	⁶ 六	⁷ 六	⁸ 甲	⁹ 子	¹⁰ 六	¹¹ 六	¹² 六	¹³ 雪	¹⁴ 六	¹⁵ 六	¹⁶ 不
面	芳	脇	肋	六	合	子	角	將	角	折	將	一	紅	紅	調
芳	牛	肋	肋	六	十	拜	折	折	月	月	月	散	散	脈	和
老	脂	○	○	○	十	六	六	六	六	六	六	散	脈	脈	○

receptacle of the lotus; ¹*deng* 'chí, lotus-mts; ²*ch'ái* *deng*, to pluck the lotus; *met.*, to get contributions, as for a 'Ngu tá' temple; ³*king* *deng*, the golden lilies—i. e., a lady's feet; ⁴*deng* *hwa ch'ó* the lotus-seat—seat of a Buddhist idol; ⁵*deng* *ping k'ai* lotus-shaped buttons; *coll.*, ⁶*chai* *í* (or *ha í*) *kwáng* *deng*, (picture of) a boy holding a lotus-flower and treading on a lotus-root; *deng* *hwa san* a beggar's song; ⁷*deng* *yü*, a fish, perhaps a species of carp; ⁸*deng* 'ch'ó *tái* a pair of the *deng* and 'ch'ó fish—i. e., one of each given as a present.

連 Read *lieng*; coll. *deng*, as in *deng* *kong* *kaing* the Lienkiang district of Foochow prefecture.
Lien.

菱 Read *ling*; coll. *deng*, as in ⁹*deng* *kaëk*, water-caltrops, a three-horned aquatic vegetable; ¹⁰*deng* *kaëk*, *kwi*, small caltrops; ¹¹*deng* *kaëk*, *kwi* *ch'ok*, *chiéng*, small caltrops putting forth horns; *met.*, a child or a dolt attempting a great matter.

龍 Read *lung*; coll. *deng*, as in ¹²*deng* *keng*, the hogan or dragon's eye; *deng* *keng* *kó*, hogan-jelly; *deng* *keng* *hak*, *k'ang* *siéng* *tái* throw hogan-pits at different people differently; *met.*, use partiality—a play on the two coll. words *tái* meaning respectively to throw and to treat.

憐 Read *ling*; coll. *deng*, as in *k'ó* *deng*, to pity, to compassionate; to show kindness or sympathy toward.
Lien.

令 Law, rule, orders; to command, to enjoin on, to warn against; a period of time, season; good, excellent, worthy; hence in direct address, your, your heavenly; used for *liéng* in the coll. phrase: ¹³*si* *ling* times and seasons; ¹⁴*ling* *taik*, virtue, great excellence; ¹⁵*kaing* *ling* a district magistrate; *com.*, ¹⁶*meng* *ling* a command; ¹⁷*hwak*, *ling* or *ch'ok*, *ling* to issue orders; ¹⁸*ling* *chong*, your father; *ling* *cheng* your wife; *ling* *dong*, your son; *ling* *si'ang*, your son-in-law; *ling* *chiéng* a triangular warrant, as issued to patrols; a flag stuck in a criminal's ears; a warrant from an idol, as used to expel demons; *ling* *pa*, an official tablet by which orders are conveyed. Read *ling*: to cause, to occasion; to serve of, to send: *si* *ling*, to employ, to send one to do.

另 To be or dwell apart, separate, distinct, alone, particular, another; besides, furthermore; to cut open, to divide: *com.*, ¹⁹*ling* *ngwoi* besides, in addition; *ling* *che* by itself; *ling* *kü*, to dwell apart; *ling* *ngang*, to give special regard to; *ling* *sonng* to put in a separate account; *ling* *nik*, another day; *ling* *chai* *k'í* *k'ó*, additional paper for rough drafts—*scil.*, must not be taken to the examinations.

² 蓮子	⁸ 金蓮	座	⁶ 孩兒	⁷ 蓮魚	對	角	鬼	眼	德	令	尊
² 探蓮	⁴ 蓮花	⁶ 蓮房	兒	⁵ 蓮草	⁹ 菱角	¹¹ 菱角	出	¹⁸ 時令	¹⁵ 縣令	¹⁷ 發令	¹⁹ 另外
		鈎	扣蓮		¹⁰ 菱	龍	尖	¹⁴ 令	¹⁶ 命	¹⁵ 令	○

coast—said to carry junks away and detain them many years: 'éung' leu' the flow of water; COLL., 'leu' k'ó' (ór 'chau), to slip away, as an eel from the hand; 'leu' sioh, 'tó, to slip down, éatch a fall; 'kwong leu' shavings; 'kok, leu' slippery; 'hang' tek, 'nü lóh, leu' thought you had dropped into "the current"—said to one who has been long absent.

搨
Lit. To take earth and daub it on, as in building walls; to spread out, to level with the hand. Read 'liu: to lead, to draw out.

籀
Lit. Read 'teu' in the dictionaries: the seal character, called 'leu' zang, invented by 'Chou-t'ai-sz', the Great Historian.

婁
Lit. The 16th zodiacal constellation; it is in the head of Aries; a surname: 'Lié leu, an ancient worthy noted for his keenness of sight. Read 'léu: to tie up an ox; troublesome, as a number; often, many; a mound; simple, stupid.

僂
Lou. A hunchback; stooping, bent over; curved: 'p'wó' leu, humpbacked; 'ch'iu leu, a crooked hand or arm.

嘍
Lou. Talkative and troublesome; loquacity: used for 'liu in the coll. q. v.: 'leu lá' chirping of birds; 'liéng leu, loquacious; also troublesome, embarrassing;

com., 'leu ló (coll. 'liu ló), a highwayman's fellows.

樓
Lit. Diligent; pleased, contented; joyous, gay: 'leu leu, sedulous; careful, respectful.

樓
Lit. To draw; to pull, to drag; to throw the arms about, to hug, to embrace; to carry off, to elope with: 'leu pó' to embrace; 'leu 'ch'ü 'chü, to elope with a virgin:

樓
Lit. An upper story; a loft, a tower, a staging, an upper floor; in stories, storied; to assemble; a peak; used in the coll. for cheap, low in price: in the coll. read 'lau, q. v.: 'wóng' leu, a lookout tower; 'hi leu, an ancient movable tower for spying into an enemy's citadel; 'k'ing leu, a lofty peak; com., 'kó leu, a high story or loft; 'p'ung leu, a mat-covered hovel or lodge; 'leu tai, a staging, as for feats of pugilism; COLL., 'leu siäng' cheap; 'leu chieh, leu, very cheap.

艘
Lou. A vessel, called 'pwak leu, having high stern galleries, or frames in stories.

萋
Lou. An edible plant, called 'leu kó, like the artemisia; it blooms early and its stalks are white; used to boil with fish to impart a pleasant flavor: in the coll. read leu, q. v.

穉
Lou. A sow in heat; also a certain wild beast: 'leu t'ü, a sow.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 湧溜 | 8 溜一 | 4 捲溜 | 6 籀文 | 9 背僂 | 10 手僂 | 12 噍樓 | 14 樓抱 | 16 飛樓 | 15 高樓 | 19 篷樓 |
| 2 溜去 | ○ | 5 溜倒 | 7 周太 | ○ | 11 嘍吸 | 13 噍囉 | 15 望樓 | 17 岑樓 | ○ | 20 葦蒿 |

螻 Lou. As in 'leu ku, the mole-cricket; a kind of ant; 't'u leu, a fabulous four-horned goat; 'leu k'ook, a small, green frog.

髅 Lou. A skull without flesh and skin: 'tuk, leu, the skull, upper bones of a skull; 'ku leu, a dry skull, a skeleton.

餾 Liu. Read leu'; coll. leu': to steam over in order to preserve from spoiling: 'leu' k'oi, to steam rice-cakes over.

Leu'. A coll. word: quick, spry, swift, expeditious; sprightly, nimble: 'kiang 'yá leu' to walk very swiftly; 'ma 'lá leu' as nimble as a cat.

Leu'. A coll. word: to employ busily, to send to and fro on business, to weary one, as by onerous duties; to lead about, to exercise: leu' kaing' or leu' sák, accustomed to being wearily employed; leu' sioh, 'tióng, (or lau), sent on a round, as of errands; leu' 'ma, to exercise a horse; leu' yok, fagged out by imposed labor.

Leu'. A coll. word: the first appearance or sprouting of a bud or shoot: 'sing 'yong chiah, 'p'ook, leu' the new bud has just sprouted.

(382) Leü.

屢 Lü. Often, many times, frequently, repeatedly; reiterated, continual; quick, prompt: 'leü' chiéng' frequent battles; com., 'leü' ch'eu' often, many times; coll., 't'ung leü' (or nüü'), repetitious, as talk.

屨 Lü. Shoes or sandals, anciently made of coarse cloth: 'chek, leü' to make sandals; 'pi leü' leather shoes (for winter).

窶 Chü. Poor, miserable; rude, rustic, unpolished, unceremonious; dwelling at ease, without ceremony: 'leü' ping, rustic and poor; 'leü' so' a defence for the head in carrying burdens.

縷 Lü. Fiber of hemp or silk not yet spun; a hank or knot; a forfeit of cloth: 'pio' leü' coarse cotton cloth; 'ek, leü' si, a thread or knot of silk-floss; 'teü' 'hung leü' sek, to arrange and speak of points in order; 'kiék, leü' a kind of grass.

褸 Lü. Also read 'ü: torn, spoiled garments: in the coll. read leü' q. v.: 'lang leü' a ragged, seedy garment; 'leü' liék, torn and spoiled, as the clothes of the poor. Read leu': the lappet of a coat.

鏤 Lü. A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to file smooth, to polish, to give luster to; met., to correct, to reform one's self; in the coll. to cut or saw off with a knife: also read lae' in the coll. q. v.: 'mó leü' to polish; coll., 'leü' taung' or leü' tói' tong, to cut or saw in two with a knife; pong' 'lá leü' set to be sawed on — i. e., killed by inches, as said of one being gambled out of all his money.

1 螻 2 土螻 3 螻 4 蛄 5 骷 6 髅 7 屢 8 屢次 9 重屢 10 織屨 11 皮屨 12 窶 13 窶數 14 布縷 15 一縷 16 條分縷 17 結縷 18 縷 19 縷裂 20 磨縷 21 鏤斷

‘**哩**
Li. An expletive, a colloquial particle used at the end of a sentence; in Foo-chow it marks an interrogation, with the tone somewhat indefinite, as in *sié' nók, 'li* (or *li*), what is it?

‘**哩**
Li. As in *tuk, 'li*, brothers' wives, for which *'mu'sing* is commonly used.

‘**理**
Li. To work gems according to their veins; to polish gems; the veins or striæ; style; to govern, to regulate; to rule, manage, adjust, or put to rights; reason in man, right principles, the natural rule of action, what is felt to be right or proper; the principle, power, mode, or rules, by which matter is kept in its essence: COM., *'tiéng'li*, heavenly reason or principle — analogous to overruling Providence; *'te' li*, geography; geomancy; *'teu' li*, regulations; *'mah' li*, the doctrine of the pulse; *'ching' li*, natural feeling, as of gratitude; *'lieu' li*, to regulate, to manage; *'pok' li*, not to regard or treat well; *'li hwoi'* to comprehend; *'li sèu'* to attend to a matter; a manager; *'li hok*, philosophical, sage-like; *'li so'* to settle accounts, pay debts; *'li huak*, the right rule or mode; COLL., *'li k'iek*, his right is scant — is plainly in the wrong; *'li deng i*, pay him (what is due); *'li má' k'wi* (or *tik*), can't bring it out straight — i. e., receipts fall short of expenses; *'au' mang' li*, opposed to reason, bad, wrong; *'li' li*, only, constantly, invariably; *'li*

'li chó' sioh, yong' to do only one kind of work.

‘**鯉**
Li. The carp (Cyprinidae), the king of fishes and fabled to change into a dragon: *'sèng' li*, an epistle; *'K'ung' li*, the son of Confucius; COM., *'li ngü*, a carp; *'li ngü kak*, scales of a carp; *met.*, carving or embroidery like carp's scales; *'li ngü' t'ieu' lung' mwong*, the carp leaps the dragon-gate; *met.*, to gain a literary degree.

‘**履**
Lü. A leather shoe; to put on shoes; to tread or walk on; *met.*, to act in a certain way, actions, conduct; a salary, living, subsistence, dependence: *'li' ing*, to do humane acts; *'li' jheng*, to walk; the conduct; *'hok' li*, subsistence; *'ü' li' pok' ping*, like treading on thin ice; *met.*, need of caution; COM., *'chio' li' á*, red shoes — such as worn by retired officers or those having honorary titles; *'li' lik*, a record of good deeds; statement of one's antecedents (to a superior).

‘**裏**
Li. The inside of a garment, a lining; the inner surface of, inside, within; home: used for the coll. *'tié*, q. v.: *'pieu' li*, outside and inside; COLL., *'li' meng'* inside and outside, inner and outer surface; *'li' n'ük*, the lining wrinkled; *'chióng' t'au' 'li*, the lining all of one material; *'peng' 'tióng' li*, to turn the inside out.

‘**Li.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'li' 'leu*, to gouge, to cut or scoop out.

1天 8條 5情 7不 9理 11理 13雙 15鯉 甲 龍 履 21如
理 理 理 理 事 數 鯉 魚 17鯉 門 行 履
2地 4脈 6料 8理 10理 12理 14孔 16鯉 魚 18履 20福 薄
理 理 理 會 學 法 鯉 魚 跳 仁 履 水

裡 A basket or hod for carrying earth; a spade or narrow mattock: *dui li*, a hod, dirt-basket.

梨 A pear: *tong' li*, the "cold pear"; *met.*, a face discolored with age; *com.*, *t'ong li*, the native sugar-pear; *siok li* and *ming li*, two varieties of russet pear from Shantung; *mu' wo li*, a kind of large, darkish pear; *ch'iu pah li*, the autumn-white — a clear-skinned sort; *wong li*, the pineapple; *li hwong ch'ü tá* play-actors; *coll.*, *ch'eng' p'ong' li*, the cold-rice pear—so called because it is dry and mellow like cooked rice; *li sing k'e' te'* pear-heart and persimmon-stem; *met.*, small, trifling, worthless.

蚧 A sort of small yellowish clam, called *kak li*, found on the coast of Fookien; *coll.*, *kak li p'ong'* to have the edges of boards in laying floors.

狸 A name for small animals like the fox, raccoon, wild cat, &c.: *ma li*, a sort of wild cat; *hai li*, a seal; *hiang li*, the civet; *ngü' mü' li*, the ox-tailed fox — a white-faced species; *com.*, *hu li*, the fox; *hu li ma*, or *hu li ma ch'ing*, the fox-elf—i. e., the fox which can assume a human shape.

來 Read *lai*; *coll.* *li*: to come, to arrive, to reach; after verbs, implies completion of their action; in

apposition with *k'ó'* (to go), denotes coming, here, again, &c.; after the particle *tek*, it expresses the practicability, and after the negative *má'* the impracticability, of the idea of the preceding verb; after *k'ü*, it marks the beginning of an action: *tié li*, to come in; to return, come back; *li 'a m'ooi'* has he yet come or not? *li 'au*, has come; *li ló*, come! arrived! *kong li*, to speak out; *tó li*, to bring; *chó' má' li*, can't do it, impracticable; *á' chó' tek li*, practicable; *ch'ieu tek li*, he rarely comes; *li k'ang'* come and see; *li tek, 'cha*, to come early.

Li. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *li lá*, to plow; *li loi*, to gripe and twist with the fingers, as one's flesh; *li ló*, to scald or cook hastily in boiling water; *li lè*, to rail at.

(384) Liä.

Liä. A coll. word, as in *liä' liä'* or *liä' sek*, beautiful, elegant, as dress; *i siong 'yá liä'* the clothes are very pretty.

(385) Liäh.

刮 Read *lik*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *liäh*: to tear, to rend apart; to slit open, to split, as with a knife; a rattling sound, as of bamboos dragged before idols: *liäh, lóh, li*, split down, riven, as a wall; *liäh, tóí'*; *peng*, split in two; *liäh, liäh, k'ieu'* sound of tearing; the rattling of bamboos.

霹 Read *lik*; *coll.* *liäh*: the crashing sound of thunder: *liäh, sióh, siang,*

- 1 糖梨 2 雪梨 3 摸梨 4 梅窩 5 梨秋 6 黃梨 7 梨園 8 子弟 9 貓狸 10 海狸 11 牛尾 12 狐狸 13 入來 14 來了 15 講來 16 掏來 17 少的來

or *liä liäh* *siöh*, *siäng*, a peal, a clap.

籐 A vulgar character used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *liäh*, as in *tëäk*, *liäh*, a large, round bamboo-tray to dry rice-flour on: *liäh*, *siöh*, *chiäh*, one tray.

(386) Liäk.

狍 Read *t'ak*; used for the coll. *liäk*: to lap, as a dog; the sound of lapping or gobbling up food: *liäk*, *liäk*, *kang*, licked dry, dried up, as a well or pond; *liäk*, *liäk*, *kieu* a gobbling sound, as of pigs eating.

鞞 Read *ngék*, and *sak*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *liäk*, as in *liäk*, *k'a*, slipshod; *p'ah*, *liäk*, *tang*, or *liäk*, *tó*, *tang*, to turn the quarters down at the heel; *liäk*, *á* *liäk*, to wear shoes slipshod; *liäk*, *liäk*, *kieu* noise made by slipshod shoes.

Liäk, . A coll. word, as in *liäk*, *hiäk*, gaping open and hanging in strips, as timbers or plastering about to fall.

(387) Liäng.

Liäng. A coll. word, as in *liäng* *liäng*, cool, chilly, a feeling of chilliness; *sing* *lá* *kiäng* *liäng* *liäng* *tiöh*, the body feels quite chilly.

Liäng. A coll. word: shrunk, as the staves of buckets, tubs, etc.: *chiä* *t'äng* *liäng*, this tub is shrunk.

嶺 Read *ling* in the dictionaries: a break or pass in a mountain where a road passes, a road over a

peak; a ridge or chain of mountains: ¹*ma* *liäng*, the Plum ridge in the north of Kwangtung; com., ²*paik*, *liäng*, the North ridge—is a few miles north of Poochow; ³*liäng* *ting*, summit of a ridge; ⁴*liäng* *mi*, hill-rice, barley; COLL., *liäng* *tié*, in the hills; ⁵*pa* *sang* *wak*, *liäng*, to clamber over mountains.

頰 Read *ling*; coll. *liäng*: a collar, a band or neck-cloth: ⁶*tau* *liäng*, a collar for the neck; ⁷*liäng* *wo*, the neck of a dress; ⁸*k'ung* *liäng*, a collar-binding; ⁹*prü* *liäng*, leather collars; ¹⁰*k'ie* *liäng*, a standing-collar; ¹¹*pwang* *liäng*, strip of trimming about the neck of a lady's dress; ¹²*liäng* *kak*, or ¹³*liäng* *t'ó* a kind of vest to which a collar is sewed.

領 Read *ling*; coll. *liäng*: to take, to receive from; to govern, to manage, to attend to; to head, to command, to lead: ¹⁴*liäng* *chiäng*, to receive money; ¹⁵*siu* *liäng*, to receive, take charge of; ¹⁶*kwang* *liäng*, to govern; ¹⁷*liäng* *ping*, to lead troops; ¹⁸*tau* *liäng* to monopolize; ¹⁹*chó* *liäng*, a major-general of Manchus; ²⁰*tai* *liäng*, to command, to head; ²¹*liäng* *chang*, a receipt for government-money; ²²*liäng* *süü* one who receives orders, a consul.

Liäng. A coll. word: to expose to the air in order to dry, to cook, as hot things: *liäng* *chwó*, to cook; *liäng* *ngüäng* to stiffen by drying; *liäng* *taäng* cool it in the air.

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|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 梅嶺 | 3 | 嶺頂 | 5 | 爬山 | 6 | 脰頰 | 8 | 網頰 | 10 | 豎頰 | 12 | 頰甲 | 14 | 領錢 | 16 | 管領 | 18 | 攬領 | 20 | 帶領 | 22 | 領事 |
| 2 | 北嶺 | 4 | 嶺米 | 7 | 頰窩 | 9 | 皮頰 | 11 | 盤頰 | 13 | 頰套 | 15 | 收領 | 17 | 領兵 | 19 | 佐領 | 21 | 領狀 | | ○ | | |

令
Ling.

Read *leng*¹; used in the coll. for *liäng*², as in "chüu *liäng*² a forfeit to drink wine, as in feasts.

(388)

Lié.

'Lié. A coll. word: to lay, as bricks in building walls: 'lié *chiong*, to lay bricks; 'lié *ki*, to lay a foundation; 'lié *chau*², to build a kitchen-range.

罹
Li.

Sadness, sorrow; to encounter, to incur; to meet, to happen on: 'paik, *lié*² manifold griefs; 'lié² *ki hüng hai*² have suffered malicious injury from him.

荔
Li.

A fruit tree, the lichi (*dimocarpus leche*); a kind of flag having fibrous roots: in the coll read *lié*, q. v.: 'p'ek, *lié*² a kind of fragrant flag.

詈
Li.

To scold about, to blame or be angry with: 'lié² *ma*² to rail at; 'lié² *uk*, to disgrace by obloquy; 'lié² *paung*² to blame covertly, to slander.

裂
Lieh.

Read *liék*, ; used for the coll. *lié*²: to cut apart, to slit; to tear straight, as paper after folding it: 'lié² *chai*, to slit or tear paper; 'kak, *lié*² *ki tá*, a theme composed of parts of consecutive sentences.

攤
Li.

To stretch or open out, to spread forth, as wings; to set out, to place in order, to display.

漓
Li.

Water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops;

thin, poor: 'ling *lié*, sound of falling rain; 'hiu *lié*, false, perverse.

璃
Li.

A vitreous, translucent substance; glass, in the coll. *pó lá*, q. v.: *liu lié chio*, glass-beads; COLL., *lié p'ui kong*, large, flowery, glazed jars.

离
Li

Used for *lié* (a mountain elf); interchanged with the next: bright, clear, elegant; the 30th diagram.

離
Li.

A. yellow bird of a beautiful plumage; to leave, to part from; scattered, dispersed, absent, separated from; to divide, to cut in two; arranged, as in pairs; the 30th diagram; a mountain elf, a fairy: also read *lié*, q. v.: 'lié *ming*, the morning; 'lié *song*, a sister's grandchild; 'pok, *lié hi neu*, (the parrot) is still nothing but a bird; COM., 'lié *piék*, to part from, to leave, as friends; 'lié *sang*² scattered, dispersed; 'lié *chu*, a bill of divorcement; COLL., *lié hu*, widely astray, as doing improperly; *lié lié*² *ch'iu*, to keep the hands off, to stand aloof, have nothing to do with; *pwong lié hwa*, the althea.

籬
Li.

A bamboo hedge, called *hwang lié*; to fence, to inclose: COM., 'lié *pa*, a wattle or fence of bamboo; COLL., 'chia *lié*, a bamboo-ladle, skimmer.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 酒令 | 8 罹其 | 4 薜荔 | 6 詈辱 | 8 裂紙 | 其題 | 11 澆漓 | 18 離孫 | 飛鳥 | 16 離散 | 18 籬笆 | 19 笊籬 |
| 2 百罹 | 9 兇害 | 6 詈罵 | 7 詈謗 | 9 割裂 | 10 淋漓 | 12 離明 | 14 不離 | 15 離別 | 17 離書 | ○ | ○ |

藟
糲

To adhere, to attach to, to stick on; stieky, pasty, glutinous: *lié, kéu*, bird-lime.

Li.
縞
縞

A sash, an ornamented girdle, put on a bride by her mother; a perfumed bridal veil; to sew shoes; also sharp, piercing, as a cold blast: *kiék, lié*, has the girdle put on — is married.

螭
Li.

A dragon without horns, or just molted; term applied to cruel men: *chék, lié*, the female dragon; *lúk, lié, chung*, the green-dragon horse—a fine steed.

魍
Li.

A mountain elf or demon, a goblin, called *dié mwoi* supposed to be malicious.

謔
Li.

Deceitful language; jests, jokes, sportive talk, bantering; to ridicule: *dié ié* verbose, exaggerated talk; not trustworthy.

醜
Li.

Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor: *lié lok*, the dregs of liquor.

嫠
Li.

A woman whose husband is dead: *lié ho* a widow; *sok, lié*, to relieve or support a widow.

釐
厘

Used for *li* (to govern): to rule, to regulate, to cause one to submit; the 1000th part of a taél, nominally equivalent to the coin called a cash; the second term in fractions, the hundredth,

as of an inch; a grain, a very little; twins, a pair; to give, to bestow: *te, lié*, geomancy; *éck, lié*, paper made from sea-weed; COM., *lié ting*, a small money-steelyard; *lié hó*, a small fraction, a trifle; *lié king*, an extra local duty levied on goods; *sek, chí hó lié, chá 'i, chíéng 'li*, a trifling mistake makes a difference of a thousand miles!

荔
Li.

Read *lié*; coll. *lié*: a fruit tree, the lichii (dimocarpus leche), called *lié, chié ch'eu*: *wai, hó, lié, chié* and *ch'eu, hó, lié, chíé*, the large-pitted and small-pitted sorts.

例
Li.

To compare, to classify, to adjust, to arrange; laws, by-laws, rules, regulations; the mode or custom; order, arrangement, disposition of: *chaik, lié* regulations, rules of the Boards; *pi lié* to compare together; COM., *luk, lié* laws; *sük, lié* custom, common practice; *lié keng* forbidden by the rules; *lié hó* or *lié hié* the ordinary expenditure, as in lawsuits, village-fees, &c.; *sing lié* to become a custom; COLL., *tó lié* to receive customary fees, as from dependents, unlicensed establishments, &c.; *mó 'chiú lié* there is no such rule.

砵
Li.

To cross a stream on stones; to lift the clothes in crossing streams.

離
Li.

To retire, to withdraw, to separate from, to leave; removed, withdrawn, distant, a certain interval from: also read *lié*, q. v.:

- 1 赤 螭
- 2 綠 螭
- 3 魍 魅 ○
- 4 謔 詆
- 5 醜 醜
- 6 嫠 婦
- 7 恤 嫠
- 8 地 釐
- 9 陟 釐
- 10 釐 戡
- 11 釐 毫
- 12 釐 金
- 13 失 之
- 14 毫 釐
- 15 差 以
- 16 千 里
- 17 比 例
- 18 律 例
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- 20 例 耗
- 21 例 成
- 22 例 禁

COM., 'lié' ka, to leave home; 'wong' lié' to keep aloof, as from bad men; COLL., 'lié' k'wi, to separate, remove from; 'lié' tó' to go aside (and play), as a child not always staying by his mother; 'lié' tek, hwong' far removed; 'lié' sióh, peng, to yield one side of the way; 'lié' ch'ioh, 'pa te' distant over one foot.

(389) Liék.

龍 Read *lung*; used for the coll. *liék*, as in *liék*, (or *liék*,) *miék*, 'ch'au, the dragon-tongue grass, a species of cactus (?), the juice of which is used on ladies' hair.

烈 Read *liék*, used for the coll. *liék*, bright, glowing, fiery: *eng liék*, *liék*, fiery-red, as flames or the clouds at sunset; a bright red.

列 To separate, to distinguish; to arrange in order, to dispose properly, to spread out; to state in order; files of soldiers; a rank, series, order; regularly, seriatim: 'liék, *teng*' troops in ranks; COM., 'pa liék, to set in order; 'liék, oi' you, gentlemen! 'liék, *kiok*, a name given to the feudal states of China, B.C. 300-225; 'teu liék, a set of rules; COLL., *liék*, k'wi, or *liék*, *lang*, peng, to separate, to dispose on two sides, as persons or things.

冽 A cold air; cold, chilly: *hung liék*, a chilling wind; *lek*, *liék*, very cold.

榧 Also read *lié'*: a kind of wild chestnut, a hard, tough wood, used by cartwrights; trees growing in rows.

烈 A raging fire; hot, flaming, burning, ardent; impetuous, energetic, daring; zealous, enthusiastic; fierce, cruel; faithful to principles, meritorious; excellent, eminent, dignified, majestic, imposing: used for *liék*, in the coll. q. v.: 'liék, *séu*' a patriot; 'liék, *liék*, sad, mournful; majestic; 'liék, 'chu, eminent ancestors; 'tung liék, zealous; COM., 'liék, ho' or *liék*, 'nü, a chaste woman, one who hangs herself at the death of her husband; 'hwí liék, fierce flames.

裂 Remnants, the clippings of silk; to tear, to rend in two; to split, to crack open: used for the coll. *lié'* q. v.: 'p'ó' *liék*, to tear open; 'miék, *liék*, to destroy, to subvert, as principles or customs; COLL., *liék*, k'wi, or *liék*, *hiá*, rent asunder; *pek*, *pek*, *liék*, *liék*, seamed, marked with cracks, as crockery.

(390) Liéng.

斂 To gather in, as harvests; to receive, to collect; to hoard, to amass; to husband, sparing of; a hoard, ingathering: also read *liéng* q. v.: 'siu' *liéng*, to gather in, to harvest; in the coll. careful, cautious, prudent; 'liéng *ch'ü*' to collect; 'liéng *chong*, to hoard up.

¹離 ³離 ⁵列 ⁷列 ⁹條 ¹¹烈 ¹²烈 ¹³忠 ¹⁴烈 ¹⁵火 ¹⁷滅 ¹⁹斂
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激
Lién.

Water overflowing; to overwhelm in the waves; the edge of waves: 'liéng yéng' brimful, running over; 'hóang' 'liéng, to float on the water.

臉
Lién.

The cheek; the face; met., one's reputation, honor; com., 'liéng miéng' the face; met., shamefacedness, modesty; 'tiú' 'liéng, to feel ashamed; 'ch'ieu' 'liéng, a smiling face; 'au' 'liéng, or 'pok, 'kó' 'liéng, shameless, brazen-faced; 'liéng miéng' 'hó' 'chong, what has become of your shame! coll., 'dau' 'la' 'liéng' 'k' 'áuk, 'í, leave him his face—don't wholly ruin his good name.

檢
Lién.

To draw the hands in to the sleeves: 'liéng' 'ing, to sleeve the hands, a courtesy; 'liéng' 'ing' 'pai' pays her respects—phrase on a lady's card.

揀
Lién.

To bear, to carry in the hands; to remove, to transport, to convey, to take things to one: 'liéng' 'iá, to carry earth, as insects in making their nests.

璉
Lién.

Vases or chargers to hold grain at sacrifices in the ancestral hall, called 'ju' 'liéng.

輦
Nien.

A sort of barrow or hand-carriage, called 'li' 'éng' 'kú; the imperial chariot; met., the court, the emperor; to draw, to take to; to transport, to convey: 'liéng' 'há' at court; 'í' 'kú' 'liéng' 'mu, took his mother in the carriage; com., 'liéng' 'koi' a long

box or safe on wheels; coll., 'liéng' 'chí, a wheel; rollers to move heavy things on; 'í' 'k' 'á' 'ngwai' 'tó' 'lì' 'chó' 'liéng' 'chí, he makes a roller of me—uses me as a drudge.

'Liéng. A coll. word, like the next, but less frequently used: to turn; to revolve, to roll, as on wheels; to roll to and fro, as animals on the ground: 'liéng' 'chió' 'ch'iu' 'chí, small ornamental rings, finely braided and worn at the sides of a finger-ring.

'Liéng. A coll. word: to turn about, to revolve; to roll, as round things: 'liéng' 'liéng' 'tióng, to roll to and fro; 'kieu' 'liéng' 'sióh, 'tióng, turn the sedan round; 'liéng' 'liéng' 'pó, gaming with the 'pó' 'tau and 'pó' 'chí; 'kung' 'hung' 'liéng' to revolve incessantly; met., persistent, pertinacious.

連
Lién.

To connect, to continue, to join; reaching to, conjoined, contiguous, annexed; connection by marriage; a junction, a succession of; an adversative, connective particle at the beginning of a clause or sentence, and, also, even, with; a surname; in the coll. to occur suddenly, just at the time, unexpectedly: used for 'leng' in the coll. q. v.: 'liéng' 'ing, allied by marriage; 'liéng' 'sek, tin ore; com., 'pi' 'liéng, connected, adjoining; 'liéng' 'chiék, to gain degrees at successive examinations; 'liéng' 'k' 'aik, or 'liéng' 'mó' at once, instantly; 'liéng' 'loi' to involve; 'liéng' 'kong, the district of Lienkiang in the Foo-

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chow prefecture; ¹liéng 'k'eu eng' s'ing, to assent as soon as asked; ²liéng 'p'wong tai' lé both the principal and the interest; ³liéng s'ing sang ngeh, promoted three grades in succession; COLL., ko' diéng or 'po' diéng, in addition to, besides; ⁴liéng 'si tai' a matter coming up suddenly; *prah, diéng k'wang*, successive firing of guns; *liéng meng' tu ng' 'sá,* does not even wash his face.

漣 Ripples on the water, a rippling appearance; name of a river; weeping: *ch'ing 'ch'ia diéng*, pure and rippling; *k'ek, 'á' diéng diéng*, to shed tears incessantly.

瀟 A mountain stream falling in a sheet of water, a cascade; thin, poor.

廉 On one side, a corner, angle of; economical, sparing, moderate; pure, disinterested, incorrupt; to examine: COM., ⁶diéng 'ti, modest, shamefaced, regardful of one's name; ⁷u diéng 'ti, shameless, avaricious; ⁸ch'ing diéng, incorruptible, as an officer; ⁹h'ui' diéng, filial and pure—applied to the literary Kūjin; ¹⁰yong diéng, anti-extortion allowance to officers; ¹¹ka' diéng, not high-priced.

幰 A curtain; a screen of cloth, hung before doors: ¹²swong diéng, a door-screen; ¹³kieu' diéng, sedan-curtains.

簾 A screen or curtain of bamboo-splints: COM., ¹⁴t'auk, diéng, bamboo-blinds; ¹⁵kwong diéng, roll up the screen; ¹⁶nó' diéng kwang, examiners of essays appointed by the governor.

礪 A coarse sandstone, unfit for polishing; *met.*, spurious, hypocritical; a red color: ¹⁷diéng 'ing, feigned kindness.

縑 Fringes on flags; the embroidered quartering on a banner, on the inner edge near the staff.

矚 The calf of the leg, the shin: COLL., *k'a diéng*, the shin - bone; *lung' k'a diéng*, a festered shin.

鎌 A sickle, a reaping hook: COM., ¹⁸diéng tó (coll., *diéng kaik*), a sickle.

鏈 Unrefined lead or tin; connected, locked together, as by a chain.

鯁 A species of carp, the *Abramis brama* (?); the fish called *heng ngü* in Foochow (?), for which see under the word *heng* (lotus).

奩 A lady's dressing case, a toilet-box, a perfumery-case: COM., ¹⁹chong diéng, a bride's trousseau; *ch'ing kwang diéng*, please (come and) see the bridal outfit—words written on cards.

聯 Connected, joined, as the ear to the head; to combine, to unite harmoniously, to assemble, to

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associate; to join in a regular order; a distich, parallel aphorisms: COM., ¹liéng k'wong, distich-frames; ²tóí' liéng, antithetical couplets on scrolls—hung up in houses; ³so' liéng, funeral couplets; ⁴chung liéng, inscriptions on red paper at new year's; ⁵liéng kak, unions, an organization of families by tens; COLL., ⁶ts'eu' liéng, flat or oval tablets on posts.

帘 A flag showing where wine is sold: ¹ch'iu liéng, a tavern-signboard; met., a tavern.
Lien.

棟 A tree bearing a sour berry, a species of cherry or bullace (?); the fruit is bell-shaped, and river-dragons are said to abhor it: COM., ²k'u liéng' 'chi, the bitter liéng' berry—a medicine.
Lien.

煉 Interchanged with the next: to fuse metals, to purify from dross; met., to discipline, to test and perfect the character: COM., ¹liéng' yoh, acong, to make up pills; ²liéng' tang, to refine pills; met., to become immortal, as Taoists say.
Lien.

鍊 To smelt ores, to refine and work metals; to forge; wrought, forged; the mutual action of the five elements; met., to discipline; matured, disciplined, exercised; expert, skilled, practiced; a chain of any metal: ¹patk, liéng' thoroughly refined; ²liéng' ch'ing, well disciplined, perfect, as Taoists say; COM., ³tiék, liéng' an iron chain; ⁴sin liéng' to

practice austerity, to become religious; ⁵kwa' liéng' bound with a chain on the neck; COLL., ⁶tú 'mó liéng' an iron cable; ⁷ts'ung' liéng' to remove the chain—release the prisoner.

練 To boil silk, to soften its harshness by boiling; to try, to experiment on, to learn by practice; to drill, as troops; accustomed to, skilled; to select, to choose; white, shining, a whitish color; a piece of silk: ¹kang liéng' to select veteran soldiers; ²liéng' i, mourning for a year or thirteen months; COM., ³liéng' sük, experienced, mature; ⁴ts'ung liéng' ward-organization and drill; ⁵ch'au liéng' parade-drill; COLL., ⁶liéng' kung ts'au, to practice in pugilism; ⁷kwang' liéng' accustomed, skilled in.
Lion.

斂 To gather a harvest; to collect, to amass, to hoard; to extort money; avaricious, extortionate: also read liéng, q. v.: ¹liéng' chá, to harvest the ripe grain; ²sin liéng' to gather, to harvest; ³ch'eu' liéng' to hoard up; to extort, as illegal duties.
Lien.

殮 To dress a corpse, to lay out a body in all its clothes for the grave; the shroud, bandages of cloth or silk tied in knots about the ¹seu' i (grave-clothes): ²sin liéng' or ³peng' liéng' to shroud and enclothe; COM., ⁴liéng' k'eu' the shroud or bandages for the corpse; ⁵ch'iong liéng' and ⁶peang' liéng' the complete, and the half, sets of bandages.
Lien.

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²對 ⁴春 ⁶柱 ⁸苦 ⁹鍊 ¹¹鐵 ¹²掛 ¹⁵練 ¹⁷團 ¹⁹斂 ²¹收 ²⁸全
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small drums: also read *lieu* and *lieu* q. v.: *lieu ming*, to take the census of a people; *lieu 'hu t'eu*, to pull the tiger's beard; com., *lieu 'li*, to arrange, to massage.

Lieu. A coll. word: to cut to pieces, a mode of torture like flaying alive: *lieu si sá' kak*, to execute by cutting to pieces.

料² To judge, to measure, to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; in the following senses usually read *lieu*; stuff, materials; ability, cleverness, talent, as of an employé; grain, provender; manure: also read *lieu*, q. v.: com., *lieu' siung*, to judge, to estimate; ²*pok, lieu* (coll. *ny lieu*), unexpected, sudden; ²*king lieu* to disparage, as for a trivial matter; com., *lieu má' chok*, or *má' lieu tek, chok*, incalculable, inscrutable.

撩² To grasp, to catch, to take hold of; in the coll. to disturb, to molest, to interfere with; to stir, as things while cooking: also read *lieu*, q. v.: coll., *lieu' sūk*, stir it till done: *móh, lieu* don't molest (the things), as said to a child.

療² To cure diseases, to heal; to stop, to appease; medical practice: *lieu' peng* to cure an illness; *lieu' ki*, to appease hunger.

Lieu. A coll. word, as in *lieu' lieu* a sort of vegetable like garlic; it is salted and seasoned for food.

*Lieu*². A coll. word, as in *lieu' k'ieu* curled stiff, rigid in death!

(392) Lik.

力² Strength, muscular power, brawn, nerve; the full use of an organ; force, vigor, spirit, mental energy; divine help; the material properties or strength of things; the stiffness of a bow; active, energetic, vigorous; a surname; the 19th radical: com., ⁶*ta lik*, strength, strong; ⁷*king lik*, muscular energy; ⁸*lik, liang* capacity, aptitude; ⁹*lik, k'e* constitutional vigor; ¹⁰*chok, lik*, or *éng' lik*, to exert one's self; ¹¹*lik, 'kà*, to recommend one strongly; ¹²*pek, lik*, a nervous style; chaste penmanship; *ngau lik*, keenness of eyesight; *lik, kiong* (or *chaung*), robust strength; ¹³*lik, pok, ching' sing*, one's strength unequal to his will; coll., *tu mó' k'wi' lik*, has no strength at all; *nieh, nai' lik*, what is the stiffness (of this bow)?

立² To stand, to stand erect; to establish, to institute, to set up, to found, to perfect; to fix, to effect, to settle, to agree upon; to place in order, to arrange; the arrival of the time of; soon, speedily, at once; the 117th radical: ¹⁴*tuk, lik* to stand alone, fixed, upright; com., ¹⁵*lik, chung*, the first of the 24 solar terms, beginning of spring; ¹⁶*sik, lik*, to establish; ¹⁷*sing lik*, established (in life), as one arriving at maturity; ¹⁸*lik, s'ü* to adopt an heir; ¹⁹*lik, che*

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to resolve; *lik*₂ *ngiék*₂ to acquire property; to enter a profession or calling; *lik*₂ *sá*₂ to found an ancestral temple; *lik*₂ *k'áik*₂ instantly; *lik*₂ *kuuy leng*₂ *chamng*₂ to make a military vow, as to destroy the enemy; *met*₂ to contract under heavy penalties; *col.*, *lik*₂ *t'ó*₂ *ch'ü*₂ *'sí*₂ to kill on the spot; *lik*₂ *'ta*₂ *lik*₂ *'sí*₂ to die while being beaten.

笠
Li

A pen or inclosure, a basket for confining or carrying pigs; a medicinal plant, called *pek*₂ *lik*₂.

笠
Li

A rain hat, made of splints and leaves; a conical cap of braided straw; an open basket or hamper: *com.*, ¹*ing* *lik*₂ a ceremonial cap of finely woven straw or rattan; ²*hoi*₂ *lik*₂ a tasseled silk-hat; ³*ch'au* *lik*₂ a broad-brimmed straw hat; ⁴*lik*₂ *t'ó*₂ the inner ring or lining of a hat; *col.*, *lik*₂ *k'áek*₂ or *lik*₂ *t'ai*₂ the bodies of ceremonial hats; *lik*₂ *k'wang*₂ cap-strings; *'tau* *lik*₂ an umbrella-hat of bamboo, splints and leaves.

栗
Li

Read *lek*₂; *col.* *lik*₂ as in *lik*₂ *ch'i*₂ a chestnut; *lik*₂ *ch'i*₂ *k'áek*₂ chestnut-shells,

櫪
Li

A sort of oak, bearing edible acorns; a pen, a stable: ⁵*chang* *lik*₂ frames for worms to weave cocoons on; ⁶*'ma* *lik*₂ a stable; ⁷*lik*₂ *s'ü*₂ to squeeze the fingers between sticks; thumb-screws.

櫪
Li

A kind of hard, tough oak, considered a useless wood, not even fit for fuel; in some places used as a depreciatory term for one's self; name of a bird.

曆
Li

The course of the spheres, a representation of the heavenly bodies; to calendar times and seasons; an almanac, for which the next is also used; ⁸*lik*₂ *ch'iong*₂ representation of the heavens; ⁹*lik*₂ *hwak*₂ astronomy; *com.*, ¹⁰*wong* *lik*₂ an almanac.

歷
Li

To pass by or over; to pass, as ages and generations; to pass through, to experience; to transgress, as the laws; arranged, in order, orderly; successive, next in order; disordered, confused; to extol, to exhaust; to say all; silent, retired; wide apart: ¹¹*lik*₂ *k'ó*₂ to make a full statement; ¹²*lik*₂ *ch'i*₂ the teeth wide apart; ¹³*lik*₂ *hwang*₂ confused; ¹⁴*lik*₂ *lieng*₂ experienced in; *com.*, ¹⁵*lik*₂ *tai*₂ (coll. *lik*₂ *tóí*₂), successive generations or ages; ¹⁶*lik*₂ *qieng*₂ a series of years; ¹⁷*lik*₂ *dai*₂ from the first till now; ¹⁸*yok*₂ *lik*₂ to pass through, have experience of; ¹⁹*li* *lik*₂ a report of one's merit or antecedents.

瀝
Li

To drip, to fall in drops; a very little left in a cup; ²⁰*sek*₂ *lik*₂ sound of rain or hail; ²¹*'ü* *lik*₂ the dregs of a cup; ²²*lik*₂ *hiék*₂ to shed one's blood; ²³*lik*₂ *ching* *k'aiw'* *k'ong*₂ to petition humbly and sincerely; *tek*₂ *lik*₂ to drip, to drop.

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龍

The dragon, the
king of the
mountains, the
king of the
sea.

鳳

The phoenix, a
mythical bird,
said to live
a thousand
years.

麟

A small horned
beast, said to
appear only
once in a
thousand years.

龜

A tortoise, said to
live a thousand
years. The
shell is used
for divination.

鹿

The deer, which
lives in the
mountains. Its
horn is used
for medicine.

犀

The rhinoceros,
said to live
a thousand
years. Its
horn is used
for medicine.

象

The elephant,
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蝗 An insect; some say a grasshopper: ¹*ming ling* an insect found on mulberry trees; *met.*, an adopted child; ²*ch'ing ling*, dragon-flies (Libellulidae)—called *ma chu* in the coll. q. v.

踰 To walk or saunter about: ³*ling ting*, to walk sidewise, to walk irregularly.

鈴 A small bell like a sleigh-bell; they are hung on horses' necks and on flags to announce approach: *com.*, ⁴*ma ling*, horse-bells, sleigh-bells; ⁵*pang ling*, bells with handles; ⁶*ma tau ling*, the capsules of lilies—used in pulmonary complaints; ⁷*king ling 'chü*, a sort of medicinal nut—a specific for stomach-aches.

鶇 A small bird, the wag-tail, called *chek*; ⁸*ling*; some say a kind of titmouse; *com.*, ⁹*paik ling*, a singing lark.

齡 The front teeth; *met.*, the age, years: ¹⁰*hok ling*, storks' age—longevity; ¹¹*ha ling*, old, gray-headed; ¹²*mieu ling*, young, under age.

苓 A kind of tonic medicine, the China root: ¹³*ling ngi*, a sort of edible boletus or fungus; *com.*, ¹⁴*huk ling*, China root; ¹⁵*hung ling*, the Yunnan root; ¹⁶*ti ling*, a dark, reddish sort of China root.

菱 An aquatic vegetable, the *ling kaek*, water-caltrops (trapa bicornis or tricornis), also called buffalo's horns: in the coll. read *ling*, q. v.: *ling hwa*, a poetical term for a mirror.

玲 The tinkling of gems: ¹⁷*lung ling*, a tinkling sound, as of gems or metals.

琳 A sort of precious stone, called ¹⁸*kin ling*, perhaps a kind of prase-quartz.

璘 A veined appearance, like that of agate: ¹⁹*ling pi'eng*, streaked, variegated; *ling ping*, lustrous, chatoyant.

痲 A disease of the bladder or ureter; a strangury or dysury: *com.*, ²⁰*haik ling*, bloody urine; ²¹*kek ling*, the gravel.

林 A clump of trees, a grove, a wood, a forest; a luxuriance, abundance of; a group, a company; one's native groves, home; a surname: ²²*ling chung*, a note in music; ²³*lak ling*, a mountain in Hupeh; *met.*, a den of thieves; ²⁴*kwi ling ha* to retire to one's home, as an officer; *com.*, ²⁵*ngai ling kung*, the Imperial Guard; ²⁶*hang ling yeng* the Hankin college.

櫺 A wooden lattice, window-bars; beams over doors; a plate under the eaves: *ling 'k'ang*, a window having lattice or bars.

¹螟 ²蜻 ³踰 ⁴馬 ⁵柄 ⁶馬 ⁷鈴 ⁸百 ⁹金 ¹⁰遐 ¹¹妙 ¹²耳 ¹³扶 ¹⁴雲 ¹⁵猪 ¹⁶瓏 ¹⁷球 ¹⁸璘 ¹⁹林 ²⁰綠 ²¹御 ²²軍

蝗 鈴 鶇 齡 苓 菱 玲 琳 璘 痲 林 櫺 林 翰 院

稜
楞

Interchanged with the next: a square piece of timber; a corner, four-cornered; a beam in a temple-roof: ¹*ku ling*, the Ling, highest point of a house; ²*mo ling*, to aim at two objects, fickle, time-serving.

稜
菱

An angle, a corner; a segment; a kind of rice, called *u ling*; a classifier of fields: ³*ku ling*, angular; ⁴*wi ling*, grand, awe-

inspiring; ⁵*ki ling tieng*, how many fields?

綾
菱

Thin silk having a fine, glossy surface, thin satin; damask: com., ⁶*soong ling*, a thin, yellow silk; ⁷*hwa ling*, damask; ⁸*u ling*, lastings; ⁹*pah ling tieng*, funeral aphorisms on white silk; ¹⁰*ling lo pek*, *taung* silks, gauzes, and satins.

陵
凌

Interchanged with the next: a large mound, a barrow, a hillock; a cemetery, mausoleum; to insult, to desecrate; to invade, to usurp; to aim high, to aspire: ¹¹*ku ling*, a high mound or hill; ¹²*pok ling chiek*, not act disorderly; com., ¹³*ling ti sa' kak*, ignominiously cut to pieces—a punishment like quartering.

凌
凌

An accumulation of ice, an ice-house; to insult, to disgrace, to dishonor, to put to shame; shameful, injurious; to advance, to have high aims: ¹⁴*ling sek*, an ice-house; ¹⁵*ling hung*, aspiring to the clouds, ambitions; ¹⁶*ki ling*, to abuse, to insult; com., ¹⁷*ling*

uk, to disgrace; to deflower, to treat basely.

凌
凌

To gallop over, to pass beyond; to tremble; a river in Kwangsi: ¹⁸*ling lek*, trembling; *huang' hai ling sang*, to cross seas and mountains—to travel far.

潐
淋

Name of a river; clear water, such as issues from rocks and runs among the hills.

淋
淋

To water, to wet; to soak, to moisten; water dripping and running off: ¹⁹*tai' u ling lie*, drenched by a heavy rain; *ling*

hua, to water flowers; coll., *haik ling ling*, blood flowing profusely.

霖
霖

Interchanged with the last: incessant rain, a timely rain of three days duration: ²⁰*ling' u*, continuous showers; *kang ling*, a good, seasonable rain.

零
零

The last drops of a shower, small rain; what is over, a fraction, residue, remainder; the excess of a round number; in numeration, means "and" or implies that one denomination is not used, a cypher: ²¹*ling' ting*, a solitary individual; *kie ling*, a surplus, residue; com., ²²*ling sing* or *ling ch'oi*, odd ends, fragments; *ling lok*, scattered, nearly all fallen off, as leaves; *sang' liong ling paik*, *hung*, 3 taels and 8 candareens; coll., *sioh pah ling sang*, one hundred and three; *ling' tau kie' mwi*, the odd amounts, something thrown in or not reckoned, as

- ¹板 ³觚 ⁵黃 ⁷羽 ⁹疋 ¹⁰不 ¹¹陵 ¹²凌 ¹⁴欺 ¹⁶凌 ¹⁹淋 ²⁰零
²模 ⁴威 ⁶花 ⁸綾 ⁹丘 ¹⁰陵 ¹¹遲 ¹²室 ¹⁴凌 ¹⁶慄 ¹⁹漓 ²⁰丁
²模 ⁴威 ⁶花 ⁸綾 ⁹丘 ¹⁰陵 ¹¹節 ¹²室 ¹⁴凌 ¹⁶辱 ¹⁹霖 ²⁰星
²模 ⁴威 ⁶花 ⁸綾 ⁹丘 ¹⁰陵 ¹¹節 ¹²室 ¹⁴凌 ¹⁶辱 ¹⁹霖 ²⁰星

cash, pounds, feet; *se' teng ling*, a little past 4 o'clock.

靈
靈
靈

A spirit, a soul, a mysterious, disembodied agency; a divine influence or energy; spiritual, incorporeal, subtle, ethereal, pervading; efficacious, miraculous, felicitous, able to act effectively on other powers; intelligent, discerning, penetrative; the type or most excellent of a class, as man of created things; ingenious; obscure; lucky, opportune, as a rain: *seu' ling*, the four superior of all feathered, scaly, shelly, and hairy, beings—i. e., the phenix, dragon, tortoise, and unicorn; *ling ki*, a curious contrivance; intelligent, astute; *sieng ling*, one's ancestors; *ing ling*, ghosts, the dead; *seng ling*, animated beings; *sang ling*, sun, moon, and stars; com., *ling hung*, the human soul; *ling k'eu'* the coffin with the corpse in it; *ding oi'* place of the spirit (of the deceased)—where his picture and chair are set; *mi' ing wang' uk*, *chi ling*, man is the most intelligent of all beings; *ding hu*, an efficacious charm; *ling tong'* active, lively in mind; *ling pieng'*, apt, ready, having tact; *ling k'ieu'* "the mental apertures"—astute, perspicacious; *ling eng'* or *ding hieng'* a divine response; *seng' ling*, the Holy Spirit, as used by some; COLL., *ling' keu tai'* *chiong kung*, a dog-headed attendant of the god *Ngwong s'oi'*; *ling hieng' ch'au*, a fragrant plant used with hair-oil.

嶙
嶙

A precipice, lofty peaks of mountains: *ling sung*, a lofty cliff, mountain heights.

憐
憐

To pity, to compassionate, to have charity for, to sympathize with: in the coll. read *leng*, q. v.: *ding sok*, to pity; com., *ling ming* (coll. *k'ó' leng*), to compassionate; *kieng' ling*, to show pity toward; *tung peng' siong ling*, those in the same distress sympathize with each other.

磷
磷
磷

An ignis-fatuus, supposed to be an exhalation from the blood of murdered persons; shining, sparkling: *kwi' hwo' ding ling*, the devils' fires flash about; *ding' ing*, the sparkling glow-worm.

磷
磷
磷

Water purling among the stones; the clear water flowing over a rocky bottom: *ling ling*, clear, pure and sparkling. Read *leng'*: to rub thin; a thin stone, shingle, gravel.

遴
遴

To choose, to select with care: *ding' song*, to make a careful selection (of the talented). Read *leng'*: to walk with difficulty; covetous, grasping: *t'ang leng'* to covet, niggardly.

騮
騮

Also read *leng'*: a piebald horse; a horse having black lips: *ung' ling*, a piebald horse.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | 靈 | 樞 | 人 | 靈 | 動 | 竅 | | |
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鄰 Near, neighboring, contiguous, proximate; connected, associated, assisting, as ministers do; a neighborhood of five families; neighbors: ¹*ling 'li*, the neighbors; ²*ling kwok*, adjacent countries; com., ³*ling k'ing* near to, in the vicinity of; *ling k'u*, or *ling si* the next house, a house near by; COLL., *wong ch'ing n'oh*, *n'oh k'ing ling*, a relative far off is not as good as a near neighbor.

麟 The rumbling of wheels, for which the last is also used; full, abundant; a threshold: *ling ling*, rumbling of chariot-wheels; *ho ling*, a doorway, threshold.

較 The track or traces of; to follow the track, to run over: *ling lik*, the rut of a wheel; to crush under wheels.

臨 To look down upon, to superintend; to go to, to regard, to condescend, as superiors do; to descend, to visit, as with blessings or curses; at the point of, about to, to commence; during, when, at the time of meeting; makes the present gerundive; large, great; the 19th diagram: *'chieu ling*, to shine upon, to illumine; *'ling 'aik*, to imitate a writing; com., *'ling 'hwang*, to descend into the world, as a god; *'ling 'ngui*, at the critical time (of death); *'ling ch'ing*, near decease, dying; *'kaung ling*, to descend; the advent, as of Christ; *'ling 'si*, at

the time; *'ling 'puong*, time of parturition; *'ling cheng* 'chi nang, name of a book on diseases; *'ling 'ch'ei 'n'á*, the Mother-goddess, guardian of children—a native of the southern suburbs of Foochow; *'ling k'u* 'chi'eng h'eng' at the street and in short alleys—*scil.*, one must speak low; coll., *'ling 'mwong sang 'pwang siang* on arriving look at matters all around, as said by a poor debtor to his creditor.

醕 Generous, rich spirits, made with great care, called *ling luk*.

羚 A mountain sheep; an antelope or chamois: com., *'ling 'yong kauk*, and *'ling 'yong ch'iang*, chamois' horns and tips of the horns—used medicinally.

麟 The female unicorn; also used for *ling* (bright, clear): *ling 'chi 'ting siang*, the unicorn's hoof brings luck; *met.*, an heir is born; com., *ki ling*, male and female unicorns; *'t'eng s'eu ling 'i*, Heaven grant a fine child!

鯨 A species of carp, the Leuciscus or dace: *sik ling*, name of a medicine; *ling 'li*, the pangolin or manis—the Chinese say that it is transformed from a fish and grows as large as a kraken.

鱗 The scales of a fish; scaly animals, as fishes and snakes: *ling uk*, the scaly tribes; *ling kak*, scales.

¹鄰 ³鄰 ⁵鄰 ⁷照 ⁹臨 ¹¹臨 ¹³臨 ¹⁵臨 ¹⁶臨 街 門 ¹⁹羴
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²鄰 ⁴鄰 ⁶戶 ⁸臨 ¹⁰臨 ¹²降 ¹⁴臨 指 奶 巷 般 角
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(394)

Lio.

[The next eight are interchangeably read *luo*].

虜 To seize, to capture, to take prisoners in war; to take alive; captives, prisoners; a slave to, devoted to: *lio liok*, to capture; *siu chieng lio*, a slave to money.

擄 Interchanged with the last: to seize, to capture prisoners; to seize and detain persons as slaves, or for ransom: used for *lu* in the coll. q. v.: *lio ling*, to kidnap people.

蔞 Fruits ripening on the ground, those growing on vines and herbs, as melons, tomatoes, water-caltrops, etc.: *kwo lio*, the two sorts of fruits—those borne on trees and those on vines or herbs.

裹 To wind around, to bundle, to wrap up; to envelop; the capsule or receptacle of flowers, place where the fruit sets; anything wrapped up, a bundle: *lio diang*, to put up provisions for a journey; *pau lio*, to wrap up; *lio cheuk*, to bind the feet, fettered.

裸 Naked, nude, bare-backed; the upper part of the person stripped; to strip, to make bare: *lio sing*, or *lio ding*, nude, stripped; *lio pang*, the naked insect; *met.*, man.

瘵 Also read *lui* in the dictionaries: the king's evil, called *lio lik*; refers

to scrofula only as it appears in the neck.

窩 As in *lio lio*, the solitary wasp or sphex, which imprisons caterpillars in its nest and "makes them turn into wasps"; also read

嘯 Read *lio*; used for the coll. *lio*, as in *lio lio* sound made in calling dogs; *ya kong cheu se lio lio* if I am telling a lie, then I'm a dog!

(395) Lioh.

[The next three are interchangeably read *luoh*].

綠 Read *luk*; coll. *lioh*; green color: *lioh chi chi*, or *lioh pang pang*; very green; *pang kwong lioh*, green (cloth) smoothed by the rolling-stone; *lioh*, winter-green—a common wood-dye used in cold weather; *in lioh*, to paint green; *lioh tau sieu*, spirits distilled from green beans; *lioh pu kang*, shoe-welts of green leather; *lioh tang*, verdigris; *lioh*, French green; *lioh tai*, to wear a green cap—be a cuckold.

錄 Read *luk* in the dictionaries: a metallic luster or color; veins on a shell; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to register, make a note of; an order, a series, an index; the teeth: *lioh chik*, record, as of a family; *com.*, *lioh chu*, to select, as the essays of candidates for a degree; *lioh mi*, to enter (the names of) de-

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¹liong 'ch'ó, food, victuals; ²liong ch'iong' a receipt for payment of taxes; ³ch'ó' liong and ⁴heng liong, home and traveling expenses; ⁵liong w' commissioner of the land-tax; ⁶u liong pok, ch'eu' ping, can't keep soldiers without rations; COLL., ⁷siáh, ⁸chieng liong, to eat rations—in government pay, as soldiers.

良
Liang.

Gentle, mild; benignant, liberal, kind-hearted; excellent of its kind, superior, perfect, valuable; a term of praise; loyal, obedient; able, capable; a long time: ⁹liong íng, my good-man; my good wife; ¹⁰liong yá' late at night, past midnight; COM., ¹¹liong sing, desiring to do right, a good conscience; ¹²liong ming, a loyal people; ¹³liong siéng' or ¹⁴siéng' liong, good, virtuous; ¹⁵siung liong, gentle, mild, docile; ¹⁶ch'ung liong, to become virtuous—i. e., forsake vice and marry a husband; ¹⁷liong kiong, galangal; COLL., ¹⁸mó liong sing, bad, unconscionable, oppressive; ¹⁹liong sing siéng' lí' tiáng' lá' mó' m'í, good and honest, but no rice in the pau—i. e., honest and poor.

量
Liang.

To measure; to take counsel, to deliberate upon; to consider, to think about: also read ²⁰liong' q. v.: COM., ²¹liong' chung, to measure accurately; ²²sü liong, to think of; ²³song liong, to deliberate; COLL., ²⁴liong tiéng' to give full measure; ²⁵liong ch'ioh, ch'au'ng' to measure in feet and inches; ²⁶liong ch'ing kauk, 'tau,

to measure the pints and strike the pecks—i. e., to retail, as rice, etc.

跟
Liang.

To jump: ²⁷t'ieu' liong, to hop and dance about. Read ²⁸long, as in ²⁹long pong, to wish to go, ready to start.

龍
Lung.

Read ³⁰lung; coll. ³¹liong, as in ³²pa liong sung, to paddle the dragon-boats, as at the festival of the 5th moon; ³³liong sung 'ku, the dragon-boat drums.

量
Liang.

To measure, to judge, to estimate; to consider, take account of; view of the mind, opinion, estimate; measure, capacity, limit, determinate point or quantity; a liberal mind, good feeling; generosity, magnanimity; ability to eat or drink: also read ³⁴liong, q. v.: COM., ³⁵ai'ng' liong' limited quantity; ³⁶to' liong' generosity, ability to bear or forgive; ³⁷pok, ch'eu' liong' to over-estimate one's self; COLL., ³⁸liong' liong' to consider and judge; ³⁹liong' pok, siáh, 'chwi, "calculate capacity to drink water"—to estimate one's ability to do a given thing.

亮
Liang.

Clear, bright, as the sun or moon; light, lustrous, illumined; transparent; trusting, believing in, in which sense used for the next; in the coll. clear, sonorous, as the voice: ⁴⁰kwong liong' bright, lustrous; ⁴¹t'ie'ng' liong' daylight; COM., ⁴²lic' liong' discerning clearly; ⁴³liong' sa, transparent gauze; ⁴⁴liong' p'au' the

¹糧 ⁸坐 ⁵良 ⁷良 ⁹良 ¹⁰循 ¹¹量 ¹³商 ¹⁵度 ^量 ¹³天 ²⁰亮
草 糧 人 心 善 良 准 量 量 光 亮 紗
¹⁴糧 ⁶良 ⁸良 ¹²思 ¹⁴限 ¹⁶不 ¹⁷光 ¹⁹了 ²¹亮
道 夜 民 ○ ○ 量 量 自 ○ 亮 炮

morning gun: COLL., ¹liong² 'eng² 'ting. button of secondary-first grade; ²siang² 'ing 'ya² liong² his voice is very clear; liong² liong² 'meng² an open, honest face.

諒²
Liang.

To believe, to trust in, to accredit; faithful, veracious, sincere; to suppose, to conjecture; to think favorably of; to aid, to

assist: ²kang liong² faithful, trust worthy; COM., ²liong² pek, or ²liong² 'ai, to regard as certain or quite probable; ²'a² liong² or ²'kiang² liong² to think favorably of, make allowance for; ²liong² 'ching, to take one's circumstances into account; COLL., ²liong² pek, & ²'king; think he will most probably be willing.

晾²
Liang.

To hang in the sun to dry; to dry in the sun: ²sa² liong² to put in the sun to dry.

輛²
Liang.

A car, a carriage; a pair of wheels; a classifier of chariots: ²'paik, liong² a hundred chariots.

[The next three are interchangeably read *liung*].

弄²
Lung.
Nung.
Nou.

To play with, to sport, to trifle and toy with; to use badinage, to treat disrespectfully; to feel, to handle, to do, to make:

in the coll, read ²liung² q. v.: ²ngwang² liong² to play, to sport; ²liong² 'ngwa, to bear a daughter; COM., ²liong² 'k'ien 'hrang 'chwok, makes ingeniously but it turns out a stupid failure; COLL., ²liong² 'hó 'hó 'tióh, to practice thoroughly.

啁²
Liang.

The note or song of a bird, to chirp; singing, chirping.

戀²
Lüan.

To long for, to think of continually; to dote, to hanker for; ardent longing: ¹¹liong² 'nwo² to cherish strong attachment for; ¹²liong² 'saiik, lecherous; ¹³liong² liong² 'pok, 'siá, loving tenderly and unable to part with.

(398)

Liu.

丟²
Tin.

Read *tiu*; used for the coll. *liu*: to throw away, to cast off; to leave undone, to give up; to run away from: ²liu 'nwong² to throw far; ²liu 'pieng, to fling aside; to throw up (a business); ²liu 'chau, has absconded.

²Liu. A coll. word: pointed, tapering; *met.*, sharp, piercing, as a wind: ²liu 'láu, sharp, pointed; ²hung 'kiang² liu 'liu, the breeze is piercing (to the thinly clad poor)!

柳²
Liu.

The willow; *met.*, pleasure, dissipation; crescent, arched, as the eyebrows; the 24th zodiacal constellation: ¹⁴liu 'sü, willow catkins; COM., ¹⁵'ch'ak, 'liu, to stick up willow-twigs, as at the *Ch'ing ming* festival; ¹⁶'hwa 'ká 'liu 'h'ang² streets in which brothels are located; ¹⁷liu 'ló, osier buckets; ¹⁸'ng'èi² 'liu, a species of tamarisk, a decoction of which is used to "bring out the measles"; COLL., ¹⁹liu 'moh, 'mi, arched brows; ²⁰liu 'ngai² 'p'ah, 'ngeng o' 'chó² to strike persons with a willow-bough is a sin—

1 亮 2 簡 4 諒 6 見 8 玩 10 弄 11 戀 13 戀 14 柳 16 花 17 柳 18 御
紅 諒 來 諒 弄 巧 慕 戀 絮 街 柳 柳 柳
頂 諒 體 百 弄 反 戀 戀 不 插 街 柳 柳
○ 必 諒 輛 瓦 拙 色 捨 柳 巷 ○ ○

scil., because used by Taoists to expel imps.

絡 Every ten threads in a woof of cloth; twenty threads of silk; also used for a knot of thread of a hundred lengths; in the coll. a classifier of beards, lappets, and periwigs: COLL., 'ch'eng sioh, 'liu, one lappet, one false cue; 'ngü; 'liu, 'sü, the five beards—fully bearded.

留 A bamboo trap or net for catching fish and crabs, made somewhat like a seine.

劉 To kill, to slaughter; to arrange, to set in order, to lay out; a certain weapon, a kind of sword: in the coll. read lau, q. v.

瀏 Deep, clear water; a strong, swift wind: 'liu, 'le' the rustling sound of foliage; 'liu, 'yong, a river in Hunan.

流 To flow, as water; flowing forth; to pass along, to go from one place to another; to spread, to be diffused; to shed, as tears; to shed (blood); to seek, to select; to beg, to entreat; to cast off restraint, to become vicious; a class, an order, a profession; the vicious, low people; roving, vagrant; shifting, floating; to be transported: in the coll. read lau, q. v.: 'liu, 'ming, vagrants; 'liu, 'toi' to shed tears; 'k'iu, 'liu, the nine professions; 'nü, 'liu, females; COM., 'liu, 'kwang' those banished for crime; 'hung, 'liu, to take turns in doing; 'liu,

'tung, current, as good bills; 'liu, 'lok, or 'liu, 'lung' to wander, to vagabondize; 'liu, 'ch'wei, p'wo' a day-book; 'liu, 'ni'eng, ong' k'e' the luck of the current year; 'liu, 'hwo, 'hung, inflammatory rheumatism; COLL., 'mwong' 'liu, banishment, transportation.

琉 A pearl; a vitreous substance; glassy, shining: COM., 'liu, 'li'è, a vitreous substance; 'liu, 'k'iu (also spoken 'liu, 'k'iu), Loochoo; 'liu, 'kwong, small cups used for oil-lamps; 'liu, 'k'iu, 'kwang, the Loochoo quarter in the suburbs of Foochow; COLL., 'liu, 'kwong, 'tek, the brass or pewter frame of the oil-cup lamp; 'liu, 'li'è, 'pok, a clear, discerning mind.

旒 The narrow pendants of a flag, called 'ki, 'tai'; the pendants of a crown, hung before and behind.

硫 Sulphur: COM., 'liu, 'hwong (spoken 'liu, 'wong) brimstone, flowers of sulphur.

留 To stop, to detain, as guests; to hold, to keep by one, to retain; to keep back; to delay, to procrastinate; slow, dilatory; a long time; a surname: in the coll. read lau, q. v.: 'ti, 'liu, to delay; 'ch'ü, 'liu, a complimentary display in honor of a good officer; 'liu, 'pi'ek, a parting gift, keepsake; COM., 'liu, 'eng' to keep in office longer; 'liu, 'li'ong' tenderly attached to; 'siu,

- 1 瀏 菘
- 3 流 民
- 5 九 流
- 7 流 犯
- 9 流 通
- 11 流 浪
- 13 流 年
- 15 琉 璃
- 17 琉 球
- 19 硫 磺
- 21 遮 留
- 2 瀏 洋
- 4 流 淚
- 6 女 流
- 8 輪 流
- 10 流 落
- 12 流 水
- 14 流 火
- 16 琉 球
- 18 琉 球
- 20 運 留
- 21 留 別

liu, to take care of one left, as an orphan; *liu sing* (or *sing*, or *e*), to keep in mind, to remember carefully.

榴 The pomegranate tree: com., ¹*sioh*, *liu*, the pomegranate; ²*hwang sioh*, *liu*, the guava; coll., *liu*, *eng*, a pomegranate-red; *hwang sioh*, *liu má* ²*siong* ²*tek*, *sang kai* ²*tóh*, guavas can't be put (as offerings) on the tables of the gods; *met.*, applied to worthless persons.

溜 A kind of bamboo rat: ¹*chek*, *liu*, a species of dog — famed for catching birds, etc.

瘤 A tumor, a swelling, a wen, an excrescence on the neck: com., ¹*hung* *liu*, a wind tumor; ²*haik*, *liu*, bloody tumors; ³*k'e* *liu*, a swelling in the neck aggravated by gusts of anger; ⁴*cha* *liu*, a wen, a tumor.

溜 Lingering, detained on a journey: ¹*tair* *liu*, to loiter; making no progress, hindered.

溜 A chestnut or bay horse, with black mane and tail: ¹*chié* *liu* *ma*, a sorrel horse with dark mane.

颺 The southing of the wind: ¹*seu* *liu*, sighing or whistling of the wind.

鷓 A species of owl, called *liu lié*, or ¹*liu lek*, and noted as a bird of bad omen—said to eat birds and mice.

嘍 Read *leu*; coll. *liu*, as in *liu lo*, subordinate banditti, the band of a chief robber.

Liou. A coll. word, as in *liu lo*, girt, trim, ready for work.

(399) **露** Lo.

Dew, mist which comes in drops and moistens all things; to bedew; to bless; to disclose, to divulge; to open, to exhibit, to make manifest; disclosed, apparent; nude, naked: ¹*pai* ²*lo* exposed and frustrated; ³*lo* ⁴*poo* general orders in an army; com., ⁵*lo* *tai*, the terrace (of a house); ⁶*lo* *hung*, exposed to the air; ⁷*p'wak*, *lo* wet with the dews; ⁸*lo* *ching*, a protruding eyeball; ⁹*lo* *t'á*, nude, stripped; ¹⁰*lo* *kauk*, "exposed bone"—i. e., an evil deed brought to light; coll., *lo* *t'á* *k'a*, the feet uncovered; *p'au* *t'au* *lo* *lieng*, to show the face in public, as a lonely woman compelled to manage for herself.

鹵 Read *lu*; coll. *lo*: brine, pickle; briny, saltish: *lo* *chak*, brine; ²⁰*sieng* *lo* brine from salt; *ha* *lo* relish of salted prawns; *lo* *ho* brine-besprinkled; *met.*, shameful, scandalous.

潞 A river in Yunnan: com., ²¹*Lo* *ang*, a department in the south-east of Shansi; ²²*lo* *tong* *seng*, a sweet, tonic root from Lo-ang.

路 A road, a path, a way traveled over and made plain; a passage; *met.*, a way of action, duties; overthrown, destroyed;

- 1 石榴 3 執溜 5 血瘤 7 渣瘤 9 紫駒 10 鷓鴣 12 敗露 14 露臺 16 潑露 18 露體 20 鹽鹵 22 潞黨參
- 2 番石 4 瘋 6 氣 8 逗 11 鷓鴣 13 露布 15 露風 17 露睛 19 露骨 21 潞安 ○

箬 A basket; a bamboo pan or tray, curving up from the bottom: COM., *mi' ló*, baskets in which rice is exposed for sale; *á' ló*, shoe-basket, lady's work-basket; *wong' ló*, a market-basket; COLL., *ló' ló*, baskets; *ló' wó*, a large bamboo-tray.

囉 Read *ló*; coll. *ló*: a particle following *kieu'* or *ching'* as in *miáng' kieu' ló' sié' nób*, by what name is he or it called?

攤 To tear, to rend; to split asunder; to choose, to select.

潦 A great rain; an inundation, a rushing torrent caused by rains; a collection of water; to soak, to macerate: *heng' ló*, water collected and running in a road, a torrent; *ló' ló*, self-reliant; rough, unmanerly; COM., *ló' ch'ó*, careless, remiss.

Ló'. A coll. word: to expose to the sun or a fire; as things still damp; to dry thoroughly: *ló' á' siong*, to dry clothes.

勞 To toil, to labor, to exert one's self; to trouble one; toil, fatigue, hard service; distressed, anxious, careworn; exertion for others, worthy deeds, merit: also read *ló'* q. v.: COM., *ló' k'u*, toilsome labor; *k'ang' ló*, to be diligent; *ló' lók*, (coll. *ló' luk*), wearied and distracted; *kung' ló*, merit; *ló' sing' hié' lík*, careworn and fagged; *ló' tong'* or *ló' ló*, to trouble

one (for a favor); *ló' k'u'* I trouble you, Sir! COLL., *ló' wong'* a hard (earned) livelihood; *ló' liéng'* (or *tiéng'*); to impose on, to harass one, as with arduous duties.

癆 Wasting of the body, consumption, atrophy of the viscera; a pining away from care or grief; in Corea, a term for poisonous drugs: COM., *ló' cheng'* (coll. *ló' pang'* or *t'iek' ló*), consumption, phthisis; COLL., *tié' ló*, has become a settled consumption.

螞 A kind of univalve shell-fish; also a small species of cicada, called *lú' ló*.

牢 An inclosure or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals, a corral; domestic animals; a granary; a prison, a jail; firm, secure, strong; to grasp firmly, to remember or know certainly: *lái' ló*, an ox; *sieu' ló*, a sheep; *kiéng' ló*, firm, secure; *ló' ké'* to remember well; *ló' lung*, a cage; *met.*, a scheme to injure; COM., *kang' ló*, or *ló' ngwoh*, a prison.

羅 A spring-net for birds; a kind of dress-silk, woven like gauze; to spread out, to arrange in rows; a surname: *tióng' ló*, to spread a net; *met.*, to borrow money; *lái' ló*, the great canopy, heaven; COM., *ló' king*, or *ló' pang*, a compass; *ló' hang'* distinguished disciples of Budh, of whom 18 were personal; *ló' wong*, a fowler's net; *met.*, a

1 行	3 潦	5 勤	7 功	10 多	12 癆	14 少	16 牢	18 張	20 羅	22 羅
潦	草	勞	勞	勞	症	牢	記	羅	經	網
2 潦	4 勞	6 勞	8 勞	9 勞	11 勞	13 太	15 堅	17 牢	19 大	21 羅
倒	苦	碌	心	動	駕	牢	牢	籠	羅	漢

snare, the net of the law; ¹*ló siéng* a gauze-silk fan; ²*ló ngwong*, the Loyuen district in Foochow prefecture; ³*ló 'ma*, Rome, Roman; COLL., ⁴*ló 'ú sa*, gauze for sieves; ⁵*pá ló hang* "Budd's disciples arranged"; *met.*, persons sitting in a row.

囉

Lo.

A final sound in singing; the prattle of a child; in the coll. noise, clamor; also used as a final, emphatic particle: in the coll. read *ló* and *'ló*, q. v.: COLL., ⁶*ló chó* a clamor, hubbub; ⁷*lin ló*, banditti; *li ló*, has come; *'hó ló*, good! well done! *set ló*, it's so, yes; *i k'ó ló pá*, has he gone?

樵

Lo.

A kind of tree growing in Hunan, which readily ignites: *ló lok*, a fence made of stakes.

灑

Lo.

A river in Hunan, called *Mik, ló*, in which *Ch'ü yüan* drowned himself; it flows into Tungting Lake.

籬

Lo.

Bamboo baskets, usually without covers or bails, used to contain fruit or grain; baskets with eared holes for cords to carry by.

蘿

Lo.

Parasitic plants, as dodder and convolvulus; the small stems of plants: ⁸*kiék, si ló*, the vines interlaced — marriage alliance, in allusion to the twining plants, ⁹*'ó si* and ¹⁰*'nü ló*; COM., ¹¹*ló puk*, a carrot; a turnip-radish, termed in the coll. *ch'ai' 'au*; ¹²*wong ló puk*, the yellow carrot; COLL.,

éng ló pik, red carrots; *ló puk, ch'ai'* a mixed dish of turnips, etc.

鑼

Lo.

A gong; it is used in armies for wash-basin and boiler: COM., ¹³*ló 'ku peng*, gongs, drums, and rattling-sticks; ¹⁴*ló pwong*, a brass wash-basin; COLL., ¹⁵*kié' ló*, ¹⁶*en ló*, and *cha ló*, the names of small gongs; ¹⁷*ló pwak*, a kind of small cymbal; ¹⁸*ló kwang' kwo' sang k'ó' pah*, carry the gong over the hills to beat it; *met.*, to make gain abroad or of strangers.

膺

Lo.

Also read *wo*: lines in the palm of the hand, by which the Chinese pretend to divine one's fortune; the striae on the ends of the fingers.

醪

Lao.

The thick dregs of spirits; strong wines: *sung ló*, highly flavored spirits, generous wine.

騾

Lo.

A mule: COM., *pah, ló*, a white mule; *k'ie' ló*, to ride a mule.

鑊

Read *yoh*,; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ló*: to cook hastily in boiling water, to scald: *ló miéng*, to scald vermicelli; *ló kié*, to scald a fowl (in order to pluck off the feathers).

¹⁹*Ló*. A coll. word: a sort of bamboo or brass horn, curving up at the end, called *ló pa'*; it is used at dragon-boat festivals and in processions in the first moon.

- ¹羅 ³羅 ⁵紗 ⁶囉 ⁸結 ⁹兔 ¹¹蘿 ¹³荀 ¹⁴鑼 ¹⁶嘔 ¹⁵鑼 ¹⁷鑼 ¹⁸鑼 ¹⁹去
²羅 ⁴羅 ⁵排 ⁷囉 ⁸絲 ⁹絲 ¹¹葛 ¹³鑼 ¹⁴盆 ¹⁶鑼 ¹⁵扣 ¹⁷鑼 ¹⁸扣 ¹⁹拍
²源 ⁴底 ⁵羅 ⁷囉 ⁸蘿 ⁹蘿 ¹¹黃 ¹³鼓 ¹⁴叫 ¹⁶鑼 ¹⁵過 ¹⁷山 ¹⁸山 ¹⁹○

嫖¹ Also read *ló*: to hanker after, to dote on; lustful affection, concupiscence; also to envy, to be jealous: *lióng' ló'* to long, to lust for; *Ló' tuk₂* a paramour of the mother of Ch'in-shih - huang; hence a libertine.

勞¹ To reward labor, to note and recompense services; to commend, to encourage, to console: also read *ló*, q. v.: *'oi' ló'* to console.

撈² Also read *ló*: to dredge, to drag or fish for in the water; to grapple, to hook out: *'ló' si' siu*, to drag for a corpse; COLL., *'kaëng² 'chwi, t'ing ló' ngwok, sioh₂ yong²* like hauling in the water for the moon—a bootless task.

滂² Also read *ló*, and similar to *'ló* (a great rain): an inundation, a torrent, great floods; to steep, to macerate.

邏² To make a circuit, to spy, to inspect, as a guard does; a guard, a patrol; to inclose and screen, as mountains about a valley: *'t'ing ló'* to guard, as a patrol; COM., *'sung ló'* to patrol; COLL., *ló' ká*, to go about the streets; COLL., *ló' ló'* *'t'iong*, to saunter about.

瘰² Read *'ló*; coll. *ló'*, as in *'kó ló'* the itch; *sang kó ló'* to have the itch.

Ló'. A coll. word, as in *ló' mwong*, to shut and fasten a door.

Ló'. A coll. word, as in *ló' pié*, a silver probe, used by coroners in examining a corpse.

(401) *Lóh.*

絡² Read *lok₂*; used for the coll. *lól₂*: to put, as a box into a net of cords; a net, slings made of cords; a case, a cover: see also in *lól₂*: *'sang lól₂*, an umbrella-case; *'ch'iu lól₂*, gloves, mittens; *lól₂, 'tié*, put it into (the sling or cover).

落² Read *lok₂*; coll. *lól₂*: to fall, to descend; to tumble, to fall down; *met.*, to become bad, to degenerate, to decay; to set, as the sun; to place, to put in; at, in; a suite of rooms, a building, usually with front and back courts: *'taung² lól₂*, to fall down, as things; *'lól₂, ch'io'* in the house, at home; *'nik, lól₂, sang*, sunset; *'lól₂, sioh*, to snow; *'lól₂, sung*, to take boat; *'p'ah, lól₂, sing*, to produce abortion; *'lól₂, nioh*, the falling of leaves; *'lól₂, ka'* prices fallen; *met.*, a fallen reputation; *'lang² lól₂*, two suites, two buildings; *'yék, lól₂*, good and warm, as clothing; *pok, ti ha' lól₂*, wandered to parts unknown; *lól₂, 'á*, originally, formerly; *lól₂, i k'wong t'ó'* fell into his snare—cheated by him.

絡² Read *lok₂*; used for the coll. *lól₂*: a net of cords, as used to send a present of caskets in: see also in *lól₂*: *lól₂, lól₂*, nets, slings; *ak, lól₂*, box-nettings.

- 1 慰 首 撈 偵 邏 傘 蕩 日 落 拍 落 二
 2 勞 美 只 邏 街 落 雪 落 葉 落
 3 勞 水 一 邏 花 落 山 落 媽 落 價 落
 4 勞 中 樣 邏 老 落 曆 落 落 落 落 落
 5 勞 中 樣 邏 老 落 曆 落 落 落 落 落

(402)

Loi.

撮

Read *chwi*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *loi*: a knot in wood: *loi t'au*, a knot; *ch'a loi*, knots in wood; *loi loi*,

knots, knotty.

類

Léi.
Lei.

Read *loi*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *loi*: knots in silk, thread, or cord: *loi t'au*, a knot; *loi kaik*, *king*, the knot tied tight; *loi p'ah*, *sioh*, *chiäh*, tie a knot; *p'äh*, *kiék*, *loi*, knotted, tangled, as thread.

Loi. A coll. word: to strike, to beat: *loi sioh*, *kung t'au*, to give a blow with the fist.

Loi. A coll. word: used somewhat facetiously for gourmandizing or stuffing with food: *loi wong*, all devoured; *loi pa pa*, has eaten to the full; *i cheng' á loi*, he is very capable as an eater.

Loi. A coll. word, used in the country for *tiäh*, to pull, to pluck, as flowers or fruit: *loi sioh*, *pwo*, to pluck a flower.

雷

Léi.
Lei.

Thunder; a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like; a surname: in the coll. read *lui*, q. v.: *loi ku*, an octagonal drum; COM.,

loi kung, Jupiter tonans, thunder; *loi hwo*, a thunderbolt, lightning; *loi aik*, killed with lightning; *loi hong*, sound of thunder; *loi t'ing*, the same as another, alike, as two essays;

'ping te' ek, *sing loi*, a clap of thunder on level ground—a sudden surprise; *'tieng loi ta 'si*, may the thunder strike you dead!

搗

Léi.
Lei.

To rub fine, to grind in a mortar, to triturate with pestles; *met.*, to oppress, to treat harshly: in the coll. read *loi* q. v.

捩

Li.

Read *lá*; used for the coll. *loi*: to grasp with the thumb and fingers, to pinch and twist: *loi mek*, *chiu*, to pinch the eyelids, as of a stupid scholar; *loi k'ük*, *haik*, to make the blood coagulate by pinching.

螺

Lo.

A name of spiral univalves, like the *Lymneus*, *Voluta*, *Helix*, *Murex*, &c.; a conch; a volute; a screw; spiral, screw-like: the 2d also read *lio*, q. v.: COM., *tié loi*, pond-snails: *ch'io loi*, *t'u loi*, *wong loi*, *hwa loi*, the bead, mud, yellow, and figured, univalves—are specimens of marine gastropods; *Loi chiu*, a town on the south Min channel: *loi si*, a screw; *hióng loi*, conches—used for horns; COLL., *ch'eng loi kwoi*, a spiral coiffure; *loi p'í ch'au*, a plant having a small, peltate, doubly crenate leaf, used medicinally for the itch.

罍

Léi.
Lei.

A porcelain wine vase or goblet with looped ears, having clouds painted on it to denote its inexhaustibility; a large bowl or goblet used in sacrifices.

1 雷鼓 2 雷公 3 雷火 4 雷厄 5 雷響 6 雷同 7 平地 8 天雷 9 揆目 10 揆血 11 揆池 12 珠螺 13 土螺 14 黄螺 15 花螺 16 螺洲 17 螺絲 18 響螺

Loi. A coll. word: the crown of the head; curved striae on the tips of the fingers: *sêng loi*, a double crown; *loi scai*, the crown awry, or to one side; *ch'iu 'chai 'kwi loi*, a few finger-striae.

搗² Interchanged with *loi* (to grind): also read *lui*, q. v.: to beat a drum or gong, to drum; to turn over stones: *'loi' 'ku*, to beat a reveille.

淚² To shed tears, to weep, to cry; tears; grief, sorrow: *'ü loi'* to rain tears; *'loi' 'ngang*, weeping eyes; *'chio loi'* pearly tears; *'ha' loi'* or *'diu loi'* to weep; COLL., *mëk, loi'* matter in the corners of the eyes.

累² To involve, to implicate, to compromise; to bring evil, as on posterity; to put an affair on another; involved, embarrassed, troubled with many affairs:

also read *'lwi*, q. v.: COM., *'tai' loi'* or *'tiéng loi'* to involve, to implicate; *'nú loi'* to suffer or make amends for another; COLL., *loi' tloh, pek, nëng*, to involve others; *loi' twi* or *loi' 'toi'* troublesome, perplexing; *loi' pa' loi' 'ná*, to involve one's parents in trouble.

類² Knots in silk thread; a flaw, a defect; confused; harsh, perverse, unmanageable: in the coll. used for *loi*, q. v.: *'u loi'* no defect; *'hung loi'* morose and harsh.

彙² Like the next: a kind of hedgehog or porcupine; a class, a series; many of the same sort, a collection; to classify; dense, abundant: *'che' loi'* a dictionary; *'loi' 'chik*, to collect; COM., *'loi' 'chü*, to arrange books; *'loi' 'teng'* to arrange and edit collections, as of essays; *'loi' 'mwong loi'* to classify according to subjects.

類² Good, excellent, unselfish; a class, sort, kind, species; imperial sacrifice; to class with, to become one with: *'hënk, loi'* domestic animals; *'tung loi'* of the same sort; *'siéng' loi'* the good; *'loi' 'ngó* to become like me, one with us; COM., *'loi' 'tiéng*, the book of collections—a work topically arranged; *'sang sek, tek, loi'* the 36 classes, as of miserable ghosts in the *'p'wo loi'* rites.

酌² Also read *liok*,: to pour out a libation in worship: *'i 'chün loi' te'* to pour the wine on the ground.

(403) Lóí.

鏗² Read *loi'*; coll. *loi'*: to perforate, to bore, as with an awl or gimlet: *loi' 'la k'èng k'èng*, to bore a hole; *loi' 'sioh, chaung'* to make a hole with the awl.

搗² Read *loi'*; coll. *loi'*: to drum; to beat or pound with the fist: *'loi' 'ku*, to beat a drum; *'kung 'au loi'* to beat with the

- ¹搗 ²鼓 ³淚 ⁴眼 ⁵下 ⁶淚 ⁷連 ⁸累 ⁹無 ¹⁰類 ¹¹字 ¹²彙 ¹³彙 ¹⁴書 ¹⁵門 ¹⁶彙 ¹⁷類 ¹⁸同 ¹⁹類 ²⁰我 ²¹類 ²²典 ²³三 ²⁴十 ²⁵六 ²⁶類 ²⁷播 ²⁸鼓 ²⁹雨 ³⁰淚 ³¹珠 ³²淚 ³³帶 ³⁴累 ³⁵賠 ³⁶累 ³⁷忿 ³⁸類 ³⁹彙 ⁴⁰集 ⁴¹彙 ⁴²訂 ⁴³畜 ⁴⁴善 ⁴⁵類 ⁴⁶類 ⁴⁷類 ⁴⁸類 ⁴⁹類 ⁵⁰類 ⁵¹類 ⁵²類 ⁵³類 ⁵⁴類 ⁵⁵類 ⁵⁶類 ⁵⁷類 ⁵⁸類 ⁵⁹類 ⁶⁰類 ⁶¹類 ⁶²類 ⁶³類 ⁶⁴類 ⁶⁵類 ⁶⁶類 ⁶⁷類 ⁶⁸類 ⁶⁹類 ⁷⁰類 ⁷¹類 ⁷²類 ⁷³類 ⁷⁴類 ⁷⁵類 ⁷⁶類 ⁷⁷類 ⁷⁸類 ⁷⁹類 ⁸⁰類 ⁸¹類 ⁸²類 ⁸³類 ⁸⁴類 ⁸⁵類 ⁸⁶類 ⁸⁷類 ⁸⁸類 ⁸⁹類 ⁹⁰類 ⁹¹類 ⁹²類 ⁹³類 ⁹⁴類 ⁹⁵類 ⁹⁶類 ⁹⁷類 ⁹⁸類 ⁹⁹類 ¹⁰⁰類

fist; 'lói' 'ak, crushed, broken through by pounding.

耒² The handle and beam of a plow, the plow—invented by Shin-nung; to plow; the 127th radical: 'lói' sēu² a plow; met., agriculture.

錐² To bore; also a plane: COLL., 'lói' 'chaung' an instrument for boring holes, the Chinese augur or gimlet—usually called 't'íeng pang lói', also pu luk, lói' and pa lak, lói'.

Lói'. A coll. word; used for 'li (to come): lói' 'ló, he has come.

(404) Lok.

碌² A green-colored stone, chrysoprase or malachite? stony, rocky; rough, uneven ground; small; laborious, toilsome; in the coll. to pass swiftly, as time; very, extremely: 'üng lok, inefficient, worthless; 'lok, lok, rough, uneducated: COLL., 'lok, lok, kwó' to pass rapidly, as the days; lok, lok, u, very black.

角² As in 'Lok, 'li sieng seng, one of four noted graybeards in the Han dynasty: usually read kaëk, q. v.

Lok,. A coll. word: to slip out of place, to slip, as a knot; to escape, to sneak away: lok, 'chau, to get away, to run off; lok, 'ch'iu, to slip from the hand; lok, k'o' "slipped from the mortar"; met., has come out, di-

vulged, as a secret, one's poverty, etc.

咯² To dispute; disputatious, contentious. Read 'kauk, : the cry of a cock or wild fowl.

烙² To burn, to burn in, to brand; a heated needle, a branding-iron; red-hot: 'p'au' lok, the ancient punishment of embracing a heated brass collar.

絡² Hemp not yet macerated; silky cotton fiber, staple of cotton; continuous, joined; to bind, to tie around; to inclose, to wrap; slings, thread-nettings for boxes; the blood vessels: used for the coll. lóh, and lóh, q. v.: 'mek, lok, the pulse; 'liéng lok, joined, continuous; COM., 'king lok, the blood vessels; 'sing pau lok, the pericardium; 'kek, lok, (coll. kek, móh,), the inner pellice of orange-peel.

酪² The thick part of milk, cream; dried milk, curds or liquors of mare's milk; fat, greasy, unctuous: COM., 'haing' lok, 't'ong, a sweetened emulsion of almonds and rice.

落² The fall of leaves or rain; to fall, to tumble down, to fall into; to come down, to descend to or into; to let fall, to lay down; to put into, to enter, as items in accounts; the place to which one goes, the place of gathering; settled, fixed, arranged: in the coll. read lóh, q. v.: 'ch'ong lok, a village res-

- 1 播場 ○
- 2 錐 ○
- 3 天平 ○
- 4 庸碌 ○
- 5 碌碌 ○
- 6 碌過 ○
- 7 角里 ○
- 8 炮烙 ○
- 9 脈絡 ○
- 10 連絡 ○
- 11 經絡 ○
- 12 心包絡 ○
- 13 橋絡 ○
- 14 杏酪 ○

in 2. *ch'oi' ai' k'ai' ai'* "fall into the trap and become a robber" - *ai'* compelled by poverty to steal.

樂

Lo. Yo. Yao.

Pleasure, delight, joy; happiness, ease; mirth, gratulation; to rejoice, to delight in, to esteem a pleasure; also read *ngok₂* and *ngau¹ q. v.*: com., ⁶*ang lok₂*, peaceful and happy; ⁷*chank lok₂*, to make merry; ⁸*heng lok₂*, portrait of a living person; ⁹*tiung lok₂* (spoken *tiung loh₂*) the Changloh district in Foochow prefecture; ¹⁰*lok₂ e'* pleased, content.

灤

Lo.

Name of a river in Shantung. Read *p'oh*: a bank; a large pool, an estuary.

洛

Lo. Lè.

A river in Honan, a large tributary of the Yellow River; a dazzling glare from water: com., ¹¹*lok₂ yong*, the ancient Lohyang in Honan, capital of Fuhhi; ¹²*lok₂ yong kio*, a famous bridge near Chinchew.

駱

Lo.

A white horse with a black mane; an ancient state near Annam or Cochin China: com., ¹³*lok₂ tó*, a camel.

雜

Interchanged with 雜 (two kinds of bird) *tsai' lok' yung' tsai' tsai'* "mixed."

朗

A coll. word; to read to know a thing, to know a thing, to know a thing, to know a thing (with the 朗).

朗

A coll. word, used at the close of an enumeration of articles or subjects, in the sense of &c., et cetera, and so on like.

朗

A coll. word, as in *long long sei*, a kind of rice-ball, boiled and rolled in sugar and sesame-seeds.

朗

Lang.

Clear, bright, lustrous, as the moon or sky; clearness; distinct, as utterance: in the coll. cool, coolish; thin, as gruel with only a few kernels of rice: ¹⁴*ming' long*, clear, light; ¹⁵*long' chieu'* ask your aid, blessed by you—a complimentary phrase in epistles; ¹⁶*ngwok' long*, moonshine; com., ¹⁷*siang' ing' long' long*, the voice distinct; ¹⁸*long' long' ch'ing' ch'ing*, bright and clear; thin, as gruel.

朗

An unauthorised character used in the *Paik*, *ing* for the coll. *long*: a garment worn next the person, a shirt, a tunic: ¹⁹*toi' long*, a shirt; ²⁰*siang' long*, a shirt or jacket of net-work; *t'auk' long*, a shirt of netted bamboo-bugles; *siu' seu' long*, a lady's tunic or under-garment; *long' long*

- 1落空 3落薄 5落草 6安樂 8行樂 10樂意 12洛陽 駱 15明朗 17月朗 朗 清
 2零落 4着落 7作樂 9長樂 11洛陽 橋 14雜雜 16朗朗 18聲 19朗朗 20短
 落 落 寇 樂 陽 駱 然 照 音 朗 襖

葦 A kind of arundo, a sedge growing in marshes: ^{Lang.} 'long taung' scammony or comfrey, whose seeds are said to craze people.

螳 A mantis, called ^{Lang.} 'long; met., ineffectual efforts; 'tong long pwo' 'sieng, the nantis catches the cicada, (and the shrike catches the mantis). Read *liang*, as in 'kiong liang, the tumbling or pellet-beetle.

軀 As in 'long k'ong, tall in stature; ^{Lang.} COLL., 'long k'ong, large, bulky, unwieldy, cumbersome.

^{Long.} A coll. word, as in *kó long*, whole, entire; *kó long teu*, the whole piece, or strip.

^{Long.} A coll. word: to "overhand" in sewing; also a numerative of lengths of grass-cloth-nettle thread, each consisting of four or five separate threads.

(406) Lu.

^{Lu.} A coll. word: a noise made in calling dogs or hogs; similar to *lió* q. v.

^{Lu.} A coll. word, as in *lu t'i*, to carry off things, to take them without leave.

魯 Blunt, dull, stupid, obtuse; a feudal state, now the province of Shantung; a surname: 'lu tong' dull in intellect; ^{Lu.} *com.*, 'lu kwok, the native country of Confucius; 'Lu pang, the patron of carpenters; 'Lu nang 'chü, name of an ancient worthy; *met.*, a strict moralist: ^{Lu.} COLL., 'lu pek, a small bird of a changeable ash

and green color; 'lu pek, *sang ngiè laung*' the 'lu pek, laying goose-eggs; *met.*, a small thing producing great results.

櫓 The scull on the stern of a boat; the first also means a great buckle of wood used on walls, also a high, movable tower: ^{Lu.} *com.*, 'yeu 'lu, to scull; COLL., 'lu k'ek, the scull-pivot; 'lu ch'ong the scull-socket; 'lu tai' or 'lu kwang' sóh, the scull-tie.

鹵 Salt, rock salt; salt lands, salt ponds or licks; a salt marsh, barren lands; rude, rough, uncivil; the 197th radical: 'lu pwo' order of the imperial cavalcade; 'sung 'lu, barren land; *com.*, 'lu ak, corned duck: 'lu chaik, pickle; 'lu hiang, spice for pickle; 'lu mong, or 'ch'u 'lu, ride, boorish; COLL., 'lu ang' a wager between students at an examination.

擻 Fierce, harsh, violent; to shake violently; to act in an arrogant manner. ^{Lu.}

擻 Read 'lio; coll. 'lu, as in 'lu ch'iong 'lu tok, to take violently—a phrase used chidingly to one taking things without leave. ^{Lu.}

^{Lu.} A coll. word, as in *lu 'lu*, or 'lu há' a small yellowish or ash-colored crab; it is salted for the market.

廬 A thatched hovel, a hut, a cottage, a choltry by the roadside; a shed, a lodge in a field for workmen; a poor house, my

- 1 葦 2 螳 3 螳 4 螳 5 螳 6 魯 7 魯 8 魯 9 魯 10 子 11 搖 12 櫓 13 櫓 14 鹵 15 鹵 16 鹵 17 鹵 18 鹵 19 鹵 20 鹵
- 葦若 螳娘 螳娘 螳娘 螳娘 魯鈍 魯般 魯般 魯般 子魯 搖櫓 櫓隙 櫓床 鹵簿 鹵鴨 鹵香 鹵案
- 2 螳 3 螳 4 螳 5 螳 6 魯 7 魯 8 魯 9 魯 10 子 11 搖 12 櫓 13 櫓 14 鹵 15 鹵 16 鹵 17 鹵 18 鹵 19 鹵 20 鹵
- 娘 捕 娘 捕 娘 捕 娘 捕 魯國 魯男 子魯 鷓 搖櫓 櫓 鷓 鷓 鷓 鷓 鷓 鷓 鷓 鷓 鷓 鷓

mean abode; to pass the night at: *pe' lu*, my house; *tieng lu*, a lodge in a field; *man lu*, a thatched shed.

簾 Lu. Interchanged with the last: a rush-like bamboo; a large covered basket; the handle of a spear; a prop: com., *'lu t'ëuk*, the rush-bamboo; *'lu kwang lu pek*, a superior kind of pencil.

盧 Lu. Interchanged with the last and the next two: a vessel for holding rice; a pan for fire; a grog-shop; a black color; used in the names of a sword, a spear, a bee, and a calabash; a kind of rush; a surname: *'lu hu*, or *hu lu*, to laugh; *lu lu*, a calabash.

壚 Lu. Black, stiff clods, ground not yet harrowed; yellow earth: *'chiu lu*, a wine-shop; *'wong lu*, the yellow clods—the grave, hades.

鑪 Lu. A vessel for spirits; a tavern; a furnace, a fire-place: *'hwong lu*, a wine-vessel; *'hak lu*, a long, slender arrow; *'tong lu*, a shop where hot spirits are sold.

蘆 Lu. High rushes along river courses, rushes before they have flowered; reeds for repairing dikes: *'lu 'wi*, rushes; com., *'lá lu*, hellebore; *'lu k'woi* aloe; coll., *lu 'ch'au ch'ioh*, rush-mats.

櫨 Lu. The blocks of wood between a post and the rafters; a queen-post; the peduncle of flowers: *'lu kek*, the loquat or Chinese med-

lar (*Eriobotrya Japonica*); *'k'le lu*, tie-pieces supporting the rafters.

瀘 Lu. A river in the east of Kiangsi; an inferior prefecture in Sz'chuen on the R. Yangtze: *'lu 'ch'oi*, tributary of the Yangtze in Sz'chuen.

爐 Lu. A furnace, brazier, grate; a fire-place, a stove; a chafing-dish, a portable grate for coals; a censor: com., *'hwí lu*, a fire-place; *'hióng lu*, an incense-urn; *'ch'iu lu*, a brass hand-stove; *'ch'oi 'hwo lu*, a hot water urn, as in wine and barber shops; *'lu chau* the furnaces—number of families, population; *'lu a' tá' 'chü*, the disciple below the censor—i. e., the worshipper.

璫 Lu. A kind of precious stone, a gem of a green color.

纊 Lu. A species of hemp; hempen threads; to hatch flax or hemp, to make it ready for weaving.

臚 Lu. The skin; the abdomen; to arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to transmit, to convey, as orders; to hand down, to show, to intimate to: *lu liék*, to arrange; *lu ting*, to communicate, to state; com., *hung lu se'* the Court of Ceremonies; *tióng lu*, the fourth among the Hanlin.

櫓 Lu. A name for boats; the stem or stern of a vessel: *tük lu*, a boat's stem and stern.

- 1 簾 湖 4 酒 6 方 8 當 10 黎 11 蘆 13 枅 15 火 17 手 爐 20 爐
 竹 筆 壚 鑪 當 蘆 蒼 樅 爐 爐 爐 下
 2 簾 3 盧 5 黃 7 鉀 9 蘆 12 櫨 14 瀘 16 香 18 水 19 爐 21 弟
 管 胡 壚 鑪 葦 櫨 水 爐 火 灶 子
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

a wall, as by a pole set against it; *luk, sôh*, a pulley-rope; *luk, 'piêng*, a pulley.

脛
Lü. The fat about the inwards of a sacrificial animal, anciently burnt in temples: *luk, lieu*, the inside fat.

輓
Lu. Read *lūk, ;* coll. *luk, ;* as in *luk, lü wa'* ambiguous language, double entente.

(410) Lük.

鹿
Lu. A stag, a deer, cervine animals; the 198th radical: in the coll. read *lêk, q. v. : 'iu lük, ;* a doe; com., *'lük, ming yéng'* a feast to

Küjin graduates at the governor's; *'täng yéng' lük, ming, ;* a second feast furnished them 60 years after the first.

擻
Lu. To move, to shake, to agitate; to shake, as a rattle, to ring: *'lük, tok, ;* to rattle a bell.

輓
Lu. The rut made by wheels; a wheel, a roller: in the coll. read *luk, q. v. : 'lik, luk, ;* a wheel-rut; also a spinning-wheel.

麓
Lu. The foot of a hill, a slope; a wooded declivity: *'luk, 'siu, ;* a forester; *'ling luk, ;* wooded places on hills.

簾
Lu. A high basket for inclosing fowls: *'chü luk, ;* a basket for books.

籙
Lu. A map or chart; ancient records, books: *'tu luk, ;* a chart; *'hu luk, ;* a written charm.

漉
Lu. A river in Chansha-fu in Hunan; to ooze out; clear water; water drained off: *'lük, chaik, 'swa te'* the dripping water sprinkles the ground.

祿
Lu. The emoluments of office, salary, income, pay; prosperity, enjoyment of good things; to enjoy an income; to salary: *'hong' luk, ;* salary; *'sik, lük, ;* pleasures of the table; *'kwong luk, se'* the Banqueting Office at Peking; com., *'hü lük, ;* god of fire, a conflagration; *'tiéng pok, 'seng u luk, ;* *chi 'ing, ;* Heaven does not produce men without the means of living.

綠
Lu. Green color: in the coll. read *lioh, q. v. : lük, ;* *jong, ;* a rising man, one distinguished for his talents.

醕
Lu. A pleasant kind of spirits, called *'ling luk, ;* made with water from Lake Ling in Hunan.

駮
Lu. A famous steed, called *'luk, 'ngi, ;* belonging to the emperor Muh-wang of the Chow dynasty.

蓁
Lu. A kind of plant or grass, called *luk, luk, ;* of which cloth may be made.

蓁
Liao. Long and large, as vegetation or grass: also read *lien, q. v. : luk, luk, ;* *'chiä ngó, ;* the long, large rush.

1 鹿 宴 鳴 輓 麓 籙 汁 祿 祿 16 天 祿 醕
 鹿 重 重 擻 麓 書 灑 食 寺 不 之 駮
 鹿 宴 擻 守 書 地 祿 寺 生 人 駮
 鳴 鹿 輓 林 圖 俸 光 回 無 醕
 2 鹿 3 重 4 擻 5 輓 6 麓 7 林 8 書 9 籙 10 符 11 漉 12 俸 13 食 14 光 15 回 16 天 17 醕 18 駮 19 駮

儻 Interchanged with the next: to disgrace, to put to shame, to injure; to act foolishly: 'tai' luk, great disgrace.

戮 To kill, to slay, as in war or for crime, to massacre: to mangle, to disfigure or disgrace a corpse; to disgrace; to act shamefully: 'sak, luk, to slaughter; 'luk, uk, to disgrace; 'luk, lik, united effort; com., 'luk, si, to treat a corpse barbarously.

陸 Late planted grain which ripens early in the season; that which ripens late though planted early is called tung; the second, read k'iu, means a species of grain.

陸 High, dry land, terra firma; land, as distinguished from water: used as the complex form of lek (six): 'chui luk, by water and land; 'luk, li, mixed, confused; uneven; com., 'luk, suk, in succession, successively; coll., 'lak, tio, land travel; 'luk, tio, t'i tok, chief of the land forces, a major-general.

(411) Lung.

輪 Read 'kung and 'lung; coll. lung, as in mek, chiu lung lung tung, the eyes rolling about.

Lung. A coll. word: to swing, to vibrate, to move to and fro, as things suspended; to go about busily, hurried, pressed: lung tek, t'ioh, swung so as to hit; lung nah, (or nah), to indent by swinging against; lung lung

't'iong, to swing to and fro; to go about busily.

攏 Also read lung: to grasp, to seize, to hold; to pull, to drag; to charge on, to attack; to bring close to, to collect; to exert one's self; to operate on, to act with; to effect an end: in the coll. read 'leng, q. v.: 'lung hwak, to bind the hair; 'ai' lung, to draw lots for drinking at feasts; 'lung liok, to plunder.

寵 Also read lung and 'lung: a hole, and aperture, a fissure or wide cleft; a den: 'kung lung, a hole, an aperture.

壟 Also read 'lung: a mound in a field, as for graves; a tumulus, tomb grave; to engross, to buy, up goods: 'k'iu lung, a mound, a grave; 'lung twang, to engross, to speculate in.

隴 Also read 'lung: an embankment, a dike to prevent the irruption of waters: used in the coll. phrase for all, the whole:

'Lung sa, an old name for the west of Shensi; 'lung meu, dikes and fields; com., 'taik, lung wong, suk, having got Shensi he wants Sz'chuen; met., to covet something more or better; coll., 'lung chung, all, entire, the whole; lung chung li, all come; to take or buy all.

倫 Constant, regular, what is regarded as right and proper; a species, a class, an order, a sex; natural law, affinity, relationships; to choose, to distinguish:

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 大儻 | 8 戮辱 | 5 戮尸 | 7 陸離 | 9 陸路 | 提督 | 11 攏髮 | 13 攏掠 | 15 丘壟 | 17 隴西 | 19 得隴 |
| 2 殺戮 | 4 戮力 | 6 水陸 | 8 陸續 | 10 陸路 | ○ | 12 拗攏 | 14 孔壟 | 16 壟斷 | 18 隴畝 | 望蜀 |

¹ *lung loi* a class, as mankind; ² *tiêng lung*, parents; ³ *lung ch'èu* a series; COM., "*ngu lung*, the five social relations; ⁴ *lung siong*, the relations and constant virtues; ⁵ *wang lung*, to confuse or violate relationships, as by incest or other atrocious acts.

輪 Also read *long*: a range of mountains, called ¹ *k'ong lung*, the Koukum Mts. in Koko-nor: used for the coll. *laung*' q. v.

掄 To choose, as fit persons for office; to select, to pick out; to connect, to join together: ¹ *lung song*, to select, as suitable persons; ² *lung chai*, to select men of talent.

淪 A ripple, an eddy, a whirl of waters; turbulent waters, chaos; to sink, engulfed, submerged, drowned; lost in perdition, damned: ¹⁰ *lung saung*' extinct, as a family or dynasty; ¹¹ *lung lok*, sunk in poverty and vice; COM., ¹² *ting lung*, engulfed; to sink into perdition.

綸 Silken threads or cords; to prepare raw silk for weaving; *met.*, to compare and classify, to adjust; to Kuan. know: ¹³ *si lung*, sorted silk; *met.*, fine thoughts; ¹⁴ *wang hok, king lung*, full of fine thoughts; ¹⁵ *lung ing*, the silken sounds — His Majesty's words. Read *k'wang*, as in *k'wang k'ung*, the cap of Kung-ming.

輪 A kind of boat, called *lung ai*; the bow-timbers of a vessel.

輪 The crawling of insects and reptiles; a large frog, said to eat snakes; some say, a kind of serpent.

輪 A wheel with spokes; a wheel; a disc, a round surface; a round, a revolution, a circuit; to roll around, to rotate; great, large; also to do by turns; in

rotation, by turns, a turn: ¹⁶ *kwong lung*, longitude and latitude, the expanse of a country; COM., ¹⁷ *ch'ia lung*, a wheel; ¹⁸ *lung lui*, transmigration; ¹⁹ *lung t'iong* (coll. *lung wak*), circulating, as money or goods; ²⁰ *chieu lung*, by turns, in rotation; ²¹ *lung nik*, to rotate by the day; ²² *mwong lung*, the axes of a Chinese door; *lung jiu k'ang*' *siu*, to watch by turns; COLL., *lung t'ioh, ngwai*, my turn has come; *lung wang*' *t'á* to take turns in work; *lung k'aiu'* *mwong*, "rotation by the button holes"—i. e., regular turns, as in gaming, &c.

隴 The throat: in the coll. read *leng*, q. v.: ²³ *heu lung*, the gullet, the throat.

隴 The rising sun obscured, the sun dimly seen: *tung lung*, the break of day.

隴 The moon just rising: *mung lung*, obscure, dim, as a clouded moon or stained glass; *tung lung*, the rising moon.

¹ 倫 ⁸ 倫 ⁵ 倫 ⁷ 隴 ⁹ 掄 ¹¹ 淪 ¹³ 絲 ¹⁶ 經 ¹⁸ 廣 ²⁰ 輪 ²² 照 ²³ 門
類 次 常 隴 材 落 綸 綸 輪 迴 輪 輪
² 天 ⁴ 五 ⁶ 亂 ⁸ 掄 ¹⁰ 淪 ¹² 沉 ¹⁴ 滿 ¹⁵ 綸 ¹⁷ 車 ¹⁹ 輪 ²¹ 輪 ²³ 喉
倫 倫 倫 選 喪 淪 腹 音 輪 轉 日 隴

籠 A stockade or wooden inclosure for animals; a prisoner's cage: in the coll. read *lêng*, q. v.: *'pung lung*, a barred or railed inclosure.

瀧 Also read *lung*: a pelting rain; moistened, soaked with rain; a stream in Kweiyang prefecture, Kweichau; a place in Lo-tung-chou, Kwang-tung: *'lung tong*' wet, moistened.

瓏 A dragon-shaped gem, used in deprecating drought: in the coll. read *lêng*, q. v.: *'ling lung*, the tinkling of gems; the sighing of the wind; clear, bright.

礮 A mill for grinding; to grind grain; to rub, to grind down, to sharpen: in the coll. read *lêng*, q. v.: *'lung kok*, to grind grain; *'lung tó*, to sharpen a knife; *'mó lung*, to grind; *met.*, to study hard.

籠 An open-work basket for holding earth or animals; a cage, a den; a quiver; to monopolize goods: in the coll. read *têng* and *lêng*, q. v.: *'lung hwo*' to buy up or monopolize goods; *'ch'i lung*, a quiver.

聾 Deaf, hard of hearing; hidden, unperceived, as things covered up: in the coll. read *lêng*, q. v.: *'ch'i lung*, silly and deaf.

龍 A species of water polygonum: *'mung lung*, overgrown with weeds, hidden, covered.

褌 A kind of leggings or overalls, worn by Chinese in the winter.

Lung.
(412) Lüng.

龍 A dragon, the chief of scaly animals, supposed to have supernatural powers; the Chinese say there are several kinds of this animal, and its name is much used in geomancy; an emblem of imperial majesty and power, dragon-like, imperial; to pervade; budding forth; kind, gracious, harmonious; a fruit, the lungan or dragon's eye: used for *leng*, *liung*, and *liék*, in the coll. q. v.: *'sing lung*, to take a wife; *'kau lung*, the scaly dragon, one like a boa; COM., *'lung 'hu pié*' arms of dragon and tiger—the left and right sides of a grave; *'lung oi*' the throne; *'lung swong*, the dragon-door—second door of the examination-hall; *'lung kauk*, dragon's bones; *met.*, strip of red silk or cloth between the "clothes" and "knotted shroud" of a corpse; *'te lung* (coll. *ka kung*), an earthworm; *'lung ngang chiu*, an inferior prefecture in the south of Fookien; *'hai lung wong*, Neptune; *'u lung ting*, to maneuver the dragon-lanterns; COLL.; *wak, siang lung*, as lively as a dragon, very agile; *'ho*' *'ch'u lung*, an assistant, accomplice; *'lung hong*' *ch'ioh*, the bridal candles.

隆 Grand, eminent; overtopping, rising above, exalted, conspicuous; abundant, opulent, fertile; to

1房籠 2瀧凍 3玲瓏 4礮穀 5礮刀 6磨礮 7籠貨 8矢籠 9蒙籠 10乘籠 11蛟龍 12龍虎 13龍位 14龍 15龍骨 16地 17龍巖州 18海龍王 19舞 20輔手 21龍鳳燭

exalt, to magnify, to glorify; to rise up; reverberating, as thunder; ¹*k'üing lüing*, the azure expanse; ²*lüing seng* affluent; ³*lüing pok*, thick and thin; *met.*, generous and mean; ⁴*lüing lüing*, winter, cold season; *com.*, ⁵*kiéng lüing*, the emperor Kienlung.

癯 Weak, old and infirm: *lüing peng* 'diseased from age.
Lung.

(413) Lwa.

Lwa. A coll. word: to pull, to draw, to drag, to pull down, as branches, for which *la* is commonly used; a sort of embroidery, called *hoa 'só*, in which successive loops made by one thread are stitched to the cloth by another.

(414) Lwang.

卵 An egg; the roe of fish; the testicles: ⁶*'lwang seng*, oviparous; ⁷*'lwang ik*, to cherish, to bring up; ⁸*'lwang 'chü*, testicles; ⁹*'sié' ü hok*, *'lwang*, a state of affairs like crushing eggs—i. e., perilous.

怨 Also read *'lung*: to cut off corners, to go across; crosswise.

變 Handsome, beautiful, as a female; to love, to long for; to follow, to be attached to: ¹⁰*wang 'lwang*, elegant, graceful; ¹¹*s ü 'lwang*, to think of and long for.

孿 To bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change: ¹²*'lwang seng*, twins.

孿 Also read *hwang*: to bind, to connect, to tie together; to grasp and drag along; a contraction of the hands or feet by disease, bent, crooked: also used for *lióng* to think of, to long for: ¹³*'lwang kü*, to take and bind; bound, contracted; ¹⁴*'ch'ek*, *'lwang*, crooked legs.

臠 To mince or cut meat into thin slices; jerked meat; a fish's stomach, the maw cut into strips: ¹⁵*'lwang nüik*, sliced meat; *'lwang 'lwang*, a thin, lean appearance; *tai* ¹⁶*'lwang*, a fish's belly cut open.

巒 The vertex or peak of a hill; a pointed or conical summit: ¹⁷*'ngang 'lwang*, a succession of high peaks; *com.*, ¹⁸*'leng' 'lwang* (coll. *'leng' 'lwang*), your wife's brothers; *'lwang 'hing* and *'lwang tá* wife's elder and younger brothers—are epistolary appellations.

藥 A kind of tree, called ¹⁹*'lwang king*, having yellowish wood and red branches, used medicinally; a sort of gynandrous plant; the ends or corners of an angular bell; the appearance of bamboos, slender, graceful: ²⁰*'hwang 'lwang*, poor, emaciated.

鑾 Little bells hung on imperial cars; imperial, royal: ²¹*'lwang ding*, small bells; *com.*, ²²*'hwang ka* the emperor's car or chair; the imperial cortege; *met.*, a great idol's sedan; his godship;

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|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 穹隆 | 8 隆薄 | 5 乾隆 | 7 卵翼 | 9 勢如 | 10 婉變 | 12 孿生 | 14 膝孿 | 16 巖巒 | 18 藥荆 | 20 鑾鈴 | 21 鑾駕 |
| 隆盛 | 隆冬 | 卵生 | 卵子 | 覆卵 | 思變 | 孿拘 | 臠肉 | 令巒 | 藥藥 | ○ | ○ |

¹'king *hwang taing* the palace;
²'*hwang 'ch'iu* (coll. *ho' hwang*),
 the two persons who hold the
 divining pencil; ³'*hu' hwang*,
 His Majesty's return; also the re-
 installment of an idol.

鸞 Used for the last, be-
 cause the bells were sus-
 pended from a phenix's
 bill: a fabulous bird, the
 phenix, the symbol of per-
 fect beauty and grace; the
 cock is *hwang*, the hen is *hwo*:
⁴'*hwang kié*, the argus pheasant;
⁵'*hwang hong' jwo ming*, the
 phenixes sing in concert—a mar-
 riage; ⁶'*ku hwang 'kwa seu* the
 solitary phenix and lone star—un-
 married.

亂 ⁷To confuse, to disorder,
 to trouble; discord, insur-
 rection, anarchy, civil con-
 motion; in confusion, out of
 place, disarranged, raveled;
 Luan. to regulate, to put in order:
 Lan. in the coll. read *laung'*
 q. v.: ⁸'*chawk, wang'* to
 rebel, to make riot; ⁹'*hwang' sing*,
 an efficient officer; com., ¹⁰'*hwang
 hwang'* tumult, anarchy; ¹¹'*yeu
 wang'* to make confusion, as ban-
 ditti; ¹²'*hwang' chak*, mixed, mis-
 cellaneous, as a crowd or popula-
 tion.

Lwi.

石 A heap of stones; to
 throw together, to pile up
 stones: ¹³'*lwi lok*, regular,
 as a pile; *met.*, intelligent,
 talented.

累 Interchanged with *lèu'*
 (often) to bind, to tie to-
 gether; to lay on, to heap
 up; often, repeatedly: al-
 so read *loi'* q. v.: ¹⁴'*hié'*

'lwi, to bind; ¹⁵'*lwi ngwok*, the few
 months past; com., *'lwi 'lwi* or
¹⁶'*lwi ch'èu'* repeatedly, constant-
 ly.

壘 Used for the last: a mil-
 itary wall, ramparts, for-
 tifications; to pile up, to
 lay on each other; a pile;
 graves in a row; often,
 reiterated; robust, vig-
 orous: ¹⁷'*kung 'lwi*, an intrenched
 camp; ¹⁸'*lwi 'wang chi ngui*,
 danger as imminent as that of
 (breaking) a pile of eggs; ¹⁹'*lwi sik*,
 to heap stones.

偶 To injure, to destroy, to
 injure mutually, as in a
 fight: *'kwi 'lwi*, puppets,
 automatus—in the coll.
'k'wo 'loi, q. v.

鷓鴣 A sort of flying squirrel,
 called ²⁰'*lwi 'ch'ü*, allied to
 the bat; they are suppos-
 ed to possess medicinal
 properties.

苗 A kind of melon or
 gourd, called ²¹'*kak, 'lwi*;
'chiéng swoi' *'lwi*, a sort
 of vine or creeper.

蕊 The stamens or pistils
 of flowers, the pointals;
 flowers in spikelets, open-
 ing successively; a leaf-
 bud; *met.*, virginity: *sik*,
 lichen; com., *hwa
 'lwi*, a flower-bud, pointals
 of blossoms; *kiék, 'lwi*, to put
 forth buds; coll., *'lwi mwoi'*, *'k'wi*,
 the bud has not yet opened;
'lwi sioh, lak, one bud; *'p'ah, 'lwi*,
 to bud; *pwong' 'lwi*, rice when
 half-boiled.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| ¹ 金 | ² 鑿 | ⁴ 鸞 | 和 | 寡 | ⁵ 亂 | ¹⁰ 擾 | ¹² 磊 | ¹⁴ 累 | ¹⁶ 軍 | 之 | ¹⁹ 鷓 |
| 鑿 | 手 | 雞 | 鳴 | 宿 | 臣 | 亂 | 落 | 月 | 壘 | 危 | 鼠 |
| 殿 | 回 | 鸞 | 孤 | 作 | 反 | 亂 | 係 | 累 | 壘 | 壘 | ²⁰ 葛 |
| ○ | 鑿 | 鳳 | 鸞 | 亂 | 亂 | 雜 | 累 | 次 | 卵 | 石 | 藟 |

‘**蕾** A flower-bud; flowers partly opened, just beginning to bloom.
Lèi.
Lèi.

‘**誄** To write an epitaph, to eulogize the deceased; a eulogy: ‘*lwi suk*, to narrate one's virtues; ‘*lwi ung*, a eulogy, prayers burnt for the dead.

(416) Lwo.

[This word is interchangeably read *lio*, q. v.]

(417) Lwoh.

[This word is interchangeably read *lioh*, q. v.]

(418) Lwok.

[This word is interchangeably read *liok*, q. v.]

(419) Lwong.

[This word is interchangeably read *liong*, q. v.]

(420) Ma.

‘**嫲** A common appellation for mother: COLL., *ma*, *ma* or *i ma*, mamma! mother!

‘*Ma*. A coll. word: to take with the hand, to grip, to grasp: *ma king*, to grasp tightly; *ma ch'oi*, to take things when a full year old, as a child is allowed to do from a tray set before him; *ma sioh pa*, to grasp a bunch.

‘**馬** A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; a posture, the right foot put forward; small posts in a house; surname; the 187th radical: ‘*t'ieung ma*, Pegasus; com., ‘*ma ping*, cavalry; ‘*k'ie ma*, to mount a horse; ‘*ch'ieung*

‘*li ma*, a courier, an express; ‘*ma ang*, a saddle; ‘*ma kwa*, a dress-sack, a jacket; ‘*ma k'wai*, the official thief-catcher; ‘*ma sié*, a posture in archery or boxing; ‘*ma siong*, on horseback; *met.*, at once, quick; also said of a good office; ‘*ma t'ó*, a race-course; ‘*ma pá*, notice borne by an avant-courier; ‘*ma hu*, a hostler; ‘*ma pung*, a stable; ‘*ma ch'iong*, a horse-shed; *met.*, place where able composers hire themselves to write essays for competitors; ‘*ma tá seu* (coll. ‘*wong*), the Mauchoo style of cuff; COLL., ‘*ma pau*, a currycomb; ‘*ma meng*, a horse's face; *met.*, long-visaged; ‘*chau ma lau*, a veranda; ‘*ma mó hiok*, (to work like) a horse without rest; *twai*, ‘*ma* and ‘*sieu ma*, large and small sunken rocks; ‘*ma laung*, large puffed balls, made of rice-starch and boiled in oil; ‘*ma k'a*, a fish like the mackerel.

‘**媽** A mare; a dame; a grandmother; a female attendant; a mother, Ma. mamma, in which sense Mu. read *ma*: com., ‘*kung ma*, paternal grandfather and grandmother; ‘*Ma chu pó*, the goddess of sailors; COLL., ‘*law ma*, a wife; ‘*ngie ma*, maternal grandmother; ‘*i ma*, paternal grandmother; ‘*twai ma*, paternal great-grandmother; ‘*ló twai ma*, paternal great-grandmother; *p wan g' pung ma*, also called *ma ma*, a bride's female attendant; ‘*ma t'au ch'ing*, relatives of a paternal grandmother; ‘*chio chü*

1 誄 2 述 3 天 4 馬 5 騎 6 千 7 馬 8 馬 9 馬 10 馬 11 馬 12 馬 13 道 14 夫 15 馬 16 馬 17 馬 18 馬 19 馬 20 媽 21 祖 22 外 23 婆 24 佬 25 媽 26 媽 27 媽 28 媽 29 媽 30 媽 31 媽 32 媽 33 媽 34 媽 35 媽 36 媽 37 媽 38 媽 39 媽 40 媽 41 媽 42 媽 43 媽 44 媽 45 媽 46 媽 47 媽 48 媽 49 媽 50 媽 51 媽 52 媽 53 媽 54 媽 55 媽 56 媽 57 媽 58 媽 59 媽 60 媽 61 媽 62 媽 63 媽 64 媽 65 媽 66 媽 67 媽 68 媽 69 媽 70 媽 71 媽 72 媽 73 媽 74 媽 75 媽 76 媽 77 媽 78 媽 79 媽 80 媽 81 媽 82 媽 83 媽 84 媽 85 媽 86 媽 87 媽 88 媽 89 媽 90 媽 91 媽 92 媽 93 媽 94 媽 95 媽 96 媽 97 媽 98 媽 99 媽 100 媽

'*ma*, the master's wife, the mistress.

瑪 Ma. The agate: COM., '*ma* 'nó, the cornelian or agate stone; it is used in rubbing and polishing articles when gilded.

碼 Ma. Used for the last: weights for the money; also used for the English yard: COM., '*hwak*, '*ma*, or '*tó* '*ma*, weights; COLL., '*ma* '*chi*, abbreviated numerals; '*p'ah*, '*ma* '*chi*, to use such numerals, as in accounts or to mark goods; '*sioh*, '*ma*, one yard.

螞 Ma. A leech: '*ma* '*wong* (coll. '*ma* '*k'i*), a leech, blood-sucker; COLL., '*chwi* '*ma*, a kind of water-spider.

Ma. A coll. word, as in '*ma* '*tai* (or '*lai*) '*é*, a species of large spider, which does not spin webs as common spiders do.

罵 Ma. To scold; to rail at; to vilify, to abuse with vituperative words; to call vile names: '*uk*, '*ma*' to vilify; COM., '*cho*' '*ma*' to curse; '*song* '*ma*' to altercate; '*ma*' '*hung* '*ma*' '*ü*, to curse wind and rain; COLL., '*ma*' '*pwong*' to scold about one's food; '*ma*' '*ngeng* '*ng*' '*sai* '*k'i*' '*kó*, in scolding people, he has no need of (first) preparing a rough draught!

禡 Ma. Sacrifices offered by an army, auguries to insure victory; worship on a march to the dii viae: '*loi*' '*ma*' sacrifices at home and abroad.

痲 Ma. Used in the south for the measles or chicken-pox; torpidity, paralysis, stagnation; numb, benumbed: in the coll. read '*mwai*, q. v.: COM., '*ma* '*hung*, leprosy; '*ma* '*yoh*, benumbing applications, as in surgical practice; '*ma* '*pe*' stagnated, as the blood from a sudden fright; '*ch'oi*' '*á*' '*ma*, the mouth is torpid, as from eating unripe persimmons, etc.

麻 Ma. The second is unauthorized: hemp, the female plant; the linen of the Chinese, Cannabis; sackcloth, mourning apparel; a kind of drum; in the coll. mean, defrauding; troublesome; indistinct, not complete; lively, prompt; scarred, disfigured; the 200th radical: in the coll. read '*mwai*, q. v.: '*sing* '*hwang*' '*ü* '*ma*, the mind troubled like tangled hemp; COM., '*ma* '*tèuk*, a large species of bamboo; '*ma* '*sung*, edible bamboo shoots; '*ma* '*wong*, a sudorific; COLL., '*ma* '*meng*' or '*meng*' '*ma* '*chau* '*chau*, the face pock-marked; '*ma* '*lak*, '*hak*, pock-marked, bald, and blind; '*ma* '*le*' quick, prompt; '*ma* '*cha*, to insist perversely; troublesome; rough, incomplete; '*á*' '*mu* '*tai*' fraudulent practices; '*hwa* (or '*hu*) '*ü* '*ma* '*cha*, rough, rudely executed.

貓 Miao. Read '*mieu* in the dictionaries: a cat, puss: COM., '*yá* '*ma*, a wild cat; '*ma* '*á*, shoes with cats' heads figured on the toes; '*ma* '*ch'ü* '*tung* '*miéng*, the cat and rat sleeping together;

1 瑪	8 螞	4 辱	5 詛	7 罵	8 痲	10 痲	11 心	12 麻	14 麻	16 猫	同
璫	蟻	罵	罵	風	瘋	痺	亂	竹	黃	鞋	眠
2 砣			6 相	罵	9 痲	○	如	13 麻	15 野	17 猫	
碼	○	○	罵	雨	藥	○	麻	笋	猫	鼠	○

met., two parties in league, as a ruler and thieves; *COLL.*, *ma kiàng*, a kitten, a cat; *'hu peng ma*, tiger-striped cats; *'tau siáh, ma*, a thievish cat; *ma lá leu'* as spry as a cat; *ma tiàng 'ch'ü*, a cat watching for rats; *ma hung 'cheu*, an owl.

蟆 A striped frog: *COM.*, *'ha ma*, the edible frog.
Ma. Read *mok*; a sort of gnat.

Ma. A coll. word, as in *ma hu*, the dragon-fly.

Ma. A coll. word, as in *'ié ma*, to cry, to weep; *ma ma 'ié* or *ma ma 'ié*, to weep or sob convulsively.

(421) **Má.**

買 To buy, to purchase; to win, to obtain, as by bribes or presents: *COM.*, *'má má* buying and selling, trade; *'kióng má*, to purchase arbitrarily, to exact a sale; *'má paing'* a comprador, purveyor; *'má ming sing*, to win the people's hearts (by cunning); *'má twang'* to buy finally or by an irredeemable bond; *'má ch'ük, kwang 'hu*, to get official favor by bribery; *COLL.*, *'má tio'* to "buy (right of) way", as of highwaymen, or of demons by scattering mock-money before the coffin; *'má siäng'* to hire persons to find a clue to; *'tau má*, a run of purchasers; *'sioh, taing' má*, bought at the same shop; *met.*, the same, alike, as two having a like design.

Ma. A coll. word: to bend the body, to stoop, as in passing under something low: *má kiá'* or *má 'á*, to stoop low.

賣² To sell, to transfer or dispose of for money; to inveigle, to betray; to make game of; to show off, as one's charms: *COM.*, *'ch'óu má'* to sell in small quantities; *'má sing*, to sell into slavery; *COLL.*, *'má k'ó'* sold off; *'má' tio'* "sold the road" — said of one afraid to pass a yamun or a creditor's door; *'t'ien ch'eng má' ch'ái'* to hawk vegetables, etc. (for a living); *má' tek, siäng'* to sell cheap.

Má. A coll. word for which the last is often used: cannot, will not, is not; with *yong'*, means not much, not very, only somewhat: *má' á'* can't, unable; *má' 'toi*, not short, not too short; *má' siäng'* not efficacious, as an idol; *ch'ó' má' lí*, or *siáh, má' 'ta*, can't be done; *á' 'a má'* can or can't? will he or not? *má' 'sai tek*, will not do, must not; *má' yong' yek*, not very hot, only a little warm; *má' 'ke' sing*, a poor memory, forgetting.

(422) **Maek.**

抹 Read *m wak*; coll. *maek*; to daub, to besmear, to stain; to rub or press on, to wet by rubbing: *'maek, hwa*, spotted, stained; *'maek, 'ta*, to make dry, as by repeated pressure of the fingers; *maek, miäng*, "spots the name" — the mere name of; only a trifle of what was expected or promised; *ko' ng' kau' maek, 'ung*, not even enough to be wet with spittle — a very scant supply of food.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|------|------|------|------|---|------|
| 1 蝦 | 3 強 | 5 買 | 6 買 | 官 | 8 買 | 10 聞 | 買 | 13 賣 | 15 賣 | 賣 | 17 抹 |
| 蟆 | 買 | 民 | 斷 | 府 | 路 | 買 | 12 碎 | 身 | 路 | 菜 | 花 |
| 2 買 | 4 買 | 心 | 7 買 | 囑 | 9 買 | 11 一 | 賣 | 14 賣 | 16 挑 | 葱 | 15 抹 |
| 賣 | 辦 | ○ | ○ | ○ | 線 | 店 | ○ | 去 | ○ | ○ | 乾 |

(423)

Maëng.

夢 Read *mong*³; coll. *maëng*³: a dream, a vision; *met.*, a vanity, vain hopes, something vague or visionary: ¹*ki maëng*³ to pray for a revelation in dreams; ²*t'auk maëng*³ to see in dreams, spiritual vision; ³*chó maëng*³ *k'ak, t'ioh, ngüng*, to dream of picking up silver — a day-dream, empty hopes; ⁴*maëng*³ *tieu*² the omens of a dream—a dream as prophetic of the future; ⁵*sióng maëng*³ to interpret dreams; ⁶*yá maëng*³ vague dreams; ⁷*maëng*³ *pok, sióng*, the dream is unpropitious; ⁸*maëng*³ *p'wo*² the dream-book—a manual on drawing lotteries.

縊

A character found in the *Paik, Ing*: a fishing-net: COLL., ¹*maëng*² *sioh, t'iong* (or *sioh, chidh*), one net; ²*ngü maëng*² a fish-net; ³*p'a maëng*² to cast a net; ⁴*maëng*² *tai*¹ a girdle made of a strip of an old net; also a long, flat fish caught with the net—in distinction from the *tieu tai*¹ or angled girdle-fish; *ch'idh, maëng*² to weave nets.

(424)

Mah.

脈

Read *mek*₂; coll. *mah*₂: the pulse; the blood running in the veins, the circulation; a descent, line of succession: *haik, mah*₂ the circulation; descent, race or stock; ²*mah*₂ the geomantic forms and marks of the earth—supposed to influence the luck of places; ³*ch'iu mah*₂ the pulse at the wrist; ⁴*k'ang mah*₂ to feel the pulse; ⁵*mah*₂ *t'ing*, a

low pulse; ⁶*mah, huak*₂ (or *p'eu* or *hiéng*), the pulse unsteady or fluctuating; ⁷*mah, king* (or *kek*), a quick pulse; ⁸*l'ek, mah, ng' tieu hwo*, his six pulses are not equable—he is excited or uneasy; *mah, tio' chek, sioh, a'* to press on and stop the vital current (of an opponent in fighting).

麥

Read *mek*₂; coll. *mah*₂: wheat: ¹*sieu mah*₂ common winter wheat; *mah*₂ ²*mai, Mo.* *p'wo*, wheat-bran; ³*ch'üeng* *mah*₂ to plant wheat; ⁴*mah, nga*, wheat-sprouts—used medicinally and in molasses-candy; ⁵*mah, pwong*² wheat cooked as rice; *mah*₂ ⁶*kó*, wheat-straw; ⁷*mah, chü*, a cutaneous eruption after small-pox, caused by eating wheaten food; *mah, koi' siah, piéng ch'ok, chiéng*, when wheat is dear, cake-eaters bear the expense; *met.*, the burden of high prices falls on the consumers; ⁸*sang kaëk, mah*, buck-wheat; ⁹*twai' mah*₂ barley; ¹⁰*mi mah*₂ a species of short-eared barley; ¹¹*k'oi mah*₂ or *mah, k'oi*, imp-wheat—i. e., wild oats.

(425)

Máh.

咩

Read *miéh*₂; coll. *máh*₂: the bleating of sheep and goats: *yong máh*, a bleating; *met.*, a sheep, a goat; *máh, máh*, sound in calling goats; *máh, máh, ch'oi'* the mouth flat and sunken, as when toothless; *ch'oi' meh, meh, máh, máh, pwoh, t'ie'*, his mouth flattens and he is about to cry!

*Máh*₂. A coll. word: low, squat, low in stature, stocky; low, as a hill, a chair, etc.; flattened,

1 祈 8 做 銀 一 7 拋 9 手 11 脈 13 脈 怀 麥 飯 角
 夢 夢 夢 張 縊 脈 沉 緊 調 麥 麥 麥
 2 托 拾 兆 6 魚 8 縊 10 看 12 脈 14 六 和 芽 疸 大
 夢 著 縊 縊 帶 脈 滑 脈 種 麥 三 麥

慢
Man.

Read *mang*²; coll. *maing*²: slow, dilatory, leisnrely, easy about: ¹*ti maing*² slow, tardy; ²*chó tek, maing*² to do leisnrely; ³*ch'ia maing*² *chó* wait a while before doing it; ⁴*k'ak, maing*² too slow; ⁵*maing*² *maing*² *kiang*, to walk slowly; a good-bye to one going; ⁶*maing*² *kiang* o' *puo*² make haste slowly, festina lente; ⁷*maing*² *maing*² *ngai*, to rest carefully, as a sore limb; to walk on slowly and painfully; ⁸*t'ing ming tang*² *ló maing*² wait till to-morrow.

(428)

Maiu.

懋
Mou.

Interchanged with the next: to exert one's mind, force of moral purpose; full, abundant, luxuriant: ¹*maiu*² *maing*, to put forth effort; ²*taik, maiu*² strong in virtue.

茂
Mou.
Mao.

Exuberant foliage, rank, luxuriant; flourishing, thrifty, highly developed; a high rank, superior quality of; fine, elegant; to use effort, to endeavor; strong, vigorous; a group of five persons: ¹*yeng maiu*² cyclic years with the word *sok*, in; ²*maiu seng*² exuberant, flourishing; ³*maiu ch'ai*, fine talents; ⁴*seu maiu*² rich, thrifty foliage; COLL., ⁵*kaeng*² *i 'yá maiu*² very intimate with him.

瞽
Mou.

To look down intently at; to incline the head to see, as when the eyes are dim; indistinct vision; disheveled, as hair: ¹⁰*ngang maiu*² the eyes dim; ¹¹*maiu twang*² confused, bewildered.

貿
Mou.
Mao.

To barter, to trade, to exchange; to do business, to carry on trade; commercial transactions; dim, obscure; ¹²*maiu ik*, trade, commerce; ¹³*maiu maiu*² dim vision.

(429)

Mak.

昧

Read *mwak*₂; coll. *mak*, as in ¹*mak, ngidh*₂ or ²*mak, ngidh, mó*² a headband or fillet, worn by elderly females; ³*mak, ngidh, siék*₂ the tongue-shaped piece on the center of the band; ⁴*mak, ngidh, hong*² the bridal phenix-fillet, as used in plays.

(430)

Mang.

降

Read *mang*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *mung*, as in *mang to* the inwards covered with fat; *met.*, dull in mind; ¹⁷*mang mung*, dull, stupid; ¹⁸*i pok, lá o' nóh, mang*, there's something covering his viscera—he is very stupid; *mung mek*, to cover close, as with a cover of cloth or paper; ¹⁹*ló kai mang*, incorrigibly stupid.

猛
M'eng.

Read *meng*; coll. *mung*: strong and active, quick, vigorous; hot, glowing, as fire: ¹⁰*mung tak*, active, vigorous in doing; ¹¹*mung mang hui*, a very hot fire; ¹²*mung mang sié* quickly, vigorously; hot, glowing.

蝻
M'eng.

Read *meng*; coll. *mung*, as in *ch'au mang*, a grasshopper.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 遲慢 | 3 且慢 | 4 恰慢 | 6 閤慢 | 5 茂 | 10 眼 | 12 貿 | 14 昧 | 15 額 | 16 蝻 | 17 降 | 18 猛 | 20 火 | |
| 2 做的 | 3 慢做 | 4 慢慢 | 5 慢茂 | 6 才秀 | 7 秀 | 8 易 | 9 帽 | 10 舌 | 11 儂 | 12 儂 | 13 答 | 14 猛 | 15 猛勢 |

滿 Read *'mwang*; coll. *'mang*: a corruption of *'mwang* (full, fully), following *'chi* or *'hü*; so very, so much: *'chi 'mang 'hó*, so very good; *'hü 'mang keng*, so very high.

'Mang. A coll. word: a corruption of *mó 'kang*, as in *'mang chó* dare not do it.

Mang'. A coll. word: a corruption of *mó kang* useless, worthless!

蒙 Read *'mung*; coll. *'mang*, as in *'mang mwóí* (or *pwóí*), dull of apprehension, simple, ignorant.

盲 Blind from loss of the pupil or optic nerve, the eye sightless; blind in mind, obtuse, deceived:

'mang hung, a swift or variable wind; *'mang sing*, an ignorant mind; COLL., *'ch'ang mang*, blind; *'pwang ch'íah mang*, half-blind, like sparrows at twilight.

氓 Read *meng* in the dictionaries: simple folk, country-people; vassals, fugitives from other countries: *'sing mang*, recent fugitives; *'kau mang*, to teach rustics.

螻 A gadfly, a breeze; a fly or gnat that infests animals: *'ung mang*, mosquitos and gnats; *'hi mang*, a sort of arrow with three barbs.

蠻 A very weak worm; the aboriginal tribes of the south; barbarians, those not reformed by Chinese

civilization; external; outer, barbarous; fierce, savage, brutish, unreasonable; used in the coll. to jest, to joke, to make sport of: *'mang í*, barbarians; *'¹⁰mang mang*, an old term for southern Chinese; COM., *'¹¹mang 'li mang hwak*, barbarous principles, unreasonable and lawless; COLL., *'¹²aw mang*, fierce, ungovernable; *'ching ch'ing mang*, very fierce indeed; *ta' ta' mang*, to feign fierceness; *'¹³mang ch'ieu'* or *mang mang ch'ieu' ch'ieu'* to jest, to laugh at.

老 Interchanged with the next two: a shaggy dog; the long pelage of dogs; mixed, variegated, as furs: *'¹⁴mang chak*, mixed, confused.

龐 Large rocks; abundant, liberal; numerous; bulky; mixed, blended: *'¹⁵tung mang*, abundant, affluent.

龐 A high house; filled full, abundant; mixed, confused; a surname: COM., *'¹⁶Mang 'tung*, a famous officer in the time of the

Three States.

明 Read *'ming*; coll. *'mang*, as in *'¹⁷mang nieng*, or *mang nieng mang*, next year; *aw nieng mang*, the year after next; *mang aw nieng*, next year or the year after; *k'ó' nieng mang*, last year; *sioh mang*, yesterday.

暝 Read *'ming*; coll. *'mang*; dark, obscure, night: *'¹⁸mang ang* dark night, it is very dark;

¹蒙 ²昧 ³盲 ⁴盲 ⁵盲 ⁶教 ⁷蚊 ⁸飛 ⁹南 ¹⁰蠻 ¹¹蠻 ¹²撈 ¹³蠻 ¹⁴蠻 ¹⁵敦 ¹⁶龐 ¹⁷明 ¹⁸蠻 ¹⁹笑 ²⁰龐 ²¹年 ²²盲 ²³風 ²⁴隻 ²⁵○ ²⁶○ ²⁷○ ²⁸夷 ²⁹理 ³⁰○ ³¹○ ³²雜 ³³統 ³⁴暗

ers; to shoot forth, to ramify, as vines do; spreading, as vegetation; tangled, intricate, abstruse: used for *mwang* in the coll. q. v.: 'mang' mang' to spread widely, perpetuated; 'ngiong mang' to expatiate, diffuse, as style.

(431) Máu.

Mau. A coll. word: to close the lips or mouth; still, silent, as from diffidence: *mau* 'king' 'king, to close (the lips) firmly; k'ang' neng cheu' mau, is silent as soon as he sees a person.

卯

Mao.

A horary character, the fourth of the "twelve branches"; belongs to wood and is referred to the rabbit; 5-7, A. M.; morning; a time, a set day, a term an installment; to bud, to blossom; luxuriant, flourishing: "mau ngwok, the 2d moon; k'ai mau, to commence terms, as in offices; com., mau si (or k'aik), 5-7, A. M.; mau ching' 6 o'clock; mau ki, the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, and 28th, of the month, when papers are received by magistrates; set times when returns of taxes are made; teng mau, to call the roll; pi mau, to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors; tieng kwong mau, the light mau hours, as in summer; mau nieng mau ngwok, the mau years and days—a long time, indefinitely protracted; ngwo' mau, to miss the set times, as the police failing to render the tax accounts; coll., á' hieu tek, ing kang' mau, does hé know the ing, from the mau, hour?—

i. e., don't know even that, is a numskull.

昴

Mao.

The eighteenth of the 28 constellations, answering to Pleiades; the constellation of the white tiger.

茆

Mao.

An aquatic vegetable like mallows; the leaves are large, thick, and smooth; also used for mau, reeds; high, rank grass.

Mau. A coll. word, like mau: to close or compress the lips; to take in the mouth, to close the mouth on what is taken; met., to estimate, to judge, to calculate: mau sioh, ch'oi' to take a mouthful; mwong mau k'ang' chia just calculate and see.

Mau. A coll. word; to turn or fold over, as the edge of; to clinch, as nails: mau tie, fold it in; mau sioh, kieng, to turn an edge over.

矛

Mao.

Miao.

Mou.

A hooked weapon, a spear, a lance; the 110th radical: mau tong, spears and shields; met., a contradiction, opposing words; tieng mau, star B in Bootes; ch'au' siong mau tong, to contradict one's self.

茅

Mao.

Reeds, high rank grass, couch grass; grass used for thatching; a low palm like a Thrinax, or perhaps a scrub pine: com., mau ch'au, rush-thatch; mau leu, a thatched lodge (in fields); mau sang, the Mow hill—seat of heterodox Taoism; mau sang, siá kwak, the

1 蔓	3 卯	5 卯	7 卯	9 比	卯	月	看	相	草	18 茅	19 茅
蔓	月	時	期	卯	11 卯	12 誤	14 天	矛	17 茅	山	山
2 言	4 開	6 卯	8 點	10 天	年	卯	矛	盾	樓	○	○
蔓	卯	正	卯	光	卯	13 矛	15 自	16 茅	○	○	法

corrupt magic of Mow hill; ¹*mau saik*, ignorance, mental darkness; ²*pah, mau kung*, roots of couch grass—used as a febrifuge and in hemorrhages.

蝥 蚤

A grub which destroys the roots of grain, called ³*mau chek*; ⁴*pang mau*, cantharides, a beetle like Spanish-fly, used for blistering.

髻

Read *meu* in the dictionaries: an ancient state, situated in what is now the province of Sz'-chuen.

貌

The outward mien, aspect, manner, form, gait; the appearance, look, visage, countenance; in definitions, expresses the abstract quality of a thing; to draw a likeness: COM., ⁵*ung mau* the form, figure; ⁶*ho 'ping mau* an elegant form, personable; ⁷*ngwoi mau* the outward appearance; ⁸*ch'iu mau* ugly, homely; ⁹*mi mau* handsome; ¹⁰*siong mau* the countenance, appearance; ¹¹*la mau* politeness, etiquette; COLL., ¹²*mo mau* destitute of good looks, not attractive.

Mau. A coll. word, similar to *mau*: to calculate, to make an estimate of: *mau kang* estimate and see; *mau la mo* (or *ta*), to make a general calculation.

(432) Mauk.

Mauk. A coll. word: soft, tender; rotten, decayed, as fruit, paper; broken, worn till

weak in texture, as clothes: *mauk, mauk*, or *mauk, k'ó* soft, as by cooking; rotted soft, reduced to a pulp; *mauk, mauk, sié* in a soft state; tender, scedy, as a garment.

(433) Maung.

言

Read *mong*; used for the coll. *maung*: to eat, as the aged without teeth, to eat with the gums: *ch'oi maung*, *chia maung*, *chia*, the peculiar working of the mouth when thus eating.

Maung. A coll. word: flabby, flaccid, as the face; a puffed or bloated appearance: *meng maung maung*, *tioh*, the face is puffed and flaccid.

濛

Read *mong*; coll. *maung*, as in *maung yong*, a vast expanse, as of the waters of an inundation.

Maung. A coll. word: to feel after, to search or find out, as an unknown road; to make trial, as in a business whose profits are uncertain; also a mode, example, precedent, as in *k'äk, neng cho*, *chu maung* (this is) a mode or example for others.

Maung. A coll. word: a signal-pole, erected on a reef or sunken rock; a float or buoy is called *taeng*.

(434) Me.

Me. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *me ma* to scold, to rail at; *me mo* to pound, to beat.

¹茅塞 ²白茅根 ³蝥 ⁴蚤 ⁵容貌 ⁶好品貌 ⁷外貌 ⁸醜貌 ⁹美貌 ¹⁰相貌 ¹¹禮貌 ¹²無貌 ¹³溝洋

媚² Smiling, smirking, ogling; engaging, bewitching; to speak soft words to, to adulate, to flatter; blandishment, dalliance: *kieu me*² fascinating, bewitching; *me*² *t'ai*² a mincing, seductive gait; COM., *t'íeng me*² to flatter; COLL., *hě me*² to cajole, to toady.

寐² To rest from labor, to sleep; sound sleep; sleepy-headed, stupid: *'ngwo*² *me*² waking and sleeping; *'mong me*² to dream; *'süük, hing yá*² *me*² to rise early and go to bed late.

謎² An enigma, a riddle, a double entente; to make an allusion, to puzzle by ambiguous words: *'me*² *ung*, enigmas; COLL., *'chung me*² to guess riddles; *'me*² *mó*, written enigmas; *'p'ah, ting me*² to compose riddles for lanterns; *me*² *'chung* (or *ch'ai*) *má t'ioh*², can't guess the riddle.

*Me*² A coll. word, as in *me*² *'chui*, to dive under water; *me*² *t'au siu*, to swim with the head under water.

*Me*² A coll. word: to go about and search, as for stolen things; to look for, to prospect; to examine, to study, as a lesson: *k'ó me*² *k'ang*² to go and prospect, as for a place to rent or buy; *me*² *t'ioh*², or *me*² *tek, t'ioh*², searched out, found; *me*² *sioh*² *lau*, to make a search; to study over once.

*Me*² A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *me*² *mó*² to grind in a mill; *me*² *má*² to sell off.

(435) Meh.

*Meh*². A coll. word: to drink, to take a swallow: *meh*, *niü nöi*² to swallow a little; *meh, wong* (or *kang*), drink it all up; *meh, sioh, ch'oi*² to take a swallow.

*Meh*². A slight contraction of the muscles of the mouth: *meh*, *meh, 'lá ch'ieu* (or *'hó ch'ieu*), to smile pleasantly; *meh*₃, *meh, máh, máh*, to contract or flatten (the mouth), as when about to cry.

(436) Mek.

*Mek*². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *mek, muak*, to rub, to rub on; to blot out; *mek, miák*, to throw, or stick on, as mud; to splash, as wet and soft things in falling.

默² Dark, cloudy, sonber; night; still, silent, retired; to meditate; memory, meditation; internal influence, inspiration; not at ease, dejected: *'mek, niéng*² to meditate on; *'cheng*² *mek*, still, retired; COM., *'mek*₂ *ch'üük*, to pray silently; *'mek*₂ *se*² a spiritual communication, a revelation; *'mek*₂ *mek*₂ *u sigiong*, not speak a single word; *'mek*₂ *ch'ü*, to write from memory.

脉² The pulse; the blood circulating in veins and arteries; *met*, the current of thought, full idea of; lineage, descent, race, parentage: in the coll. read *máh*₂ q. v.: *'te mek*, geomantic marks on the earth, supposed to influence the

1 嬌媚 3 詔媚 5 夢寐 6 夙興 7 謎文 8 準謎 10 拍燈謎 11 默念 12 默靜 13 默祝 14 默示 15 默無言 16 默書 17 地脉

luck of localities; subterranean springs; ¹ek, mek₂, *siong sing*, unbroken succession, as of race or doctrine.

霽 _{Mai.} Mist, small rain: ²mek₂ muk₂, fine rain, a drizzling rain which falls silently.

貊 _{Mai.} Sometimes used for the next: a tribe of northern barbarians near the *Tik*₂; still, silent, quiet, settled: the 2d also read *hok*₂ q. v.: ³mang mek₂, the Man and Meh barbarians.

貊 _{Mo.} A tapir, the Malacca tapir or a similar animal, of which many fabulous stories are told; it probably exists still in Yunnan.

慕 _{Mai. Mo.} To mount a horse; to jump, to leap over: ⁴mek₂ wok₂, to leap over anything.

麥 _{Mai. Mo.} Wheat, grain with an awn, bearded grain; the 199th radical: in the coll. read *mah*₂ q. v.: ⁵ch'u mek₂, oats; ⁶ai² mek₂, barley; ⁷s'ük₂ mek₂, winter wheat; ⁸mek₂, *ch'iu*, wheat harvest in the 4th moon.

目 _{Mu.} Read *muk*₂; coll. *mek*₂, as in ⁹mek₂, *ch'iu*, the eye: also read *mĕk*₂ in the coll. q. v.

密 _{Mi.} Read *mik*₂; coll. *mek*₂: thick, close together; still, covert, secret: ¹⁰mek₂ mek₂, close together; secret, concealed; ¹¹mek₂, *saiik*, secret,

not openly; *ch'ü má*² mek₂, cannot cover it close; cannot conceal it.

(437) MĚk.

墨 _{Mei. Mo.} Read mek₂ in the dictionaries: ink; dark, obscure, black, as ink; *met.*, writings, letters; to brand with ink, to tattoo, as the face; a dejected countenance; a measure of five cubits: ¹²ch'ing mĕk₂, sorrowful, dejected; ¹³ung mĕk₂, literature; com., ¹⁴u mĕk₂, black ink, ink-marks; ¹⁵king mĕk₂, or ngĕü² mĕk₂, imperial ink; ¹⁶pek₂, mĕk₂, writing, penmanship; ¹⁷ch'iu ngwong mĕk₂, a kind of inferior ink; ¹⁸mĕk₂, t'ui, ink in round sticks; ¹⁹mĕk₂, *hu*, a round cup for liquid ink, an ink-horn; ²⁰mĕk₂, *kwong*² a volume of select essays; ²¹mĕk₂, *hwí saik*, ash color; *mĕk*₂, *ngü*, the cuttle-fish; COLL., *mĕk*₂, 'tau siang' a carpenter's marking-line; *mĕk*₂, *ngü pwong*² the milt or roe of cuttle-fish; *mĕk*₂, *sioh*, *kwok*, a cake of black ink.

纒 _{Mo.} Also read mek₂: a cord, a two-fold cord, a rope of two strands or twists; to bind, to cord up: *kiu mĕk*₂, to wind up, to bind.

木 _{Mu.} Read *muk*₂; coll. *mĕk*₂, as in ²²mĕk₂, *ch'iong*² or *mĕk*₂, *sa ho*² a carpenter.

茉 _{Mo.} Read *mwak*₂; coll. *mĕk*₂, as in *mĕk*₂, *le*² (or *mek*₂, *le*²) *hwa*, the jasmine; name of a song; *mĕk*₂, *le*² *kiu*, a bouquet of jasmines; *mĕk*₂, *le*² *ta*, tea flavored with jasmines.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 一 | 2 霽 | 4 慕 | 6 大 | 8 麥 | 10 密 | 12 深 | 14 烏 | 16 筆 | 墨 | 壺 | 灰 |
| 脈 | 霽 | 越 | 麥 | 秋 | 密 | 墨 | 墨 | 墨 | 墨 | 墨 | 色 |
| 相 | 3 蠻 | 5 粗 | 7 宿 | 9 目 | 11 密 | 13 文 | 15 京 | 17 秋 | 19 墨 | 20 墨 | 22 木 |
| 承 | 貊 | 麥 | 麥 | 眇 | 塞 | 墨 | 墨 | 元 | 墨 | 卷 | 匠 |
| | | | | | | | | | 21 墨 | 墨 | |

'*meng sié*' to take an oath; '*meng sing*', a solemn purpose, one that is guileless; com., '*meng yok*', a sworn contract; '*meng hing tá*' sworn friends.

萌 The budding of plants; a sprout, a shoot; to bud, to germinate, to shoot forth; incipency, first risings of; *met.*, the renewal of old evils or habits; to plow up: '*meng nga* or '*meng ngiék*, to germinate; '*keu auk huk, meng*, former bad tempers again rising.

命 To order, to command, to direct; a decree, an ordinance, a rescript, a direction; a polite request, an expressed wish; heaven, fate, destiny or lot in life; luck, fortune; nature, physical habits; the natural life of beings; living, animated creatures: in the coll. read *miäng* q. v.: com., '*tiäng meng*' the decree of heaven; '*meng leng*' a command, an order; '*seng meng*' life; '*meng ang*' capital cases in law; '*hong meng*' to receive orders; '*wong meng chi tu*, those subject to a death-warrant, fugitive desperadoes; '*sü seng iu meng*' death and life are ordained; '*meng pok, hung si*, one's lot unseasonable—i. e., unlucky; COLL., '*wong meng pié*' to run precipitately.

袂 Often read *mè*: a sleeve or cuff, a wide sleeve; to take hold of and open, to draw, as the arm from the sleeve: '*hung meng*' to part sleeves—to take leave of; '*pa meng*' to seize the sleeves, as at meeting.

鯿 A vulgar character, used for the coll. *meng*, as in '*meng ngu*, a darkish sea-fish, resembling the *wong kwa*.

(439) **Mĕng.** *Mĕng.* A coll. word: light and spongy, porous, soft: *mĕng mĕng*, spongy, soft; *mĕng kó*, a light, steamed cake of rice-flour.

疹 Read '*ching*'; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. '*mĕng*: the measles: '*ch'ok, mĕng*, to have the measles; '*tau mĕng*, small-pox and measles; '*Mĕng ma*, goddess of measles; '*mĕng au*' after measles; *scil.*, the patient needs special care; '*mĕng hwak, tau*' the measles coming out fully.

蠓 Read '*mung* and '*mung*'; coll. '*mĕng*: ephemera, sand-flies; small insects in wet places, gnats: '*mĕng kiäng*, or '*mĕng mwai*' (or *mai*) gnats; *tuk, mĕng*, poisonous gnats; '*ch'ang mĕng*, greenish gnats that come before rain.

芒 Read '*mong*'; coll. '*mĕng*: a kind of plant like rush or straw; the stalks are used in the wicks of candles, and as whisk for brooms: '*mĕng kó*, straws to which the wick is attached in candles; '*mĕng sau*' a whisk-broom.

(440) **Meu.** *Mou.* *Mu.* **牡** The male of quadrupeds; sometimes applied to plants; a bolt of a door, the sliding part of a lock; a male screw; a piston: in

¹盟誓 ²盟心 ³盟約 ⁴盟兄 ⁵萌芽 ⁶舊 ⁷天 ⁸惡復萌 ⁹性命 ¹⁰命案 ¹¹奉命 ¹²亡命之徒 ¹³死生由命 ¹⁴命不逢時 ¹⁵分袂把袂 ¹⁶袂出 ¹⁷鯿魚 ¹⁸出 ¹⁹疹瘡 ○

the coll. read 'mu, q. v.: ¹'ping meu, female and male, cow and bull; ²'meu tang (coll. 'mu tang), the Mowtan peony; com., ³'meu lí' the rock-oyster—its shells are used medicinally.

畝 A Chinese acre, which has varied much at different eras; estimated at 260 pwo², it equals 733½ sq. yards, or 6. 61 'meu to an Eng. acre; met., fields, arable land: in the coll. read 'mu, q. v.: ⁴'tiéng 'meu, fields and farms; swóí' 'meu, taxable fields.

謀 To make plans, to scheme, to devise, to contrive; to ponder, to deliberate about, to consult with; to plot, to cabal; a device, a scheme, a stratagem, an artifice: com., ⁵'meu liok, or 'meu hek, a plan, a plot; ⁶'meu seng or 'meu sik, to plan for a livelihood; ⁷'túng 'meu, to conspire, to cabal; ⁸'meu hai' to plot against; ⁹'t'ang 'meu, to scheme sordidly; ¹⁰'meu sèu' chai' s'ing, s'ing sèu' chai' t'íéng, man devises his ways but heaven completes them; COLL., ¹¹'meu n'eng p'wong' 'wang, to scheme to get another's living or place; 'meu t'íéng chó' t'íéng p'íéng' he plans to get the heavens for a pan-cover—i. e., is rash and grasping; 'meu kwó' 'ch'iu (or siéng'), to succeed in a plot.

牟 Used for the next: to low, to bellow; to take, to usurp, to encroach, to deprive of; to pass beyond, to surpass; to love, to like; to double; great; an earthen uten-

sil; a Manchu surname: com., 'meu ná huk, (coll. 'mi ná huk), the past Budh.

麩 Early wheat; also barley: 'lui 'meu, spring wheat; 'meu mek, barley, or barley and wheat.

侷 Even, equal, alike, of the same sort or class; to accord with: ¹²'meu ü, t'íéng, equal to Heaven; ¹³'pok, s'iong 'meu, unlike, discordant.

眸 The pupil of the eye; the eye: ¹⁴'meu 'ch'ü, the apple of the eye; ¹⁵'hó' 'ch'í, ming 'meu, white teeth and bright eyes.

釜 Also read mau: an iron pan, a boiler; a kind of hat, turned up at the sides: ¹⁶'teu 'meu, an ancient helmet with a flaring brim, worn by officers.

(441) Mi.

Mi. The mewing of cats: 'mi mi and 'mi 'kiéng are terms used in calling cats.

Mi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'mi ma, to grasp; 'mi mwo, or 'mi mwo mwo, to touch, to feel of.

米 Husked or hulled rice; the small grains or seeds of plants; provisions of rice; the 119th radical: com., ¹⁷'mi kok, rice; ¹⁸'mi 'hung, rice flour; rice-vermicelli, also called 'hung kang; 'mi saik, a yellowish white; 'mi líong koi' rice is dear; 'ha 'mi, dried prawns; 'mi 'lai, a two-eared rice-basket; 'cha 'mi, and 'wong 'chiéng 'mi, rice of the early and

¹牝 ³牡 ⁵謀 ⁷同 ⁹貪 **在** **在** **飯** **天** ¹⁴眸 **明** ¹⁷米
 牝 螞 略 謀 貪 謀 在人 在天 飯 不 子 眸 穀
²牡 ⁴田 ⁶謀 ⁸謀 ¹⁰謀 ¹¹謀 ¹²侷 ¹³不 ¹⁵皓 ¹⁶堯 ¹⁸米
 丹 畝 生 害 事 事 人 成 天 盃 相 皓 堯 米
 丹 畝 生 害 事 事 人 成 天 盃 相 皓 堯 粉

the late harvests; ¹'mi *chióng*, rice ground wet; ²'suk₂ 'mi, glutinous rice; COLL., 'mi, *pwo*, or *pwo* 'mi, rice not cleansed, as that from Formosa; ³lak₂ 'mi *mwoí* ²'chiéng *nga*, not a grain of rice has yet wet my teeth—have not yet eaten; ⁴'sieu 'mi, sago—so called in Foochow; ⁵'ch'a 'mi *hwa*, popped or roasted rice.

美 Sweet, delicious, well-flavored, savory; good, excellent; beautiful, handsome; happiness; to esteem, to delight in; to praise, to commend: ⁶'hwa 'mi, elegant; ⁷'mi lá² fine, as gems; COM., ⁸'mi *mieu* very excellent; divine, mysterious; ⁹'chang' 'mi, to praise; ¹⁰'mi *ing tu*, picture of a beauty; ¹¹'mi e' a fine idea—usually in a bad sense; ¹²'tai² 'mi, American, the United States.

眯 Dust or motes in the eye, obscuring the vision. Read *me'*: the nightmare, vulgarly called *'mai tah*, q. v.

¹³'Mi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ¹⁴'mi 'ma, to buy; ¹⁵'mi 'mau, to fold over, as an edge; to clinch (nails); to estimate.

眉 The eyebrows; old, aged: ¹⁶'ching 'mi, the brink of a well; COM., ¹⁷'ngó 'mi, arched eyebrows; ¹⁸'mi mó *ngwok*, the moon crescent or waning; ¹⁹'wa' 'mi, to paint the eyebrows; COLL., ²⁰'mi 'tau k'ak, 'kiéng, the eyebrows contracted, rueful, sorrowful; ²¹'mi mó *kwa' tú tang*,

"the brows clothed in pig's gall"—a very doleful look; ²²'hwa 'mi, a greenish yellow, white-eyed thrush, a songster.

嶺 A famous peak, called ²³'Ngó 'mi, in Kiating-fu, Sz'chen, near the Ta-tu river.

楣 The lintel of a door or window; the plate of a roof: COM., ²⁴'mwong 'mi, a lintel; *met.* a daughter; ²⁵'hwang 'mi, a cross-timber, as over large doors; ²⁶'mwong 'mi 'ch'ai, festoons over doors.

郿 A district city, south of the river Wei, in Fung-tsiang-fu, Shensi.

湄 The margin or brink of a stream; plants growing on the banks, tangled like a thicket.

澍 A slight shower of rain; a torrent flowing through a ravine.

澗 Name of a river near the Shantung promontory; a district on its banks.

瀾 Also read ²⁷'mi and ²⁸'ni: a vast expanse of waters: ²⁹'mi 'mi, water flowing along; ³⁰'mieu 'mi, vast, boundless, as the ocean.

獼 A species of monkey: ³¹'mi 'heu, a female monkey.

彌 A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach or pervade everywhere; full, universal, extensive; to terminate, to end; more,

- 1 米 2 粲 3 華 4 美 5 麗 6 美 7 妙 8 讚 9 美 10 人 11 意 12 美 13 大 14 井 15 眉 16 眉 17 毛 18 眉 19 蠶 20 月 21 眉 22 蠶 23 眉 24 蠶 25 月 26 眉 27 蠶 28 月 29 眉 30 蠶 31 眉 32 蠶 33 月 34 眉 35 蠶 36 月 37 眉 38 蠶 39 月 40 眉 41 蠶 42 月 43 眉 44 蠶 45 月 46 眉 47 蠶 48 月 49 眉 50 蠶 51 月 52 眉 53 蠶 54 月 55 眉 56 蠶 57 月 58 眉 59 蠶 60 月 61 眉 62 蠶 63 月 64 眉 65 蠶 66 月 67 眉 68 蠶 69 月 70 眉 71 蠶 72 月 73 眉 74 蠶 75 月 76 眉 77 蠶 78 月 79 眉 80 蠶 81 月 82 眉 83 蠶 84 月 85 眉 86 蠶 87 月 88 眉 89 蠶 90 月 91 眉 92 蠶 93 月 94 眉 95 蠶 96 月 97 眉 98 蠶 99 月 100 眉 101 蠶 102 月 103 眉 104 蠶 105 月 106 眉 107 蠶 108 月 109 眉 110 蠶 111 月 112 眉 113 蠶 114 月 115 眉 116 蠶 117 月 118 眉 119 蠶 120 月 121 眉 122 蠶 123 月 124 眉 125 蠶 126 月 127 眉 128 蠶 129 月 130 眉 131 蠶 132 月 133 眉 134 蠶 135 月 136 眉 137 蠶 138 月 139 眉 140 蠶 141 月 142 眉 143 蠶 144 月 145 眉 146 蠶 147 月 148 眉 149 蠶 150 月 151 眉 152 蠶 153 月 154 眉 155 蠶 156 月 157 眉 158 蠶 159 月 160 眉 161 蠶 162 月 163 眉 164 蠶 165 月 166 眉 167 蠶 168 月 169 眉 170 蠶 171 月 172 眉 173 蠶 174 月 175 眉 176 蠶 177 月 178 眉 179 蠶 180 月 181 眉 182 蠶 183 月 184 眉 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still more; long, distant: ¹*mi ngwook*, a month old; ²*mi to*, more; COM., ³*mi p'ung*, to patch; *met.*, to cover over, to palliate; ⁴*mi p'wo*, to supply a deficiency; ⁵*mi hung*, to seal, as the names of the writers before their essays are delivered to the examiners; ⁶*mi ná huk*, the past Budh; ⁷*mi ná ch'ong*, a kind of bedstead with curved feet.

帷 A curtain or cloth screen; a veil; a tent; an apron or skirt: ¹*mi mok*, a curtain; ²*mi pok, pok, siu*, the curtain became thin and (women) did not cultivate (modesty); COM., ³*'t'iong' mi*, a strip facing the top of a curtain.

唯 Used for the next two, as a conjunction: but, only; alone, simply, merely: also read ¹*wi*, q. v.: ²*'mi 'tiéng ui tai'* only Heaven is great.

惟 To think on, to consider, to plan; to have, to be, is, consists in; but, only; just, precisely: ¹*mi ek*, only one; COM., ²*mi tuk*, but, only; ³*mi 'iu*, only have or is; ⁴*mi ngó tuk, chong*, only I am honorable or great!

維 A carriage-curtain; to tie, to bind; attached, connected; to think on, to consider; a rope, a halter; a boat's painter; a net; a conjunction, but, only, only that; is, belongs to: ¹*mi 'si*, at that time; ²*sü mi*, to think, to ponder on; ³*'säu' mi*, the four cardinal virtues, propriety, right, integrity, and modesty; the four

cardinal points; ⁴*mi hié'* to tie up.

縻 A halter for an ox; to tie up, to tether, to fasten: ¹*kié mi*, fastened, confined to a place.

糜 Rice-gruel, thin congee; dissolved, macerated, as by the action of fire or water; entirely, utterly: ¹*'mi ch'ëuk*, rice-gruel; ²*mi lang'* boiled to pieces; *met.*, oppressed, harrassed into rebellion; ³*mi hié'* to waste extravagantly.

醪 A spirit made from wheat, and drank from off the dregs; double-distilled spirits: COM., ¹*tu mi hwa*, a flower, probably the cinnamon-rose.

微 Small, trifling, insignificant, mean; minute, delicate; in a slight degree, rather; hidden, concealed; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to fade, to decay, to diminish, to dwindle away; to repress, as grief; to hide away, to conceal; not, without, not having; an ulcer on the calf of the leg: ¹*mi sá'* or *sá' mi*, small, fine; insignificant; COM., ²*mi pok* (coll. *mi mok*), petty, trifling, as gains; ³*mi chiéng'* low, base, servile; ⁴*sié mi*, a little of, a trifle; ⁵*mi mi ch'ieu'* a passing smile; ⁶*mi mi 'hwi*, a little fire; ⁷*mi mi 'ü*, a small, fine rain.

薇 A kind of pot-herb; herbs, table-vegetables: COM., ¹*pah, mi*, swallow-

¹ 彌	⁸ 彌	⁵ 彌	佛	⁹ 帷	⁹ 帳	爲	¹² 惟	¹⁴ 惟	¹⁵ 維	¹⁷ 四	¹⁹ 糜
月	縫	封	帷	薄	帷	大	獨	我	時	維	粥
² 彌	⁴ 彌	⁶ 彌	幕	不	¹⁰ 唯	¹¹ 惟	¹³ 惟	獨	¹⁶ 思	¹⁸ 維	²⁰ 糜
多	補	尼	○	修	天	一	有	尊	維	系	爛

Miäk. A coll. word: to beat, to throb, as the heart: *miäk, miäk, taeng²* (or *kieu¹*), throbbing, palpitating.

(443) **Miäng.**

名 *Ming.* Read *ming*; coll. *miäng*: a name, an appellation; the given name, as distinguished from that of the family or clan; *met.*, a person; fame, reputation; eclat, merit, distinction, honor; to name, to designate: ¹*miäng che¹* (or *hó¹*), name, designation; ²*miäng saik*, a name, as being well known; ³*miäng siäng*, reputation; ⁴*miäng üü¹* distinction; ⁵*miäng muk*, (or *tong*), the name, that by which a thing is called; ⁶*ü miäng*, the infantile name; ⁷*hwa miäng*, a fictitious name, nick-name; ⁸*hong² miäng*, to forge a name; ⁹*miäng tsak*, (or *piäng¹*), a visiting-card; ¹⁰*miäng tek*, *hó*, well-named; ¹¹*ch'ok, miäng*, to appear, to act for (others); noted, famed; ¹²*meoi² yong kiäng seng hó² miäng*, to name a child before it is born; *met.*, to say or do before-hand, to anticipate.

命 *Ming.* ² Read *meng²*; coll. *miäng*: the natural life or being; fate, destiny, lot in life, as appointed by Heaven; fortune, luck: ¹³*wak, miäng²* one's natural life; ¹⁴*miäng² küng*, life, as tenacious or surviving; ¹⁵*sioh, teu miäng²* a life; ¹⁶*miäng² pauk, ch'ok*, to venture one's life in; ¹⁷*miäng² ong²* a horoscope and its correlative, ruling character over five years; ¹⁸*miäng² kah*, the aspect of a horoscope; ¹⁹*k'ang²*

miäng² to tell fortunes; ²⁰*lé miäng²* to toil and struggle on; *miäng² ngai* (or *pok*, or *k'u*), a poor, wretched lot; *miäng² tai² koi² ing*, a horoscope which indicates honor or rank; *sioh, t'au na 'kau teu miäng²* a cat has nine lives; *cheng² se² ang chiong, t'üng² se² miäng²* the first degree is got by an essay, the second by destiny!

(444) **Mié.**

剋 *Pi.* Read *pié*; used for the coll. *mié*: to trim, to pare, as potatoes or sugarcane; to whittle off by a motion of the knife outward: *mié kwong*, to whittle smooth; *mié sioh, t'üng*, to pare off one film or thickness.

(445) **Mieh.**

乜 *Mieh. Lieh.* Read *miä* in the dictionaries, meaning oblique, squinting: in the coll. read *miéh*, what; the same as the coll. *sié¹* q. v.: *miéh, nóh*, what? *miéh, nóh, nóh*, what thing? *miéh, si háiüé* what time? *keng² miéh, tai²* for what purpose (has he come)?

(446) **Miek.**

搥 *Mieh.* To strike with the hand; to pluck, to pull up or out; to push; to feel of: *mo miék*, to rub, to feel of; in the coll. to toil, to drudge.

搥 *Mieh.* To beat, to strike: *miék, siék*, irregular, distorted, not square or exact.

- ¹名 ³名 ⁵名 ⁷花 ⁹名 ¹¹好 ¹²味 ^號名 ¹⁴命 ^命命 ¹⁷命 ¹⁹看
²字 ⁴聲 ⁶目 ⁸名 ¹⁰帖 ¹¹出 ¹²養 ¹⁸活 ¹⁵命 ¹⁶命 ¹⁶命 ²⁰命
²色 ⁴譽 ⁶乳 ⁸混 ¹⁰名 ¹¹名 ¹²仔 ¹⁸命 ¹⁵一 ¹⁶博 ¹⁶命 ²⁰墜
²名 ⁴名 ⁶名 ⁸名 ¹⁰的 ¹¹名 ¹²先 ¹⁸命 ¹⁵條 ¹⁶出 ¹⁶格 ²⁰命
²名 ⁴名 ⁶名 ⁸名 ¹⁰的 ¹¹名 ¹²先 ¹⁸命 ¹⁵條 ¹⁶出 ¹⁶格 ²⁰命

滅

To destroy, as with fire, to extinguish; to finish, to exterminate, to cut off; to destroy utterly, to abolish: ¹*chau miék*, to Mieh. extirpate, to rase to the ground, as rebels and their towns; com., ²*tú miék*, to destroy, to abolish; *miék*, *wong*, exterminated; ³*pok*, *seng pok*, *miék*, fit neither to live nor perish—utterly worthless.

蔑

Interchanged with the last: to pare, to scrape thin; small, minute, worthless; not, without; to despise, to reject: ⁴*miék*, *yong*, dull in vision, downcast; ⁵*pok*, *miék*, not disregard or reject; ⁶*miék*, *chü*, deserted, hopeless.

篾

The skin of the bamboo; reeds or bamboos split into slats; splints, as for hoops or baskets, splinters, lath-like slips; small, as the ends of twigs: com., ⁷*miék*, *nong*, the part of a splint next to the skin, inner splints; ⁸*miék*, *k'u*, bamboo-hoops; ⁹*k'u* *t'eng miék*, splints for bucket-hoops; COLL., *miék*, *nak*, (or *k'á nak*), a bamboo tow-line.

蟻

Sand-flies, ephemera about stagnant water or damp places, which light and heat destroy: *miék*, *mung*, gnats, ephemera.

蔑

Blood, gore; the nose-bleed; to smear with filth, to defile: *u miék*, to smear with filth, to pollute; *met.*, to asperse, to defame.

齧

Read *ngak*,; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *miék*, to gnaw off, to strip, as meat from bones by gnawing.

(447)

Miéng.

Miéng. A coll. word, as in *miéng mong*, or *miéng miéng mong mong*, adjusted, well arranged, in their proper places, as things; *taí ié' ch'ó tek*, *miéng mong*, the business all done properly.

免

To put away, to free from, to dispense with; to spare, to excuse, to forgive; to avoid, to evade, to escape from; avoided, escaped; to remove from office; as a negative, do not, no need of: ¹⁰*miéng kwang*, to take off a cap; com., ¹¹*miéng ch'ó* to pardon crime; to escape punishment; ¹²*miéng jó*, spare the trouble, don't incommode yourself; ¹³*siá' miéng*, to forgive; *ngang miéng*, can't escape, as a penalty; ¹⁴*miéng chiéng' pá*, a flag of truce, "the white feather"; COLL., *miéng tek*, to avoid, lest, so that it may not; ¹⁵*má' niéng tek*, *k'ó* inexcusable, unavoidable; *miéng sioh*, *ch'á*, to excuse from a police-duty; *met.*, to dispense with one's going to do.

冕

A crown or coronet; diadem of the Chow dynasty with pendants, made like a Cantab's cap: ¹⁶*kwang miéng*, a coronet; com., ¹⁷*miéng liu kwang*, the Chow diadem—cap worn by idols and in plays.

¹剿滅 ²不生 ³滅除 ⁴蔑然 ⁵不蔑 ⁶蔑資 ⁷篾瓢 ⁸篾箍 ⁹插桶篾 ¹⁰免冠 ¹¹免罪 ¹²免勞 ¹³赦免 ¹⁴免戰牌 ¹⁵免冠 ¹⁶冕旒冠

媿 To bear children, to bring forth: the first also read 'wang, q. v.: *hung* 'mieng, the act of bringing forth, parturition.
Mien.
Wan.

勉 To urge, to animate, to stimulate, to persuade one; to force one's self, to use effort; constrained, compelled, urged by circumstances: *com.*, 'mieng 'kiong, or 'kiong 'mieng, to force or constrain; unwillingly, by constraint; 'mieng lik, to exert one's self, be diligent in; 'mieng la² to urge, to animate.

勗 Like the last: to excite, to stimulate, to urge one.
Mien.

愒 To exert the mind; to recall; to think of, to consider, to reflect on.
Mien.

緜 Interchanged with the last: fine silk thread; to imagine, to think of, to consider; absent, remote, distant; light, inconsiderable: 'mieng 'siong, or 'mieng 'hwai, to ponder; *com.*, 'mieng 'tieng' kwok, Burmah.

酒 Intoxicated, drunk, fuddled; addicted to, sunk in vice: 'ting 'mieng, drowned in excess; 'liu 'mieng, wholly addicted to; 'mieng 'chui, fuddled, constantly drunk.

洒 A lake near Hanyang in Hupeh; name of the R. Han near its mouth; the waters exuberant, overflowing the banks.
Mien.

眇 To look askance; to glance the eyes, to ogle; to look fixedly at: 'siong 'mieng, to ogle each other; 'liu 'mieng, to look obliquely; 'mieng 'mieng, to look stupidly at.

'Mieng. A coll. word: a corruption of *mieh*, as in 'mieng 'miang, what name? what is the matter?

棉 The cotton plant, cotton; a cotton-comfortable: 'muk, 'mieng, the cotton tree (*Bombax ceiba*); *com.*, 'mieng 'hwa, raw cotton, cotton bowed or flocked; 'mieng 'chai, cotton paper; 'mieng 'sa siong' cotton yarn or thread; 'tang 'mieng, to bow cotton; 'p'wo 'mieng, to wad with cotton; 'mieng 'yong, a sheep; *coll.*, 'mieng 'p'wo' cotton-wadded bedclothes; 'mieng 'tai, the refuse in cotton; 'p'wai' 'mieng 'cheü' refuse cotton-batting or bedding; 'nik, 'mieng, to slip a cotton-bed into (its cover).

綿 Interchanged with the last; soft, cottony silk, as raw silk or floss; drawn out, extended, prolonged; uninterrupted, enduring, lasting; small, minute, weak; wound close or thick: 'nieng 'ü, 'mieng, weak as floss: 'mieng 'tieng, perpetual; 'tieng 'mieng, bound by

- 1 緜 3 緜 4 沉 5 流 7 相 9 木 11 棉 線 14 鋪 15 棉 16 軟 17 綿
 想 甸 酒 酒 相 棉 紙 18 彈 棉 羊 如 長
 2 緜 國 6 酒 8 流 10 棉 12 棉 棉 綿 綿 綿
 懷 ○ ○ 酒 酒 花 紗 ○ ○ ○ ○ 綿
 18 纏 綿

many ties, intimate; in the coll. protracted, as rain or a disease; COM., 'si miéng, silk sheets—like cotton-batting; COLL., 'miéng miéng, soft and flexible; weak, relaxed.

眠 To close the eyes, as in sleep, to go to sleep; the sleep of animals and plants; a dim, confused vision: in the coll. read 'ming, q. v.: 'liu miéng, the sleep of the willow; 'keng' sik, pok, miéng, a sleepless night; 'ngiu miéng te' sleeping cow's land—i. e., a lucky spot or site; 'tiong miéng, the long sleep, death.

Miéng. A coll. word: to shave off; to pare, as fruit: 'miéng' 'li, to pare plums; 'miéng' k'a neng, to shave off the hard skin of the feet.

面 The face, the countenance, the visage; the front, the top or surface of; that which is anterior; a side, a face; the direction, points of compass; face to face, openly, in one's presence; to front, to turn the face to; to see or visit one; personally; honor, character, respectability, self-respect; a classifier of drums, gongs, and mirrors; the 176th radical: in the coll. read 'meng' q. v.: 'pok, hok, miéng' 'ch'iong, he who does not study is as one who faces a wall—i. e., makes no progress: COM., 'miéng' 'üü' to give direct, verbal orders; 't'a miéng' honor, respectability; 'miéng' siéng' a familiar face; 'süü' 'hwong paik, miéng' the

eight points of the compass—in all directions; COLL., 'lau sioh, tek, pok, miéng' k'ük, 'ngwai, leave me a little self-respect.

麩 Wheaten flour; vermicelli made of flour: COM., 'miéng' 'pau, vermicelli and small loaves, as presents; wheat bread; 'miéng' Mien. 'pieu' tickets for vermicelli, as issued by the shops; 'miéng' 'hung (coll. miéng' 'mook, or miéng' 'mok), wheat flour; 'ch'iek, miéng' and 'söh, miéng' the sliced and the thread-like kinds of vermicelli; COLL., 'miéng' 'neng 'kiäng, dough images; 'miéng' 'sioh, kaik, a knot of thread-vermicelli; 'miéng' 'sioh, 'p'iang, a folded slice of vermicelli.

(448) Mieu.

杳 Obscure, as the sun setting behind trees, dark, dusk; distant and indistinct; profound, abstruse, not clearly perceived: 'nik, 'mieu 'mieu, the sun setting, evening; 'mieu 'ming, obscure, dull; profound; 'mieu 'u 'ngiong, no word from him.

杪 A small branch or twig, the small end or point of a tree; the tapering end of a post; the limit, end of a season or year: 'ling 'mieu, skirts of a forest; 'swoi' 'mieu, the close of the year; COLL., 'mieu 'mieu, fine, small, as thread—the opposite of 'kwok; 'mieu 'miäng' the slender, fragile form (of a child); 'met., fine, attenuated.

1 絲 8 竟 4 不 5 面 6 體 8 四 9 麩 10 麩 11 麩 13 索 15 杳 16 林
 綿 夕 學 諭 面 方 包 票 粉 麩 無 抄
 2 柳 3 不 面 7 面 8 八 12 切 14 杳 17 杪
 眠 眠 墻 ○ 善 面 ○ ○ 麩 冥 ○ 命

with the waters; *mik, kwó t'au*, overflowing higher than one's head.

汨 As in *'Mik, ló yong* (coll. *Mik, ló k'eng*), a stream in Hunan, entering Tungt'ing Lake on the southeast, in which Ch'u-yan drowned himself. Read *kauk*,: to regulate; to open out, pervious; confused, mixed; to rise, to float; the noise of rising waves.

蜜 Honey, nectar; sugared, luscious, sweet; *met.*, honey-eyed, flattering: *'p'ó, ló mik*, the jack-fruit; *COM.*, *'mik, p'ung*, the honey-bee; *'mik, 'chó*, sweet dates—boiled in sugar; *'mik, saik*, a yellowish color; *COLL.*, *'mik, chiéng'* preserved in honey or sugar; *'mik, kwó 'ka lang*, a very fragrant olive from *Ang, ning k'á*; *'mik, ling king* (or *k'ing*), a species of small apple; *'mik, chiéng' p'ie song*, "arsenic steeped in honey"—the flattering words of a scoundrel.

蜮 A marine animal, fabled to spurt sand at people, or bite their shadows, and so injure them; *met.*, a crafty, masked enemy: *ui 'koi, ui mik*, plotting, traitorous.

域 A frontier, a boundary; a place, region, territory; lands, states; the borders of graves: *'sá mik*, western regions, states beyond the western frontier; *'seng mik*, Confucian groves; *'chiok, mik*, remote regions.

罟 A drag-net having nine sacs or bags woven in it: *'kiu mik*, a drag-net for small fish.

緘 A seam in fur dresses; to sew fur garments; to stitch, to sew together.

閬 The threshold of the door, which is not to be trod on: *'heng pok, 'i mik*, in walking don't tread on the threshold.

覓 To go about and seek, to search for; to examine, to seek out, as quotations: *'mik, lo'* to look for the road; *'mik, kwó'* to search for quotations.

(451) **Ming.** A coll. word: to lie still, though unable to sleep; to keep quiet, to hush, to be silent about; to stop, to cease, as from lustful ways—used sarcastically: *'moong ming ming*, just lie still, as said to a child.

Ming. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ming mang*, to cover, as a book with cloth, to put the cover on (a cotton bed).

泯 An expanse of water, watery; to flow off; exhausted, drained off; finished, destroyed; obscure, distant, confused: *'ming luang'* in confusion, anarchy; *'ming muk*, utterly destroyed; *'ming 'ming*, obscure, indistinct.

皿 Dishes, vessels used in eating; a sort of dish or plate; the 108th radical: *'k'e' ming*, utensils used in

- 1 汨羅淵 2 波羅蜜 3 蜜蜂 4 蜜棗 5 蜜色 6 蜜浸 7 蜜果 8 蜜林檎 9 蜜浸 10 西域 11 聖域 12 絕域 13 九罟 14 行不履 15 覓路 16 覓句 17 器皿

worship or eating; COM., ¹*king k'e' ming*, a casket of gold head-ornaments.

敏 Active, quick; clever, smart, capable, skilled at; witty, of ready perception; Min. serious, sedate, respectful, attentive; the great toe: ²*ch'ung ming*, clever, of quick parts; ³*ming kiu*, to seek earnestly; ⁴*ming ü s'ü* efficient, having executive skill; COM., ⁵*ming ch'iek*, ready, prompt, of quick perception.

鰲 A salt-water fish; a fish like a perch, common at Macao, having dark brown spots, the Corvina catalea.

閔 Used for the next: Min. mourners at the door; to mourn with, to commiserate, to feel for; sick at heart, as from grief or trouble; indisposed, sorrowing, grieved; to urge, to exert one's self: ⁶*Ming song*, a disciple of Confucius.

憫 To pity, to compassion-
愍 ate, to mourn or feel concern for: ⁷*ming s'iong*, grieved, sorrowing for others; COM., ⁸*ling ming* (coll. ⁹*k'ó leng*), to pity.

瞽 Strong, robust; capable, Min. able to do, having executive ability.

茗 The young, tender Min. leaves of the tea plant: ¹⁰*hiong ming*, fragrant tea; ¹¹*ching hiong ming*, a kind of white rose (Macartney's?).

醕 A kind of liquor, called ¹²*lá ming*, made from glutinous rice and wheat: Min. ¹³*ming ting*, very drunk, intoxicated.

黽 A kind of dark striped toad, sometimes called ¹⁴*keng ming*, or *'tu ak*, (earth-duck); to urge, to press on; to strive, to use Min. great effort; forced beyond M'eng. one's strength or inclination, by constraint, unwillingly; the 205th radical: ¹⁵*ming mi'eng*, to exert one's self, constrained to do.

𠄎 A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ¹⁶*ming mi'eng*, to forgive: to avoid, to escape from.

名 A name, that by which a person or thing is called; Min. the given name, as distinguished from the surname; *met.*, a person, being; a designation, a title; fame, reputation, distinction, honor, élat, credit, renown; literary or official merit; famed, noted, eminent, renowned; to name, to designate: in the coll. read ¹⁷*mi'ang*, q. v.: ¹⁸*sing ming*, to obtain a reputation; COM., ¹⁹*ming hong* relative duties; ²⁰*ming s'ü* a distinguished scholar; ²¹*ming ka*, an illustrious family; ²²*ming lé* fame and wealth; ²³*kung ming*, merit, reputation, official honors; *ming sing che' va'* the writing and painting of a famous artist.

銘 To inscribe on the mem-
ory, to remember; to note, Min. to keep a record of; to engrave, to carve on metal

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|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 金器皿 | 2 聰敏 | 4 敏於事 | 5 敏捷 | 7 憫傷憫 | 9 香茗 | 茗 | 12 醕 | 14 黽勉 | 16 名分 | 18 名家 | 20 功名 |
| ○ | 3 敏求 | 6 閔損 | 8 憐憫 | 10 眞香 | 11 醴醕 | ○ | 13 耿黽 | 15 成名 | 17 名士 | 19 名利 | ○ |

or stone; a record, book of precepts, guide for one's conduct: ¹*míng sīng*, engraven on the mind; ²*pí mīng*, a stone tablet; com., ³*míng ch'ing*, a eulogistic banner borne at funerals.

冥 Dark, obscure, dismal, doleful; deep, dark recesses; carverous, gloomy, as night; the approach of night; the nether world, place of the shades, sheol, hades; uninformed, immature, as a child's mind: ⁴*hū mīng*, lost to sight, the abode of spirits; ⁵*mīng hu*, or *mīng kang*, limbo; ⁶*ch'ing mīng*, heaven; ⁷*mīng ngwang*, uninstructed, stupid; com., ⁸*mīng i ch'hieng ch'ai*, paper clothes and cash—burnt to wretched ghosts.

溟 The boundless ocean, the great deep; a drizzling rain; a fine mist, fog and clouds on hill-tops: *mīng hai*, the deep, blue sea; *mīng mīng*, misty.

螟 An insect that devours grain and produces blight: com., *mīng líng*, a mulberry-caterpillar, which the sphex is said to adopt as its young; coll., *mīng líng k'í kiáng*, an adopted son.

莫 A lucky plant, called *mīng kiék*, which grew in Yu's palace; its foliage followed the moon; probably a sort of bulb whose leaves alternately sprouted and died.

瞑 Also read *mīng*: to close the eyes, as in death; a dull, indistinct vision: *mīng mīng*, obscure sight; *kang sīng mīng*

muk, to close the eyes cheerfully in death; *mīng sīng*, the blind statesman—epithet of Sz'kwang of Tsin, B. C. 540.

暝 The sun obscured; dark, obscure, the darkness of night: in the coll. read *mang*, q. v.

明 Bright, clear, brilliant; plain, evident, open, manifest, patent, apparent; brightness, splendor; astute, intelligent, perspicacious; to distinguish, to understand clearly; to illustrate, shed light on, as by explanations: in the coll. used for *mang*, q. v.: com., ⁹*mīng pek*, plain, manifest; to understand clearly; ¹⁰*hung mīng*, plain, perspicuous; ¹¹*sīng mīng*, the gods, idols; ¹²*mīng tiou*, the Ming dynasty. A. D. 1368-1628; ¹³*shing*, to show one's innocence, ³ by an oath before the gods; ¹⁴*sh'ie mīng sīng*, the morning star; ¹⁵*mīng t'íeng* (coll. *mīng tang*), to-morrow; ¹⁶*mīng kauk, ting*, transparent horn-lanterns—made of sheep's horns; ¹⁷*mīng li*, to comprehend the reason or propriety of; ¹⁸*seng ngang pok, mīng*, blind in both eyes; ¹⁹*mīng ti ko' ch'auk*, to do wrong knowingly; *lai mīng k'ü' pek*, all clear and plain, all properly done; coll., *mīng t'eng' ang' siék*, apparent gain, but actual loss, in trade.

旻 The autumnal sky, the period when leaves fall; to pity, to feel for, to sympathize with: *mīng t'íeng*, autumn; *met.*, the clear expanse, sky.

- ¹銘 ³銘 ⁵冥 ⁷冥 ^錢錢 ¹⁰分 ¹²明 ¹⁴啟 ¹⁵明 ^燈燈 ¹⁸雙 ¹⁹明
 心 旌 府 頑 紙 明 朝 明 天 ¹⁷明 眼 知
²碑 ⁴幽 ⁶青 ⁸冥 ⁹明 ¹¹神 ¹⁰明 ¹⁶明 ^理理 不 故
 銘 冥 冥 衣 白 明 心 ○ 角 ○ 明 作

come by trials: also read *mó*² and in the coll. *mwai*, q. v.: *'mó lá*² to examine, to study diligently; *'ü tauk*, *'ü mó*, like chiseling and grinding; *met.*, perfect, finished; thoroughness, as in learning; *com.*, *'mó nang*² to be afflicted; to suffer from toilsome labor; *'mó miék*, distressed; to waste, to destroy; *'mó liéng*² to practice diligently, become skilled in.

盃 A bowl, a cup for water or tea; a drinking-vessel.

魔 A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon: *'soi*² *'mó*, oppressed with sleep, drowsy and stupid; *com.*, *'mó 'kwi*, a devil, a demon; *'siä mó 'kwi kwai*² demons and frightful imps; *'chiu mó*, delirium tremens; *'si mó*, poetic ravings.

剗 To cut, to dissect, to cut open; to pare off; to slice or divide up.

毛 The covering of brutes, hair, pelage, wool, fur; feathers, down; the nap of felt; herbage, covering of the earth; to strip off the hair; the 82nd radical; used in coll. books for no, not, none: *'ü mó*, a sheep; *'né mó*, two sorts of hair—grayhaired; *'pok mó 'chi te*² a wild, wilderness; *com.*, *'mó 'ü*, hair, wool; feathers; *'ü mó*, camlet; *'mó 'ku*, a sort of edible mushroom; *coll.*, *'mó 'kwong*, the barrel of a quill; pores in which hairs are located; *tü mó 'cheng*, hog's bristles; *'mó há*² a kind of crab with

hairy claws; *'mó pang*² an idiosyncrasy, a penchant, a vice, a failing; a flaw, a defect (in a thing); *'mó mó pang*² free from failings; faultless, no flaws.

旄 A cow's tail, used as a signal in the army; also a squirrel or marten's tail on a spear or flag-staff: *'kang mó*, the tail on a flag-staff.

酩 Intoxicated, drunk: *'mó 'tó*, overcome with liquor, dead-drunk.

髦 The human hair; hair hanging over the forehead; tufts on a child's head, trimmed on each side; the long hairs; *met.*, eminent, courageous; *'lióng mó*, the two tufts on an infant's head; *'mó sèü*² an eminent scholar; *'chong mó*, superior to others.

無 Read *ü*; used for the coll. *'mó*: not, no, none; without, destitute of, wanting; equivalent to the syllabic prefix *un* in certain English words: *'mó 'king*, unimportant; *'mó 'sing sèü*² no heart for it; *'mó 'hwak tek*, no resource, no help for it; *'a mó*, have you or not, yes or no; *'mó 'tá*, no property, poor; *'mó 'nóh 'kong*, nothing to say, *'mó 'chiä sèü*² no such thing, entirely false; *'mó 'tang 'tong*, cannot; *'mó 'meng*² ashamed; *'mó 'tói*² (or *'nói*²) *'má*, no place to buy it—not in the market; *'mó 'tióh*, or *'mó 'tèü*² not present; *'p'ah mó*, lost; *'mó 'k'ó*² gone, disappeared; *'mó 'niäh*, not equal or compara-

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 磨 | 如 | 4 磨 | 6 睡 | 8 邪 | 9 酒 | 11 柔 | 13 不 | 14 毛 | 16 毛 | 18 髦 | 20 無 |
| 厲 | 磨 | 磨 | 魔 | 魔 | 魔 | 毛 | 毛 | 羽 | 菰 | 士 | 要 |
| 2 如 | 3 磨 | 5 磨 | 7 魔 | 魔 | 10 詩 | 12 二 | 之 | 15 羽 | 17 兩 | 19 俊 | 緊 |
| 琢 | 難 | 鍊 | 鬼 | 怪 | 魔 | 毛 | 地 | 毛 | 髦 | 髦 | ○ |

ble to; mó 'chu, not to know clearly or definitely.

冒
冒

冒² A head-covering; to go on blindly and rashly, to press heedlessly on; to assume, to feign, to presume; to usurp, to take upon one's self without authority; to venture on, to brave; rash, venturesome; to falsify, to counterfeit: ¹'t'ang mó² to covet and strive rashly for; ²mó² chik, to envy; com., ³'ka mó² to feign, to counterfeit; ⁴'mó² miäng, to assume a name; ⁵'mó² neng² to lay a false claim to; ⁶'mó² 'ü, indifferent to the rain; ⁷'mó² 'hiäng, to brave danger; ⁸'mó² chik, a false registration, as of a student's name, etc.

媚

媚² To regard with ill-will, to envy, as another's prosperity; envy, jealousy: ⁹'mó² chik, envy, hate; ¹⁰'mó² ho² a jealous woman.

帽

帽² A hat, a cap, a turban, a covering for the head: com., ¹¹'chiäng mó² a felt cap; ¹²'kwok, kung mó² an ancient ducal cap of a square form; ¹³'jung mó² a kind of hood or winter-bonnet; ¹⁴'tai mó² to wear a hat; ¹⁵'wang mó² the bowl (i. e., common) cap; ¹⁶'mó² 'ting, a cap knob or button; ¹⁷'k'wí mó² a helmet; COLI., ¹⁸'äng mó² a red-tasseled official cap; ¹⁹'mó² 't'au, a cap without tassels.

瑁

瑁² A sort of scepter, or badge of imperial authority: also read ngwóí² q. v.

磨

Mo.

磨² A quern, a hand-mill; a mill for grinding grain; to grind grain: also read mó, q. v.: com., ¹⁷'mó² 'sing, the pivot of a quern; ¹⁸'á mó² to push the quern; ¹⁹'mó² 'cheng and ²⁰'mó² 'pwang, the upper and nether millstones; ²¹'chwi mó² a water-mill; ²²'ngu mó² a buffalo-mill; ²³'mó² 'miäng² 'hung, to grind wheat; mó² 'chiong, to grind rice wet, make rice-starch; COLI., ²⁴'tong mó² to dress or pick millstones; mó² 'cheng tah, 'sing kang, "a millstone pressing the heart"—i. e., undisturbed, fearless.

萋

Mao.

萋² Overgrown with grass; herbage; to gather plants; vegetables in soups: mó² 'keng, meat-pottage; mó² 'ch'ai² pot-herbs, greens.

眊

Mao.

眊² An eye with a small iris; a dull eye, dim sight; stupid, bewildered: ²⁵'hwóí² mó² confused, perplexed.

耄

Mao.

耄² An old man of ninety years; old, senile, decrepit, in second childhood: ²⁶'ló mó² an aged person; ²⁷'soi mó² infirm and aged.

(453)

Móh.

Móh., A coll. word: to feel after, as in the dark; to say at a venture, to guess at: ²⁸'mwong móh, just say or guess; just feel after, as a road in the dark; móh, ²⁹tioh, hit upon, guessed; ³⁰'ang móh, móh, very dark.

Móh., A coll. word: a technical or coined term for 5, 50, 500, &c., as used by traders to indicate prices: móh, móh, 55 cash.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 貪 | 3 假 | 5 冒 | 7 冒 | 9 媚 | 11 毡 | 帽 | 帽 | 頂 | 磨 | 盤 | 磨 |
| 2 冒 | 4 冒 | 6 冒 | 8 冒 | 10 媚 | 12 帽 | 13 風 | 15 碗 | 17 磨 | 19 磨 | 21 水 | 23 磨 |
| 冒 | 冒 | 冒 | 冒 | 媚 | 帽 | 帽 | 帽 | 心 | 層 | 磨 | 麩 |
| 嫉 | 名 | 雨 | 籍 | 婦 | 公 | 戴 | 帽 | 挨 | 磨 | 牛 | 粉 |

ooll. read *mèng*, q. v.: ¹*kióng mong*, a gleam or flash of light; ²*mong mong yong kwoi*, excessively fatigued, he returned; COM., ³*mong 'chùng*, "bearded grain" —the 9th of the 24 solar terms; COLL., *mong 'chùng taung' hwo' hwi' sieu ká*, in the, *mong 'chùng* term showers fall and the heat scorches the streets.

茫 The immense expanse of the ocean; confusing, dazzling; vast, indistinct, uncertain: ⁴*ch'ong mong*, vast, dreary, as a watery waste; COM., ⁵*mieu mong*, vast and indistinct, incapable of proof.

邙 Name of a hill and town, near the ancient capital Loyang.

鉞 The point or edge of a sword: *hung mong*, the edge of a knife or weapon.

悶 Sad, sorrowing, melancholic; chagrined, depressed in spirit; grieved, distressed, afflicted: COM., ⁶*iu mong'* or ⁷*'k'u mong'* grieved, sad, dejected; ⁸*ok, mong'* vexed, unhappy; ⁹*mong'* *pok, lok*, disconsolate and joyless; COLL., *mang mong'* discontented; *mong' 'si neng*, to grieve one's self to death.

Mong' A coll. word: to fry with a seasoning of oil, soy, etc.: *mong' nük*, to fry pork thus; *mong' chau*, to fry (meats) with a seasoning made of distillers' grains.

(457)

Mu.

母 A mother, she or that which produces; a female, the female of animals; *met.*, earth; the source of; large, superior: in the coll. read ¹⁰*mó*, q. v.: ¹¹*'sek, 'mu*, the ten stems; COM., ¹²*'mu 'ch'ing*, a mother; ¹³*'ch'ing 'mu*, husband's or wife's mother, the mothers-in-law; ¹⁴*'kié' 'mu*, a step-mother; ¹⁵*'ü 'mu*, a nurse, a foster-mother; ¹⁶*'pwong seng 'mu*, own mother; ¹⁷*'mu keu'* maternal uncles; ¹⁸*'tung ho' e' 'mu*, step brothers or sisters; ¹⁹*'kwok, 'mu*, the empress; ²⁰*'tiéng siong' seng' 'mu*, Matsu, goddess of seamen; ²¹*ho' 'mu kwang*, a district magistrate; *'chü 'mu*, inferior and superior, small and large, as sorts of; *pwói' 'mu*, a medicinal herb, used as an expectorant.

姆 A childless widow of fifty years, who can instruct others in female duties; a schoolmistress; an elder brother's wife is called *'mu* by her sisters-in-law: COM., *'mu 'sing*, brothers' wives, sisters-in-law; *twai' 'mu*, wife of my husband's elder brother; *'mu 'pó*, wife of grandfather's elder brother, grand aunt-in-law.

拇 The thumb; the great toe: in the coll. read ²²*mó*, q. v.: *'tai' 'mu*, the great toe; *'piéng 'mu*, a double thumb or toe.

某 A certain time, place, person, or thing, used when the name is unknown or concealed, and in suppositive phrases; also for the

¹光 然 ⁴滄 ⁶憂 ⁸悶 ⁹十 ¹¹親 ¹³乳 母 父 母 母
²芒 歸 茫 悶 母 母 母 母 母 母 母 母
³芒 芒 渺 鬱 不 繼 本 舅 異 天 父
⁴芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
⁵芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
⁶芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
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¹⁶芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
¹⁷芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
¹⁸芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
¹⁹芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
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²¹芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母
²²芒 芒 茫 悶 樂 母 生 同 國 上 母

pronoun I: com., ¹²*munik*, a certain day; ²⁴*mu ch'èu* such a place; coll., ¹*mu neng*, a certain person.

牡 Read ¹*meu*; coll. ¹*mu*, as in ³*mu tang*, the Mowtan peony; ¹*mu tang ta*, the Mowtan camellia.

畝 Read ¹*meu*; coll. ¹*mu*: a Chinese acre, which has much varied in size; as now estimated, 6. 61 ¹*mu* equal an English acre: ¹*ch'eng sioh*, ¹*mu*, an acre of arable land.

¹*Mu*. A coll. word, as in ¹*mu liok*, nearly, approximately; ¹*mu liok*, ²*nioh*, ²*wai* about how many or much?

(458) Muh.

¹*Muh*. A coll. word: to strike, to beat with the fist, to pound, as something soft: ¹*muh*, ²*sioh*, ²*t'ui*, to give a blow with the fist; ¹*muh*, ²*pwang*, ²*sang*, ²*si*, to beat half to death.

(459) Muí.

媒 One who negotiates marriages, a matchmaker, a go-between; the efficient agent or cause of an effect; to covet, to be officious: com., ¹*siá*, ¹*muí*, to make presents to a matchmaker; ¹*u*, ¹*muí pok*, ¹*sing*, ¹*ch'ing*, without go-betweens marriages can't be made; coll., ¹*muí n'eng*, a matchmaker; ¹*ch'iang muí*, to complete a marriage-contract (left unfinished by the former go-between); ¹*chó*, ¹*muí*, to act as a decoy at a gambling-place.

煤 Soot; coals, embers; coal, charcoal: com., ¹*muí t'ang* fossil or hard coal; ¹⁰*chai*, ¹*muí*, a paper match; ¹¹*hoí*, ¹*muí*, embers; also paper-matches.

禱 Sacrifice or worship offered by an emperor to obtain a son and heir.

腓 To conceive, incipient conception; quickening: ¹*muí*, ¹*muí*, fat, lusty, good-looking; ¹²*muí t'ai*, to quicken in the womb.

晦 The flesh on the breast or between the heart and mouth; flesh by the backbone.

梅 A plum, a prunee, an apricot; the flowering almond: ¹²*pieu*, ¹*muí*, marriageable; ¹⁴*muí*, ¹*muí*, dull, obscure; ¹⁶*muí*, ¹*u*, spring rains; com., ¹⁶*muí hwa*, the flowering almond; ¹⁷*song*, ¹*muí*, pickled apricots; ¹⁸*muí*, ¹*hiong*, almond-fragrance; ¹⁹*met*, a young female slave; ¹⁹*yong*, ¹*muí*, (coll. ¹*ch'io ang*), the Chinese tree-strawberry (a *Myrica*); coll., ¹*muí*, ¹*eng*, a light red; ¹*muí sak*, to chaffer, as a buyer does; ¹*muí hwa*, ¹*tieng siék*, (or ¹*pieng sik*), ¹*tang*, a small yellow-coated pill (from Peking)—used on sores, &c.

枚 A shrub or stalk of a plant; a cane, a stick, a switch; a gag; a classifier, as of rings or the seeds of fruit; each, one of: ²⁰*seu*, ¹*muí*, branches and stems; ¹*kang*, ¹*muí*, to hold a gag in the mouth; ²¹*ch'ai*, ¹*muí*, to guess the fingers—game of morra.

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| 日 | 丹 | 5 謝 | 媒 | 7 媒 | 媒 | 煤 | 胎 | 梅 | 花 | 香 | 枚 |
| 2 某 | 4 田 | 媒 | 不 | 1 伙 | 9 煤 | 11 火 | 13 標 | 15 梅 | 17 酸 | 19 楊 | 21 猜 |
| 處 | 一 | ○ | 成 | ○ | 炭 | 煤 | 梅 | 雨 | 梅 | 梅 | 枚 |

玫
Mei.

A bright red stone, red coral: com., ¹*mú koi* 'red jasper; ²*mú koi* 'hwa, a kind of red rose.

鉤
Mei.

A sort of large, double lock, a ring having in it two locks to bolt a door: ³*tüng múi*, a double lock.

莓
Mei.

A kind of edible berry, like the raspberry, called ⁴*muk múi*; moss: in the coll. read ⁵*mú*, q. v.: ⁶*mú* 'ai, moss and lichens, as

in damp places.

霉
Mei.

Summer rains, damp weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew, spoiled by mold: com., ⁷*mú* 'ü, incessant rains; ⁸*mú* 'iéng, damp, molding weather; COLL., ⁹*mú mauk*, soft, rotten, spoiled by mildew.

μú.

A coll. word, similar to ¹⁰*múh*, in meaning, as in ¹¹*ch'au kau múi*, a place where water is thrown, a filthy puddle.

μú.

A coll. prefix, as in ¹²*múoi* 'little sister! Miss!

(460)

Muk.

木
Mu.

Wood, wooden; a tree; one of the five elements and eight sounds; plain, unpretending; stiff, honest, unbending; the 75th radical: in the coll. read ¹³*mèk*, q. v.: com., ¹⁴*ch'ó muk*, grasses and trees, plants; ¹⁵*muk*, ¹⁶*lái* timber; ¹⁷*muk*, ¹⁸*hióng*, patchuck; one says starwort; ¹⁹*muk*, ²⁰*sing*, the planet Jupiter; ²¹*twang muk*, a surname, Mr. Twanginuk; ²²*muk*, ²³*ch'ióng* a carpenter; ²⁴*muk*, ²⁵*pwong* 'chwi ²⁶*ngwong*, "root and fountain"—

one's ancestors; COLL., ²⁷*ch'eu* ²⁸*muk*, trees; ²⁹*t'u so' muk*, ³⁰*teu*, images of clay and wood; ³¹*met.*, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

沐
Mu.
Shu.

To wash the head, to cleanse and anoint the hair; to wash, to bathe; to enrich by kindness, to receive favor; favored, enriched; to rule kindly: com., ³²*muk ong*, to receive favor; ³³*muk úk keng í*, to wash, bathe, and change the clothes, as before an act of worship.

沒
歿
Mu.
Mo.
Mei.

To sink in water, to perish, fall into oblivion; to die, to finish one's course, dead, annihilated, gone; to exceed, to surpass, to transgress; to enrich one's self by swindling; a negative, not, without, nothing of, none at all, not the least; ³⁴*muk zäng* 'useless; ³⁵*muk íu*, not to have, has none; ³⁶*ch'ok muk*, to come forth (and prowl) then skulk, as robbers, rats, etc.; ³⁷*muk sié* (or ³⁸*ch'í*) ³⁹*pok wong*, till death I will not forget you; ⁴⁰*muk yoh*, myrrh; ⁴¹*muk kwang*, confiscated or appropriated by the officers; ⁴²*chióng ka hok muk*, the whole family has perished.

鞞

Ornamented bands of leather, put about a car to strengthen it.

鶩
Mu.

Mallards or wild ducks; a duck of any kind: ⁴³*ku muk*, a wild duck.

目
Mu.

The eye; ⁴⁴*met.*, the mind, mental perception; to eye, to look at; to designate, to quote or speak of, to

1 玫 花 4 木 6 霉 8 草 10 木 12 端 14 木 15 模 木 更 19 沒
 2 瑰 3 重 莓 雨 木 香 木 本 木 雕 衣 有
 2 玫 鉤 5 莓 7 霉 9 木 11 木 13 木 16 土 17 沐 18 沒 20 出
 瑰 鉤 莓 天 料 星 匠 水 源 塑 浴 用 沒

particularize; a director, a leader, the chief, the principal person; a list, a summary, an index; meshes of a net; squares on a chess-board; the 109th radical in the coll. read *mek*, and *mĕk*, q. v.: ¹*teu muk*, a list, summary; ²*hwang muk*, to turn against, unfriendly; ³*k'wo muk*, literary ranks above Siutsai; com., ⁴*muk*, *ha* before the eyes, now; ⁵*muk*, *tiòh*, an index, table of contents; ⁶*muk*, *kek*, *'ngi ung*, to see with one's own eyes (or) hear by report; ⁷*muk*, *liéng chong 'chiá*, the honorable *Muk*, *liéng*—an ancient worthy to whom vows are paid in puppet-shows.

苜 An herb: *muk*, *sĕuk*, trefoil or clover on which ² cows and horses are fed.

睦 A kind eye; kind, benignant, harmonious, peaceful; ² harmony, concord among relatives; to make peace, to agree with: ¹*ch'ing muk*, affectionate; com., ²*hwo muk*, harmony, concord; *pok muk*, discordant.

牧 To tend cattle, to pasture, to lead a flock to ² pasture; a shepherd, a cowherd, a horse-keeper; to superintend, to watch over; ruler of a district, one in charge of a place; applied to religious teachers: ¹⁰*muk*, *ing* or *muk*, *hu*, a herdman; ¹¹*pi 'i chĕü' muk*, to be humble; ¹²*muk*, *míng*, to rule the people; *ui míng muk*, to be a district magistrate; com., ¹³*muk*, *sü*, an overseer, a shepherd; a pastor or christian minister.

穆 The fine appearance of grain; pleasing, handsome; ² some; majestic, inspiring respect and admiration; to please, to gratify; to revere; used in books for Mohammed: *muk*, *muk*, admirable, grand, royal; *chĕiu muk*, order of precedence of ancestral tablets from left to right, as of grandfathers, fathers, sons—the *chĕiu* being always superior to *muk*.

霖 Small rain: ¹*mek*, *muk*, a fine, drizzling rain.

夢 (461) Mung.

Read *meng* and *meng*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *mung*, as in ¹⁰*mang mung*, dull, stupid; *mung mung tiòh*, a dull, confused look, as of one awaking from sleep.

濛 Read *mung*; coll. *mung*, as in ¹⁰*mung mung 'tiéng*, dark, gloomy weather; *mang mang mung mung*, dark, dusky, as skies threatening rain; *mung mung 'tíng'* a slight pain; *mung mung kek*, fretting, brooding over.

Mung. A coll. word, as in *mung 'king 'king*, to cover closely, to conceal, keep dark about.

Mung. A coll. word: to heat over: *mung pwong* to warm up⁶ cold rice.

蒙 Read *mong*; coll. *mung*, as in ¹⁷*mung 'tung*, dull, not intelligent, confused in mind; ¹⁶*mung 'tung ong*

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埋

Maí.
Man.

Read *mai*; coll. *mwai*:
to bury, to inter; to se-
crete, to conceal, to put
under ground: ¹*m w a i*
chaung, to inter; ²*m w a i*
huk, to lie in ambush;
³*iwak*, *mwai*, to bury alive; ⁴*mwai*
muk, buried, undeveloped, as one's
ability.

痲

Ma.

Read *ma*; coll. *mwai*:
a cutaneous, spotted dis-
ease, like the 'mëng (mea-
sles), but much less severe:
⁵*ch'ok*, *mwai*, to have the
mwai eruption.

麻

Ma.

Read *ma*; coll. *mwai*:
hemp, the female plant;
sackcloth, mourning ap-
parel; hempen: ⁶*mwai*
pro' hempen cloth; ⁷*pié*
mwai, to wear mourning
—term used in coll. books;

苧

Ma.

⁸*iu* *mwai*, the sesame; ⁹*mwai*
iu, oil of sesame; ¹⁰*mwai* *chié*, a
kind of doughnut, incrusted with
sesame-seeds and boiled in fat or
oil; ¹¹*mwai se'* *mwai tau'* *se' tau'*
"sesame is sesame and beans are
beans"—to discriminate and per-
form accurately.

磨

Mo.

Read *mó*; coll. *mwai*:
to whet, to sharpen, to
grind; to rub, to polish by
rubbing: ¹²*mwai* *tó*, to
whet a knife; ¹³*mwai* *mëk*,
to grind ink (on the stone);
¹⁴*mwai* *kwong*, to polish; *mwai*
le' to sharpen; *mwai* *mi'ang*² to
toil, to drudge.

(463)

Mwak.

抹

Mo.

To daub, to smear, to
rub on; to color, to an-
oint; to rub out, to
wipe clean, to sweep a-
way all; to blot out, to

erase, to obliterate: in the coll.
read *ma'k*, q. v.: com., ¹⁵*tu* *mwak*,
to blot out; ¹⁶*mwak*, *so'* to cancel
an account; ¹⁷*mwak*, *yéng* *chié*,
to apply rouge, as to the middle of
the lower lip; COLL., *mwak*, *sioh*,
t'iong, to draw out a card; *lau'*
yoh, *mwak*, *kie* 'ki'ang, the hawk
swoops up the chicken.

沫

Mo.
Ma.

A branch of the river
Ya ng t s z' in Sz'chuen;
foam, bubbles on water;
froth at the mouth, spit-
tle: ¹⁸*yong* *mwak*, froth,
saliva; ¹⁹*k'eu* *mwak*, ex-
pectoration; ²⁰*t'o'* *mwak*, to spit
out, to sputter.

秣

Mo.

Provender for cattle; to
feed horses with straw, to
give hay to cattle: ²¹*ch'ü*
mwak, provender, fodder.

末

Mo.

The ends of branches,
the outermost twigs; the
end, the termination; the
last of, the fag-end, the
meanest the least impor-
tant; opposite, of the origin or
the root; small, weak; used for I,
myself; far off, distant; the leav-
ings, remnants, dust-powder, re-
fuse of; the limbs; traders, as the
least of the four classes: *mwak*,
'*iu*, no more of; *mwak*, *chiong*
I, the general; *pwong* *mwak*, ori-
gin and end; *mwak*, *chik*, the
limbs diseased; *mi* *mwak*, insignif-
icant; com., *mwak*, *mwak*, small
particles, powdered; *mwak*, *sié'*
"end of the world"—a waning
dynasty; COLL., *ta* *nioh*, *mwak*,
remnants of tea leaves; tea-dust.

帨

Anapkin, a handkerchief,
a turban; a kind of sash;
in the coll. read *mak*, q. v.:

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| 1埋 | 3活 | 5出 | 7披 | 9麻 | 11麻 | 是 | 13磨 | 15塗 | 17抹 | 沫 | 沫 |
| 2葬 | 4埋 | 6痲 | 8麻 | 油 | 是 | 豆 | 磨 | 抹 | 胭 | 19口 | 21芻 |
| 埋 | 埋 | 麻 | 油 | 10麻 | 麻 | 12磨 | 14磨 | 16抹 | 脂 | 沫 | 秣 |
| 伏 | 沒 | 布 | 麻 | 芝 | 豆 | 刀 | 光 | 數 | 15涎 | 20吐 | ○ |

COM., 'mwak, ngiáh, a kind of head-band or fillet, worn by women.

茉 The jasmine, called 'mwak, lé² hwa, the Jasminum grandiflorum; name of a song: in the coll. read mēk² q. v.

Mwak². A coll. word, used by boatmen, as in mwak²; 'iong t'au, to turn about, as a ship anchored in the tide; mwak² p'wong' to swing with the ebb.

(464) Mwang.

滿 Full, filled up; replete, stuffed, surfeited; 'entire, all, complete, all that the subject includes; to fill, to abound, to suffice; finished, ended, as a set time; Man.

forms part of the name for Manchu: in the coll. read 'mwang, q. v.: COM., 'ch'üing 'mwang, or 'mwang ch'üik, full, filled, abundant; 'mwang sing, the whole mind or heart; 'mwang chiu, Manchu, Manchuria; 'mwang ki, the set time fully come; 'mwang hang' sik, a feast in which animals roasted whole are served up; 'sing 'mwang e' ch'üik, satisfied, fully contented; 'mwang 'k'eu hu siok, his mouth is full of lies; COLL., 'mwang sié' or 'mwang t'oi' everywhere; 'chi 'mwang hó (usually spoken 'chi 'mang 'hó), so good, so very good; 'mwang sang, 'eng, the red Azalea.

瞞 A flat eye, one whose canthi are nearly level with the face; dull or half closed eyes, obscure vision; Man.

to blind, to deceive, to cheat; to conceal from, to impose on: 'ak, 'mwang, the infantile name of Tsao Tsa'o, A. D. 250; COM., 'mwang p'ién' to deceive; 'chiá 'mwang, to conceal, to hide from; 'mwang kwang móh, k'i kwang, deceive the officer, but don't insult him; COLL., 'che' 'mwang che' self-deception; 'mó 'mwang t'ién' mó 'mwang t'é' not deceive Heaven and Earth—a form of strong asseveration.

璜 A gem, a valuable stone of a reddish or carnation color. Man.

蹣 Also read 'pwang in the dictionaries: to walk lame, to move the feet irregularly in walking: 'mwang ch'iong, to jump a wall. Man.

蔓 Read mang' and wang'; coll. 'mwang, as in 'mwang ching, a coarse vegetable, like the turnip; it has many fibrous roots, and its leaves are called 'mwang ching 'chéng. Man.

鏝 A trowel: ná 'mwang, a plasterer's trowel; 'mwang ju term for a spear or halberd. Man.

饅 Steamed bread or wheat-en loaves, leavened and light, called 'mwang t'eu, in the coll. ming t'au, q. v. Man.

鰻 An eel, called 'mwang dai, like the conger eel, having large pectoral fins: COM., 'lu 'mwang, a large kind of eel; 'mwang ngü 'siong, eels salted and dried; Man.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|---|------|---|------|------|
| 1 味 | 花 | 4 滿 | 6 滿 | 席 | 足 | 騙 | 官 | 13 自 | 瞞 | 地 | 鯨 |
| 額 | 3 充 | 心 | 期 | 8 心 | 9 阿 | 11 遮 | 莫 | 瞞 | 天 | 15 蹣 | 17 鱸 |
| 2 茉 | 滿 | 5 滿 | 7 滿 | 滿 | 瞞 | 瞞 | 欺 | 自 | 無 | 牆 | 鰻 |
| 菖 | ○ | 洲 | 漢 | 意 | 10 瞞 | 12 瞞 | 官 | 14 無 | 瞞 | 16 鰻 | ○ |

'tang' 'chwi, mwoang, fresh water eels; COLL., 'chong (or chaung)' 'mwang, a species of mud-eel; 'mwoang t'ie' 'kok, "the eel follows slipperily"; met., to imitate readily.

(465) Mwi

'Mwi. A coll. word: used to designate the daughters of a family in the order of ages: 'twai' 'mwi, ne' 'mwi, 'sang mwi, the first, second, and third daughters.

'每 Each, every, each one, all, any one; usually, always, constantly; although; to covet: COM., 'mwi 'mwi, always, constantly; 'mwi 'hwi or 'mwi 'ch'èu every time; 'mwi 'ngwok, 'ch'è ek, on the first day of every month.

'莓 Read 'muá; coll. 'mwi, as in 'mwi 'si (or, li) an aquatic vegetable, water-chestnuts—same as 'pwok, 'chá, q. v.: 'mwi 'si 'kó, cakes of water-chestnuts, grated and mixed with 'kak, 'hung.

'尾 The tail of an animal; the end, extremity, termination of; the last, remnants, driblets; little things; the bottom, the hinder part of; a stern; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals; the 6th of the 28 constellations: 'só 'mwi, petty, trifling; 'che' 'mwi, copulation of birds; COM., 'mwi 'twai' a rudder; 'mwi 'ch'iu, afterwards, at last; 'mwi 'tá' 'ne' the second from the end; 'pá 'mwi, to wag the tail; COLL., 'wá 'mwi 'kiu 'k'ó' to take

back one's words; 'mwi 'chai, the little finger; 'toi' 'mwi, at the end, finally; o' 't'au 'mó 'mwi, a beginning without end, incomplete; 'mwi 'pau te' bottom of the spinal column; 'mwi 'kiang 'mwi 'ching 'chio, "the last child is the last pearl"—the last one is the pet.

'洗 To defile, to foul, to stain, as with dirty water; used affectedly, to annoy, to request, to ask favors: 'mwi 't'auk, to request one's kind offices. Read 'mieng: to glide smoothly, as water.

'甯 Also read 'ni: continued effort, unwearied, indefatigable; to do willingly: also read 'mwong, q. v. (466) Mwo.

'摸 The first read 'mwo, the second 'mwong; coll. 'mwo: to lay the hand on, to feel, to touch; to examine, or search for, with the hand; to rub, to soothe: 'mwo 'tiok, touched, found by feeling; 'ang'

'any' 'mwo, dark, obscure; 'mwo 'u, soiled by handling; 'mwo 'sük, skilled by practice in; 'seng 'ch'iu 'mwo 'tieng, touches the sky with both hands—has a towering ambition; 'mwo 'sok, to stroke and soothe; 'mwo 'mah, to feel the pulse.

'姁 A coll. character, used in the Paik, 'Ing: a wife: 'mwo 'sai' wife and husband; 'mwo 'kiang, wife and children; 'p'w'ang 'ch'io' 'p'ah, 'taung' 'mwo, in removing to a new abode lost his wife!

1 淡	2 每	4 每	5 莓	7 孳	9 尾	二	12 洗	摸	15 摸	摸	18 姁
水	回	月	蒔	尾	手	擺	託	14 摸	摸	摸	婿
鰓	3 每	初	6 瑣	8 尾	10 尾	尾	18 暗	烏	16 雙	17 摸	19 姁
○	次	一	尾	航	第	○	暗	○	手	撈	仔

墓¹ A tumulus, a mound, a barrow; a tomb, a grave, a sepulcher: COM., ¹*mwo*² *te*² sites of graves, a cemetery; ²*huny mwo*² graves; ³*chie*¹ *mwo*² or *siong*² *mwo*² to sacrifice at graves; ⁴*mwo*² *pa*, a grave-stone; ⁵*mwo*² *k'wong*, the pit or vault of a tomb; ⁶*mwo*² *tiang*, the level space before a grave; COLL., *mwo*² *k'ah*, one in charge of a grave.

嫫¹ The fourth concubine of Hwangti, B. C. 2600; plain, ordinary, ill-looking: COLL., *kaeng*² *mwo*² *nu sioh*² *yong*² as ugly as dame *Mwo*.

模¹ A pattern, a model, a mold; a form, shape, or guide for imitation; a rule, a law: ¹*hing mwo*, a form, model; COM., ²*mwo yong*² a pattern; ³*kie mwo*, a rule; manner, example; ⁴*mwo hu*, obscure, illegible; COLL., ⁵*neing mwo*, one's figure, as emaciated or seen dimly.

摹¹ Interchanged with the last: a rule, a pattern; to follow a pattern, to copy, to imitate, to sketch; to feel with the hand: ¹*mwo wa*² to copy pictures, to sketch; COM., ²*mwo hoong*, to follow the pattern; ³*mwo che*² to take a copy or impression, as of graven words.

謨¹ Counsel, consultation, a matured plan; a rule, a settled course of action or conduct; to imitate: ¹*meu mwo*, to devise plans. Used for *u* (not), as in *mwo seng* not faithful, insincere.

霧¹ *Mwo*. A coll. word, as in *mwo o*² fog, mist; *mwo kau*² a dense fog; *mwo lo*² mist and dew, dew.

霧¹ *Mwo*. A coll. word: dim, obscure, darkened, obscured: *mwo mwo*, obscure, as the weather, glass, etc.; *mwo mwo kwong*, a dim light, day-break.

戊² The fifth of the ten stems, which answers to earth; a fortunate day; abundant, luxuriant.

慕² To think of with affection, to remember fondly; to long for, to hanker, to be fond of; to aspire, ambitious: ¹*ngiong mwo*² to look up to, to revere; COM., ¹*si mwo*² or ¹*siong mwo*² to think fondly of, to long for; ¹*mwo*² *ming* (or *midng*), to aspire after fame.

募² To invite, to solicit, to call on people to do; to give bounties to, to enlist; a public invitation, a general call: ²*eng mwo*² to respond to a levy: COM., ²*chieu mwo*² to enlist, to levy; ²*mwo*² *ung*, to enlist braves; ²*mwo*² *hwa*² to beg alms, to get subscriptions, as priests do; ²*mwo*² *yong*, a general appeal or subscription.

暮² The evening, the sunset; decline of life; close of a period of time: *tiu mwo*² morning and evening; *nik mwo*² sunset; *mwo*² *king*, the state or prospects of the aged; COM., *mwo*² *nieng*, evening of life, old age; *nieng chung swoi*² *mwo*² close of the

1 墓 2 地 3 墳 4 墳 5 墓 6 牌 7 墓 8 墳 9 模 10 模 11 模 12 模 13 摹 14 摹 15 謀 16 謨 17 思 18 想 19 慕 20 名 21 應 22 募 23 募 24 化 25 募 26 募 27 募 28 募 29 募 30 募 31 募 32 募 33 募 34 募 35 募 36 募 37 募 38 募 39 募 40 募 41 募 42 募 43 募 44 募 45 募 46 募 47 募 48 募 49 募 50 募 51 募 52 募 53 募 54 募 55 募 56 募 57 募 58 募 59 募 60 募 61 募 62 募 63 募 64 募 65 募 66 募 67 募 68 募 69 募 70 募 71 募 72 募 73 募 74 募 75 募 76 募 77 募 78 募 79 募 80 募 81 募 82 募 83 募 84 募 85 募 86 募 87 募 88 募 89 募 90 募 91 募 92 募 93 募 94 募 95 募 96 募 97 募 98 募 99 募 100 募

year; COLL., *mek*, *chiu mwo'* the eyes dim, dim-sighted.

瞶² Read *mok*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *mwo'*: *mwo'* *mwo'* dim, obscure; *t'íeng mwo'* *mwo'* *t'ioh*, the sky obscured.

(467) Mwoí.

妹² A younger sister; one's daughter; a sister, a miss: ¹*kwoi mwoí'* marriage of a girl; the 54th diagram; ²*ngwoí'* *mwoí'* half-sisters;

COM., ³*chiá mwoí'* sisters; ⁴*paui mwoí'* own sister; ⁵*mwoí'* *hu*, younger sister's husband; ⁶*ling mwoí'* your sister; ⁷*pien* *chiá mwoí'* female cousins; COLL., *mú mwoí'* little sister! *siss!* *mwoí'* *kó* (or *kwang*), his or your daughter, Miss.

沫² Name of a stream; the name of a city of the ancient Wei state; dark, obscure.

韎² A plant used in dyeing scarlet; a kind of leather covering for the knees, used by soldiers.

未² Read *e'*; used for the coll. *mwoí'*: not yet, not now: ⁹*mwoí'* *li*, has not yet come; *siáh*, *pwong'* 'a *mwoí'* have you eaten rice yet? *mwoí'* *p'ah*, *seng kieu'* cries out before he is whipped; *mwoí'* *kau'* *ki*, not yet come to the set time.

昧² No sun, twilight, dull, dark, obscure, somber; not understanding, blind, ignorant; false, perfidious: ⁹*mwoí'* *'song* and ¹⁰*mwoí'* *kok*, dawn and dusk; ¹¹*mó'* *mwoí'*

rash, inconsiderate; COM., ¹²*mwong mwoí'* (coll. *mwong mwoí'*), dull, ignorant.

魅² An ogre, a demon-brute, which seduces and frightens people; supposed to have four legs and a human face: used in the coll. for 'mai, q. v.: ¹³*lié mwoí'* elves and ogres.

痲² Also read *hwóí'*: infirmity, disease induced by care or vexation; anxiety, distress of mind: ¹⁴*sing mwoí'* sick at heart.

(468) Mwok.

醫² Read *i*; used for the coll. *mwok*: to heal, to cure: ¹⁵*mwok*, *paug'* to heal disease; ¹⁶*mwok*, *'hó 'lau*, healed, cured.

Mwok,. A coll. word: to kill, to slaughter; to kill and dress: *mwok*, *tü*, to slaughter hogs; *kié mwok*, *sioh*, *'tau*, to kill and dress a fowl.

(469) Mwong.

晚² Read 'wang; used in *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. 'mwong, as in ¹⁷*mwong t'eng* (or *hwang*), the second crop of rice—reaped in the 10th moon; ¹⁸*mwong teu'* the second crop in the ear, or ready for the sickle.

'Mwong. A coll. initial particle: just, merely, only, only just; the more, still more, increasingly; falsely, confusedly, in any way, no matter how: 'mwong *t'idng*, just listen; 'mwong *'chieu*, the fewer, fewer and fewer; 'mwong *po'* increasingly rich; 'mwong *kaé'*

1 歸妹 2 外妹 3 姐妹 4 胞妹 5 妹夫 6 令妹 7 表姐 8 未來 9 味爽 10 味谷 11 冒味 12 蒙昧 13 魑魅 14 心痲 15 醫病 16 醫好了 17 晚冬 18 晚稍

read *níah*, q. v.: ¹'*na lai*, to bring; ²'*na hek*, to arrest; ³'*na ong*' to seize and interrogate; COM., ⁴'*só 'na*, to arrest and chain (criminals).

那 A demonstrative and interrogative pronoun; an adverb of place; that, that one; then, there; which, what, where, how: Nēn. also read *nó*, q. v.: ⁵'*na Nēng. kó*' that one; ⁶'*na ch'üü*' there; COM., ⁷'*na 'iu*, how is there—i. e., there is not; ⁸'*na 'ü*, where? how? COLL., ⁹'*na 't'ó*, where find—not to be found, is none; ¹⁰'*na pang*, a kind of fence or bar, on supports like an X, as used in front of temples; *met.*, to strut, to make a swell.

¹¹'*Na*. A coll. word: to evacuate, to void, as urine or excrement: *na niéu*' to urinate; ¹²'*yá na*, to have frequent or irregular stools; ¹³'*na le*' a dysentery, flux.

¹⁴'*Na*. A coll. word: to measure with the thumb and middle finger extended: *sioh*, *na*, one such measure or space; ¹⁵'*na k'ang' nich*, *wai*' measure and see how much.

那 Read *nó*; used for the coll. *na*: but, only, simply, merely; if, but if: *na' ch'ü*, only this; *na' 'la 'nä*, only you (do thus)! *na' 'hó 'chiong wang*' only well thus—this is best or will suffice; *na' ng' k'ing*, but if unwilling; *na' mó*, if not or none.

Na' A coll. initial particle, as in *na' 'lá chó*' to do fre-

quently; *na' paik, k'á*' instantly, expeditiously, at once.

(471) **Ná.**
¹⁶'*Ná*. A coll. word: feminine; easy, flexible, as speech; slow, easy, as one's manner; dragging on, dilatory: *na ná 'hing*, a slow, easy manner; *na' sioh, hiok*, to put off a while, dilatorily.

奶 Read *'ni* and *'nai* in the dictionaries: the female breast; nipples, teats, udder; milk; common term for mother; a nurse; COM., ¹⁷'*'ai*' *'ná*, an officer's mother; ¹⁸'*nióng 'ná*, mother; the goddess "mother", also called ¹⁹'*Ling 'chwi 'ná* and ²⁰'*T'ak, 'ting 'ná*; ²¹'*na*, a nurse; COLL., ²²'*pa' 'ná*, parents; ²³'*mó pa' mó 'ná*, orphaned; ²⁴'*pó 'ná*, a midwife; ²⁵'*chiá 'ná*, a father's concubine; ²⁶'*au' 'ná*, a step-mother; ²⁷'*i 'ná*, mother! nurse! ²⁸'*na 'ná*, an officer's wife, her ladyship; ²⁹'*sieu' ná 'ná*, officer's daughter-in-law. Read *'nai*, as in *'wong 'nai*, to sleep in the day-time.

尼 To agree, to accord with; near, agreeing; a nun: also read *nek*, q. v.: COM., ³⁰'*na 'ku*, a Buddhist nun; ³¹'*na 'ku ung*, a nunnery; ³²'*t'üng' 'ná*, name of Confucius.

呢 A twittering, a humming; to speak low, to murmur: also read *'ni* q. v.: ³³'*na nang*, the twittering of swallows, incessant talking.

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 拿 | ⁸ 拿 | ⁵ 那 | ⁷ 那 | ⁹ 太 | ¹¹ 臨 | 嬖 | 罷 | 奶 | 奶 | ¹⁹ 奶 | 奶 |
| 來 | 問 | 個 | 有 | 奶 | 水 | ¹³ 罷 | 無 | ¹⁶ 姐 | ¹⁸ 阿 | 奶 | ²¹ 尼 |
| ² 拿 | ⁴ 鎖 | ⁶ 那 | ⁸ 那 | ¹⁰ 娘 | 奶 | 奶 | 奶 | 奶 | 奶 | ²⁰ 少 | 姑 |
| 獲 | 拿 | 處 | 裡 | 奶 | ¹² 奶 | ¹⁴ 無 | ¹⁵ 婆 | ¹⁷ 後 | ○ | 奶 | ○ |

妮 Ni. A slave girl; also used in the term for a nun: COM., ¹*ná ku*, a nun.

恧 Ni. Also read *nek*, : to blush, to redden, to color up; ashamed: *nek*, (or *'niu*) *ná*, to blush from shame.

泥 Ni. Mud, mire, dirt; earth, soil, clay, clods; dirty, miry; in the coll. to plaster, to daub on; soiled, dirtied, befouled; *met.*, to defame, to asperse; to try to force, to press, to insist, as on one's buying a thing: also read *ná²* q. v.: ²*tu ná*, mud, mire; ³*chié ná*,

a signet of purple clay, as anciently used; COLL., ⁴*ná hwi*, to plaster with lime; ⁵*ná ku*, to paste; ⁶*ná piéng* to press one trickishly, as to purchase things; *ná m'kak*, the daubing will not stick; *met.*, the slander misses its object; ⁷*ná ná pwong* (or *chëük*), thick rice-congee.

泥² Ni. To decide rigidly; fixed, inflexible, set, obstinate; pertinacious, bigoted; attached to, doting on; in the coll. similar to *ná*,

to daub, to plaster; soiled, besmeared; to press one, to insist on his taking or buying: also read *ná*, q. v.: COM., ⁷*kü ná²* set in one's way, bigoted; COLL., *ná²* *seu*, to plaster evenly; ⁸*ná²* *pwang*, a mason's mortar-board; ⁹*ná²* *'mwang meng* the face daubed all over; *ná²* *nëng tih²* to force one's choice, to insist on his buying.

(472) Naü. *Naë²*. A coll. word: fat, obese, fleshy, corpulent: *piu naë²* *naë²* very corpulent.

(473) Naëng. *Naëng'*. A coll. word: soft, not hard, yielding, penetrable: *'yá naëng'* very soft; *'nioung naëng'* pliable and soft, downy, as a bed; *k'e' naëng'* the soft persimmon.

(474) Nah. *Nah,*. A coll. word: to abate, to slacken, to stop, as rain: *'ü nah*, the rain slackens; *'ü má²* *nah*, the rain will not abate or cease.

凹 Wa. Yao. Yeh. Ao. Read *au*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *nah*, : the opposite of *'tu* (to protrude); indented, sunken, concave; an indentation, a hollow, a cavity: the same as *náh*, q. v.: ¹⁰*ie nah*, a depression in the ground; ¹¹*nah, 'ië*, sunken, indented; ¹²*nah, yeu*, a hollow waist; *met.*, a depression, as in the ridge of a house or wall; ¹³*nah, 'ak*, *k'o'* hollow as a mortar, indented, sunk in.

(475) Náh. **凹** Wa. Yao. Yeh. Ao. Read *au*; used for the coll. *náh*, : the same as the last, concave, sunken, indented; a hollow, a cavity: ¹⁴*'tu náh*, protruding and sunken; *'i 'tu ne' náh*, uneven, as a surface; ¹⁵*'tu ki 'tu náh*, *ki náh*, rough and irregular; ¹⁶*'tu ch'oi' náh, p'e'* the mouth pouting and nose depressed, as in anger.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 妮 | 3 紫 | 5 泥 | 7 拘 | 9 泥 | 10 地 | 12 凹 | 白 | 15 凸 | 其 | 凹 |
| 姑 | 泥 | 糊 | 泥 | 滿 | 凹 | 腰 | 14 凸 | 其 | 凹 | 鼻 |
| 2 塗 | 4 泥 | 6 泥 | 8 泥 | 面 | 11 凹 | 18 凹 | 凹 | 凸 | 16 凸 | ○ |
| 泥 | 灰 | 騙 | 盤 | ○ | 入 | 場 | ○ | 凹 | 嘴 | |

Náh, A coll. word: dull, stupid, unintelligent: *n.áh*, *éwó*, a stupid woman; *naing náh*, dull, blockish.

(476) Nai.

Nai. A coll. word, as in *mi nai nai*, fat and plump, fleshy, corpulent.

乃 An adversative conjunction, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; an illative particle, then, thereupon, till then, if, certainly, to wit, in which senses it often needs no rendering; also used for the substantive verb, to be, is; you, yours: *1nai yok*, but as to; *2nai k'ó*, then it will do; *3ch'ü nai*, this is.

奈 A kind of bullace or wild plum, sour yet edible; to occur, to meet with; a remedy, a resource; how, in what way? com., *4li nai*, a kind of plum or bullace; *5nai' hó*, what resource? *6ni nai* (coll. *3mó nai' hó*), no help for it, irremediable; *7nai' ó k'io*, a Taoist bridge over the Styx; *met.*, a very bad road.

耐 To shave the whiskers as a punishment; to bear with, to endure, to suffer, to forbear, to be patient with; patient, patience: com., *8aing nai* to bear patiently, to endure; *9nai' sing*, a patient mind; *10nai' kin*, to last long; *11nai' hwang*, to bear trouble and trial; *12nai' k'eng*, patient in work.

襪 Dull, stupid, unacquainted with affairs: *nai' tai'*, ignorant, doltish.

甬 A metallic tripod of a great size, called *nai'* *wing*, having two ears.

Nai'. A coll. word, as in *nai nai'* a name given to beggars to frighten children; *3nai nai' p'ool*, *li*, the beggars are coming!

踮 Read *niék*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *naing'* to stand on the toes, tiptoe: *13k'a naing'* *k'i*, to stand on the toes; *naing' ü' kiäng*, to walk on tiptoe; *naing' k'a naing' ch'iu*, on tiptoe and light-fingered, as a thief.

念 Read *ni éng*; coll. *naing'*: to repeat memoriter; to read aloud, to chant in a set tone, to drone: *14naing' king siáh, ch'ai'* to say prayers and live on vegetable diet; *15naing' ch'ien'* to recite spells; *16so' naing'* to state in order, to tell; *17yá naing' yá ch'iong'* to talk wildly, to prattle, as children; *naing' sioh, lau*, to recite once.

(478) **皺** Read *ch'au'*; coll. *naiw'*: wrinkled, creased, corrugated; furrowed, contracted, frowning: *18mi' tau naiw' king king*, the brow rigidly wrinkled; *i' sióng naiw'* the clothes wrinkled; *naiw' pa pa*, creased, wrinkled up.

- 1 乃 3 此 5 奈 7 奈 9 忍 10 耐 12 耐 起 菜 16 訴 野 皺
 2 若 4 乃 6 何 8 何 10 耐 11 久 13 工 14 念 15 念 16 念 17 野 野
 3 可 4 李 6 無 9 耐 11 耐 13 肢 念 念 野 唱 皺
 2 奈 6 奈 9 心 11 煩 3 膝 念 咒 野 眉 緊
 2 可 4 奈 6 奈 9 心 11 煩 3 膝 念 咒 野 眉 緊
 2 可 4 奈 6 奈 9 心 11 煩 3 膝 念 咒 野 眉 緊

耨² A kind of spade or hoe for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of weeds; *met.*, to study and teach: ¹*naiw*² *ch'ó*, to root out weeds; ²*pek*, *keng siék*, *naiw*² to plow with the pencil and dig with the tongue—to be a pedagogue.

(479) Nak.

呐² Reak *nok*₂; coll. *nak*₂, as in ¹*só nak*₂ a musical pipe, a kind of copper clarinet or flageolet.

納² Silk soaked in water, silken threads shrinking; to enter, to collect, to receive, to contain; to pay, to give to, to offer, as presents; in, within: ²*nak*₂ *pe*² to present, as in homage; ⁴*äng nak*₂ to contain; liberal, generous in feeling; com., ⁶*nak*₂ *swó*² to pay duties; ⁶*nak*₂ *hwo*² to pay one's share to a mutual-aid club; ⁷*nak*₂ *tung*, to take a concubine; ⁷*nak*₂ *kang*² to purchase the degree of *kang*² *sen*²; ⁹*siu nak*₂ to receive; ¹⁰*sen*² *nak*₂ to embrace, as doctrines.

衲² The garments of a priest, called *nak*₂ *ci*; *met.*, a priest, a bonze; in the coll. to quilt or stitch together, as the pieces composing a shoe-sole; to overlay, to patch; mended, patched: ¹¹*tó nak*₂ a priest; coll., *nak*₂ *wak*₂ *tá*, to stitch stocking-soles; *nak*₂ *tá siäng*² thread for quilting soles; *ch'ek*, *pió paik*, *nak*₂ all covered with patches.

鞅² The reins of the inner span of a team of four horses: ¹²*kiok*, *nak*, a carriage ring to which the reins are fastened.

鈹² Also read *nok*₂; to hammer iron, to beat it to a point; to sharpen wood, as for the handle of a chisel.

捺² To press the hand heavily upon; a dash to the right in writing: ¹³*piék*, *nak*, left and right strokes.

箇² A rope of braided bamboo-splints, used in towing boats: com., ¹⁴*miék*, *nak*, a tow-line of splints; ¹⁵*k'á* *nak*, bamboo rope, as cut up and used for torches; coll., ¹⁶*pek*, *nak*₂ to pull the tow-line, to track a boat.

(480) Nang.
Nang. A coll. word, as in *nang ná*₂ simple, foolish, stupid; *nang nong*² or *nang nauing*² confused in mind, obtuse.

搨² To grasp with the hand; in the coll. to push away or out, as with the hand or foot; used for *nang* in the coll. q. v.: coll., ^{17c}*nang k'wi*, to push open; to push, as a boat from the shore; ^{17c}*nang k'í*, to push up, to raise, as a screen or shutter; ^{17c}*nang tó*, to push down.

脯² Boiled flesh, dried meat; *nang hu*, dried meat.

¹耨 ²草 ³筆 ⁴容 ⁵納 ⁶會 ⁷納 ⁸籠 ⁹收 ¹⁰納 ¹¹老 ¹²受 ¹³餽 ¹⁴餽 ¹⁵撇 ¹⁶捺 ¹⁷箇 ¹⁸拔 ¹⁹箇 ²⁰起 ²¹搨 ²²開 ²³搨 ²⁴倒

蕙 To respect, to venerate; to fear, to be in awe of.

赧 To blush, to turn red in the face, to redden, to look ashamed: ¹'nung ngang, a blushing face; ²'k'oi' nang, to blush with shame; nang nang yong, abashed, as when caught in a mean act.

Nang' A coll. word: to force one's self, as when weak or fagged; to arise or advance with difficulty, to drag one's self along: nang' kiê chó' to toil up the stone-steps; kiong' sing nang' to force one's self, as to labor, eat, &c.; nang' má' k'i, unable to rise, as from weakness; pah, nang' hardly, laboriously.

南 The south; to face the south, to go southward; southern, austral: com., nang king, Nanking; hu nang, Hunan; hiong' nang, facing the south; chó' nang (coll. sói' nang), situate south, as the rear of a house; só nang, south-west; chí nang kü, a compass; nang tai (coll. nang toi or nang noi), Nantai, the south suburbs of Foochow; a' nang, the southern districts, as Chinchew and Changchow; nang u (coll. nang mó), a Buddhist term of respect, as in nang mó ó mi, t'ó huk, O Amida Budh! hwo nang, to place the palms together—the Buddhist style in worship; pok, nang pok, pæk, neither south nor north—unusual, odd, outré; nang k'iong pæk, tiéu' "southern brogues and

northern tunes"; met., a quarrel between two families.

喃 To chatter; to gabble, to talk incessantly: ná nang, incessant talking; the twittering of swallows.

謔 The noise of conversation, hum of voices; to mutter, to gabble: nang nang, incessant gabbling.

楠 A kind of plum: com., nang muk, a hard, yellowish wood, suitable for furniture; nang muk, kang, a kind of nang wood, having curled streaks or veins.

男 The male of the human species, a man; the lowest of the five ranks of nobility, a baron: com., nang chü, a male child, a man; nang 'chü hang' one of a manly form and spirit; nang nü, male and female, boys and girls; hau nang, a filial son—so called after a parent's death; nang hung, sodomy; nang ing 'nü siong' an effeminate-looking man; nang kwang ing, the male Kwanyin, as in a temple on ũ sang, Foochow; coll., tung nang kiang, a young, unmarried man; mó nang k'ó' nü, when one has no son, he depends on the daughter.

難 Hard, difficult, not easy or pleasant, grievous, irksome; often means cannot, impossible; to trouble, to distress, to make another do: also read nang' q. v.:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 赧 | 8 南 | 5 向 | 6 坐 | 7 西 | 車 | 10 下 | 12 男 | 13 男 | 14 孝 | 16 男 | 17 男 |
| 顏 | 京 | 南 | 南 | 南 | 南 | 南 | 子 | 女 | 男 | 人 | 觀 |
| 2 愧 | 4 湖 | | | 8 指 | 臺 | 11 男 | 漢 | 15 男 | 風 | 女 | 音 |
| 赧 | 南 | ○ | ○ | 南 | ○ | 子 | ○ | ○ | 風 | 相 | ○ |

COM., ¹*kang nang*, difficult; ²*i'ieu nang*, to impose difficulties on one; ³*nang sei* intolerable; ⁴*cheng' t'oi' t'iong nang*, alike hard to advance or retreat, in a strait; ⁵*nang to* hard to say; in the coll. an interrogative like *nó nòh*, how? *nang ui*, to trouble, to burden; *nang 'ch'ü*, hard to bear, grievous; *ka' sié' nang sing*, hard to find (the like) in all the world, peerless; COLL., *nang wang*, obstreperous and troublesome; *wang' p'wang' k'i' t'au nang*, everything is difficult at the beginning.

蘭 Read *lang*; coll. *nang*, as in *nang 'chó*, a species of date from Lanchou, Chehkiang.

楠 Read *nang*; used for the coll. *nang*: to push with the hand or foot; *nang hiá*, or *nang k'wi*, to push away or open; *nang 'tó*, to push down.

Nang. A coll. word, as in *nang 'mó' sing*, a fire-fly or glow-worm.

難² Trouble, adversity, calamity; difficulties, misfortune; to administer reproofs, to reprimand: also read *nang*, q. v.: COM., ⁶*hwang' nang* afflictions, trials; ⁷*nang' ming*, distressed people—from other districts; ⁸*nang' sing*, a star boding calamities; ⁹*nang' mo'wang*, the measure of adversity full—*scil.*, then good fortune comes; ¹⁰*pié' nang* to avoid evil; ¹¹*sung nang* to submit to sufferings and death; ¹²*sang nang*

death from childbirth; ¹³*mó nang* distressed, harassed.

(481) **撓** *Nau*. Read *nau*; used for the coll. *nau*: to grasp, to clutch with the fingers close together; to crumple by clutching; puckered, as the face: *nau 'king' king*, to eluteh tightly; *nau' sioh' wong*, crumpled into a ball; all puckered up; *nau chain'* crumpled in the hand; *nau nau*, puckered.

撓 Also read *nau*: to disturb, to disarrange; to trouble, to vex; to scratch; to twist, to wrench, to distort, to pervert: used for *nau* in the coll. q. v.: ¹⁴*nau wang' se' hi*, to confound right and wrong; COM., ¹⁵*nau pau*, an ancient crest or turban—now imitated in the costumes of certain idols.

繞 To wind, to twine about; to be entangled in; to make the tour of, to go around; to compass, to environ: ¹⁶*tieng' nau*, to cord about; ¹⁷*ui' nau*, to encircle; ¹⁸*nau to* to make a circuit.

撓 Crooked, bent, as ² stick; distorted, tortuous; ⁵ *Jao*. *met.*, perverted, prejudiced, unjust; to bend, to wrench, to break; slender, weak, lithe, flexible; to disperse, to scatter: ¹⁹*iu' nau*, weak; feeble; ²⁰*wong' nau*, distorted, bent; *met.*, to misrepresent, unjust in judgment. Read *ngieu* or *nieu*: a short oar.

- ¹艱 ³難 ^兩兩 ⁶患 ⁸難 ¹⁰避 ¹¹殉 ¹³磨 ¹⁴撓 ¹⁵撓 ¹⁷圍 ¹⁹柔
²難 ^受受 ^難難 ^難難 ^星星 ^難難 ^磨磨 ^亂亂 ^包包 ^繞繞 ^撓撓
^挑挑 ^進進 ^難難 ^難難 ^難難 ^產產 ^是是 ^纏纏 ^繞繞 ^枉枉
^難難 ^退退 ^道道 ^民民 ^滿滿 ○ ^難難 ○ ^非非 ^繞繞 ^道道 ^撓撓

饒 A kind of cymbal, anciently used to stop the music in the army; the clang of martial instruments: ¹*nau kó*, martial songs; ²*king nau*, military cymbals.

誆 To bawl out angrily; to argue loudly; noisy debate, contention, wrangling, disputing, as among secretaries: *nau nau*, noisy disputing; ³*hiong nau*, to clamor.

誏 Noise, clamor, wrangling; a bother; unintelligible talk.

呶 Interchanged with the last two: a clamorous noise; vociferation, wrangling: ⁴*hiong nau*, a clamor, uproar.

恧 Perturbation, confusion of mind; disordered, confused, beclouded: ⁵*na u lwang*, the mind bewildered; ⁶*hwong nau*, confused, befogged.

徇 A mountain in the ancient state of Ch'i or Shantung.

硃 A natural salt from Tibet, called ⁷*nau sa*, sal ammoniac.

洵 A coll. word, as in *nau kung* (also spoken *na kung*), the sailor-hero, who is said to have introduced the Mings to Foochow; also styled *ho kwok kung*, Preserver of the State; *nau kung miew* a temple of

Nau kung—near Great Temple hill, Foochow.

鬧 The noise and confusion of a fair or market; a noisy wrangling; a bustle, a great stir, as at a festival or funeral; hum, tumult, crowd; to scold, to rail, to make a great ado about; to embroil, to make a disturbance, to be obstreperous: COM., ⁸*nau yék*, a great stir, bustle; ⁹*nau chiu*, a drinking carouse; ¹⁰*nau ch'e* a lively market; COLL., ¹¹*nau a*, to bawl one's self dumb; ¹²*nau p'wai* (the matter) divulged by a brawl; ¹³*nau sioh*, *tiong*, to make a stir or tumult.

淖 Name of a lake; mud, clay; muddy, miry; thoroughly wet. Read *chaw*: harmonious. Read *ch'ioh*, as in ¹⁴*ch'ioh yok*, easy and graceful.

(482) Naung.

Naung'. A coll. word: interlocked, tangled, as thread; confused, disordered, as the mind or affairs; confusion, disorder; anarchy, riot, rebellion: *hung hung naung'* in great disorder; *naung' pah chá* "tangled white hemp"; *met.*, confused, as matters, or one's thoughts; *naung' k'i li*, anarchy rising; *tau hwok naung'* the hair disheveled; hair for braiding false cues.

Naung'. A coll. word: swelled, puffed, dropsical, bloated: *meng' naung'* the face bloated; *k'a ch'iu naung'* feet and hands swelled.

¹饒 ²歌 ³誆 ⁴誏 ⁵恧 ⁶徇 ⁷硃 ⁸鬧 ⁹鬧 ¹⁰鬧 ¹¹鬧 ¹²鬧 ¹³鬧 ¹⁴淖
 金饒 喧 嗽 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 酒 市 破 場 約

*Naung*¹. A coll. word, as in *naung' li*, to wander or stray to a place; *naung' k'ó'* wandered off, as a child.

嫩² Tender, small, immature, not fully grown; weak, tender; fine, delicate; soft, supple: COM., *'naung'* *naung'* or *'sú' naung'* small, delicate; *'naung' ne'*

refined, as manners; fine, delicate, as workmanship; COLL., *'naung'* *'piáng*, nice cakes; *'naung'* *kěng*, fine work; *'naung'* *sěung'* for nice wear; *p'e' p'e' naung'* very small, delicate; *'naung'* *chidh*, a small one.

*Naung*³. A coll. word, as in *naung' cheng'* a disease complicated and hard to cure, as consumption.

*Naung*⁴. A coll. word: to ferment, to brew, to make spirituous liquors: *naung'* *'chiu*, to brew liquor.

(483) Ne.

𠵼¹ The corners of the mouth; sides of the mouth or space between the mouth and ear: *'p'ek, ne'* to whisper in one's ear.

弭² A bow unstrung and bent back; at ease, resting; to stop, to cease; to forget; to put down, to destroy: *'ne' tó' ang* *lióng*, to put down the seditious and quiet the loyal.

餌³ A kind of dumpling; pie, cakes, tidbits; a bait for fish; *met.*, an allurement, enticement, temptation; to bait, to tempt, to

entice: COM., ¹⁰*ngü ne'* a bait for fish; COLL., ¹¹*piáng ne'* flour-cakes, pasty; ¹²*ne' wong*, has nibbled it all away; ¹³*sídh, twai' ne'* to seek large gains, as by an extensive business.

Ne'. A coll. word, as in *ne' ne' mēk*, the eye contracted, very near-sighted; *kěung' ne'* near-sighted.

Ne'. A coll. word, to turn; to whirl one's self about, as a child in play: *ne' ne'* whirl! whirl!

—² Two; to bisect, to divide; to repeat, to reiterate; the third also means to help, to second; to suspect: the first used for the coll. *lang'* q. v.: COM., ¹⁴*'ne' sek*, twenty; ¹⁵*'ne' ngwok*, the second month; ¹⁶*'ne' paik*, two eights, sixteen; ¹⁷*'ne' kó*, second brother

—in common address, means brother, friend; COLL., ¹⁸*'sá' ne'* careful, cautious; ¹⁹*sek, paik, nik, ne'* from 18 to 22, as said of marriageable virgins; ²⁰*'ne' paik, pang kwong*, in the 2d and 8th months the days and nights are equal; *ne' hwong ch'ing*, to marry again, as a widow; *ne' hu*, a fiddle, a violin.

榘² A species of wild jujube or date-plum; a stop for a wheel.

膩² Grease, hardened fat; greasy, fat, gross; smooth, oily: *kai' ne'* dirty and greasy; COM., *'iu ne'* oily, greasy.

¹嫩 ⁸嫩 ⁵嫩 ⁷嫩 ⁹弭 ¹⁰魚 ¹²餌 ¹⁵二 ¹⁷二 ¹⁹十 ²⁰二
²嫩 ^膩膩 ^工工 ^隻隻 ^盜盜 ^魚魚 ^完完 ¹⁴二 ^月月 ^哥哥 ^八八 ^二二
³細 ⁴嫩 ⁶嫩 ⁸辟 ^安安 ¹¹餅 ¹⁸食 ¹⁶二 ¹⁸細 ^廿廿 ^平平
^嫩嫩 ^餅餅 ^穿穿 ^呬呬 ^良良 ^餌餌 ^大大 ^〇〇 ^八八 ^二二 ^光光

黏 Read 'ni; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ne'*: to stick, to adhere; adhesive, sticky, gluey, as oiled hair; 'ne' *king*, to stick fast, to harden, as dirt or oil.

Nē'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ne' nā'* to daub, to besmear, as with oily hands.

(484) NĚ.

NĚ. A coll. word, similar to *nū*: inclined, awry; *nĚ k'ó'* out of perpendicular; *nĚ lóh₂* to fall over, to slip down.

NĚ. A coll. word, the same as *nĚ*, as in *nĚ nĚ tióh₂* adhesive, sticky.

NĚ. A coll. word: the sensation in eating very sour things, the teeth set on edge.

NĚ. A coll. word, as in *'lang nĚ*, thick spittle; *té' a' tu sé' 'lang nĚ*, there's spittle all over the ground or floor.

(485) Nek.

尼 To approach, to draw near, to be near; to stop; fixed, settled, determined: also read *ni*, q. v.

瞍 Small eyes.
Ni.

Nĕk,. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of *tek*, (a drop), as in *nek, nek*, or *nek, nek, 'kiäng*, a little, a very small quantity.

Nĕk,. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *nek, nĕnk*, puckered, wrinkled; *nek, niĕk*, to take and press between the fingers, to work

into a round shape; *nek, niĕk*, to wink the eyes, to twinkle; to sparkle, as a fire-fly; also to speak irrelevantly.

(486) Neng.

Neng. A coll. word: hard lumps in the skin, indurated skin, as on the feet and palms of the hands; horn-like lumps, corns: *'ch'iu neng* and *'k'a neng*, hard skin on the hands and feet; *'ló 'ch'ü neng*, "rat-lumps"—term applied to hard lumps in the skin.

Neng. A coll. word, used for *neng*, as in *neng neng*, the mother's milk, the breast; *siĕh₂ neng neng*, to suck, to take the breast.

Neng. A coll. word: small in stature, delicate, attenuated: *neng neng*, or *neng sá'* slender and small.

臃 A coll. character found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: the loins or soft parts below the ribs: *'neng kaĕk*, (or *piĕng*), the side under the ribs; *'neng pah*, the loins "wrenched"; *'neng 'iu kek, pau'* loin-fat instantly protruding; *met.*, urgent, restive or impatient; *'k'ieu' neng*, to throw the chest out, to swagger, as a bully does.

Neng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *neng' naung'* tangled, in disorder; disheveled; *neng' naing'* to walk on tiptoe; *neng' nang'* to stretch one's self up; to brace the body and push with force; *neng' naĕng'* or *neng' naĕng'* soft, yielding; *neng' niong'* to move, as waves do; a

¹黏緊

²臃角

³臃孽

⁴臃油急豹



tremulous motion, as of the bed-clothes over a restless sleeper.

能 A sort of deer as large as a bear; power, ability, capacity; skill, talents; to be able, can, may; apt, able, competent: com., ¹*neng kang* ability; ²*chai neng*, talent, genius; ³*neng kaiu* and *'pok, neng kaiu* able and unable, can and cannot; ⁴*pok, neng*, unable, can't; ⁵*tó neng*, very competent, accomplished; ⁶*neng siok, pok, neng heng*, can talk but can't perform.

乳 Read 'ü; used for the coll. *neng*: milk; the breasts, an udder: ⁷*siäh, neng*, to drink or suck milk; ⁸*neng t'au*, the nipple; full breasts, as after childbirth; ⁹*ngu neng*, cow's milk; ¹⁰*ngu neng in*, butter; ¹¹*neng mwo*, the breast of a male; ¹²*niék, neng*, to milk; ¹³*ch'au' neng sieng*, the strong scent of milk; ¹⁴*taung' neng*, to wean, weaned; ¹⁵*neng 'chwí*, (or *ch'auk*), milk; ¹⁶*neng 'nǎ*, or ¹⁷*neng ma*, a wet-nurse.

佞 Skilled in speech, eloquent, persuasive; artful, specious, insinuating; flattering; smart, ready in reply: ¹⁸*t'íeng neng* flattering, cringing; ¹⁹*pok, neng* unready, slow of speech; ²⁰*kang neng* false, treacherous in speech.

認 To recognize, to know well, to know again; to confess, to admit, to acknowledge; to distinguish, to discriminate between; a mark, criterion: com., *sek, neng* to recognize, to identify;

neng' chói to confess guilt; *mó' neng* (coll. *pau neng*), to claim falsely; *neng' ching*, to perceive truly or correctly; coll., *má' neng' tek*, can't recognize (him); *chó' ké' neng* to mark, to use as a criterion; *k'á' neng neng* to be surety for one; to enter into recognizances; *neng' tang* to mistake in recognition; to confess an error; *neng' p'ieü' ng' neng' neng*, (need only) recognize the bill or ticket, not the holder.

甯

A surname.

Neng. A coll. enphonic prefix, as in *neng' niong* to yield, give way to one; *neng' ning* to chant or read over; *neng' niang* to flare, to flicker; to flash, as gunpowder.

(487) Nēng.

Nēng. A coll. word: probably a brogue for *nēng*, as in *nēng ku, I, we, us*.

伙

A coll. character: a man, a person, a human being; pertaining to mankind, human: *nēng nēng*, or *'kauk, nēng*, everybody; *'ngcái nēng*, we, us; *tié' nēng*, who? *t'au nēng*, the head-man, the chief; *nēng kiäng*, small images or pictures of persons; *čng nēng*, a "red man"—i. e., a favorite; *nēng wong*, the chief of a household; *mó nēng t'au*, has no friends; *twai' nēng*, adults; the great, the noble; *nēng yok*, weak in body; *nēng mwo*, one's appearance, as thin or emaciated; *nēng k'auk*, (or *tó nēng*,

¹能 ³能 ⁵能 ⁷能 ⁹乳 ¹¹牛 ¹³模 ¹⁵乳 ¹⁶乳 ¹⁸乳 ²⁰不
²幹 ⁴能 ⁶能 ⁸能 ¹⁰行 ¹²頭 ¹⁴乳 ¹⁷攝 ¹⁹水 ²¹孃 ²²佞
³能 ⁴能 ⁵能 ⁶能 ⁷能 ⁸能 ⁹能 ¹⁰能 ¹¹能 ¹²能 ¹³能 ¹⁴能 ¹⁵能 ¹⁶能 ¹⁷能 ¹⁸能 ¹⁹能 ²⁰能 ²¹能 ²²能
²能 ⁴能 ⁶能 ⁸能 ¹⁰能 ¹²能 ¹⁴能 ¹⁶能 ¹⁸能 ²⁰能 ²²能
²能 ⁴能 ⁶能 ⁸能 ¹⁰能 ¹²能 ¹⁴能 ¹⁶能 ¹⁸能 ²⁰能 ²²能

men pressing men, a great crowd; *nĕng twai* 'tang 'sieu, he is large but cowardly; *nĕng 'kong d'ĕng*, *i 'kong te* 'one says heaven but he says earth—i. e., answers irreverently.

儂

Read *nung*; coll. *nĕng*, as in *nĕng ka*, I, myself, we; *nĕng ka kauk*, *nĕng*, we all, all of us.

膿

Read *nung*; coll. *nĕng*: pus, matter in sores, matter from suppuration: *nĕng chaik*, matter; *nĕng haik*, bloody pus; *'kwang' nĕng*, to come to a head, as a boil; *'nĕng d'au*, the core of a boil.

(488) Neu.

Neu. A coll. word: to contract, to pucker, to shrivel, as a boil after breaking: *neu ta*, dried up, shriveled, as fruit.

Neu. A coll. word: pleasing, attractive, graceful: *ni neu*, or *neu neu jing*, a winning manner, as of a child.

鳥

A bird, the general name for aves; the 196th radical: in the coll. used for *'cheu*, q. v.: *'neu hwoi* 'the beak of a bird; *com.*, *'hi 'neu*, a flying bird; *'neu ch'iong*, a fowling-piece; *'hwa muk*, *'neu seu* (pictures of) flowers, trees, birds, and beasts.

蔦

A parasitic creeper like the ivy: *'neu lo chi ch'ing*, "union of creepers and vines"—related by marriage.

嫻

Read *'nieu*; coll. *'neu*, as in *'neu 'no*, elegant, graceful, as a lady; *'neu 'no tek*, *'heng*, extremely graceful.

Neü. A coll. word: to pinch; to pluck or nip off with the thumb-nail and forefinger; to pluck, as leaves or flowers: *neu kung*, to pinch off the roots; *neu sioh*, *chaik*, to nip off a piece; *neu sioh a* 'to give a nip; *met.*, to bite, as a flea.

Neu. A coll. word, as in *neu neu*, wrinkled or contracted, as the brow from anger, pain, grief, etc.

Neu. A coll. word, as in *neu neu*, of medium consistence, as said of the stools after constipation.

飢

Read *'äu*, and *häu*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *nĕü*: a feeling of satiety, sated, surfeited, cloyed, as from eating fat things.

Nĕü. A coll. word, as in *nĕü nĕü* 'drowsy, sleepy, half-conscious, as on being awaked from sleep; *nĕü 'king k'aung* 'in a stupor, insensible, as in sickness.

(490) Nĕük.

The new moon seen in the east; to walk quickly; used in the coll. in the sense of weak, feeble; to sink down from weakness, to faint, to fall, as in a fit; crumpled, rough, corrugated, creased: COLL., *'nĕük*, *chaik*, rough, indented; *'nĕük*, *loh*, *k'ó* 'to fall, as in a fit; *'t'ung nĕük*, repeated, carried forward, as an

1 膿汁 2 膿血 3 灌膿 4 膿頭 5 鳥喙 6 飛鳥 7 鳥槍 8 花木鳥獸 9 蔦蘿之親 10 嫻娜 11 嫻娜的很 12 朥節 13 朥落去 14 重朥

old account; ¹nëük, ^{sioh}, ^a to sink down; *met.*, to fail, to suspend payment, as a bank; ²nëük, ^{tié}, to fold or press in; ³ch'iong nëük, a wall sinking and ready to fall.

(491) Nëüng.

Nëüng¹. A coll. word: the opposite of ^{king}, or ^{hüng}; slack, as a rope; slowly, leisurely; diminished, as a fire: ^{nëüng}² ^{nëüng}² slack, not tight; ^{nëüng}² ^{sioh}, ^{pwó} wait a little, take it leisurely.

(492) Ni.

^{Ni}. A coll. word, as in ⁿⁱ, ⁿⁱ, or ^á ⁿⁱ, sticky, adhesive, as paste; ⁿⁱ ^a ^{chi}, to stick locusts—i. e., catch them with a pole having paste or glue on the end.

^{Ni}. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ⁿⁱ ^{nü}, or ⁿⁱ ⁿⁱ ^{nü} ^{nü}, rickety, dilapidated; ⁿⁱ ^{nio}, the mincing gait of a lady; rickety; ⁿⁱ ^{nau}, to open and shut the hand, as an infant; to pilfer.

柅 Ni. A break to check or stop a carriage: to chock a wheel; trees growing luxuriantly: ⁿⁱ ⁿⁱ, exuberant foliage.

福 Ni. An ancestral hall; a father's tablet in a temple: ^{kung} ⁿⁱ, a parent's tablet carried about.

^{Ni}. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ⁿⁱ ^{no}, the mincing, elegant gait of a lady.

呢 Ni. A final interrogative particle; in the coll. used for woolens, broadcloths, etc.: also read ^{na}, q. v.: COLL., ^{tang} ^{chióng} ^{chó} ⁿⁱ,

now how shall we do or manage it? ^{lang} ⁿⁱ ^{pó}, a blue woolen robe; ⁿⁱ ^{meny} a woolen exterior; ⁿⁱ ^u, woolens and camlets; ⁿⁱ ^{t'au}, ends of woolens, the list or selvage.

^{Ni}. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ⁿⁱ ^{na}, to plaster, to daub; ⁿⁱ ^{nu}, to knead, as dough.

(493) Niä.

^{Niä}. A coll. word: shaky, rickety; unsteady, reeling: ^{nü} ^{niä}, shaky, unsteady; ^{chiu} ^{siah}, ^{niä} ^{niä}, to reel from intoxication.

^{Niä}. A coll. word, as in ^{niä} ^{noi} a little; ^{niä} ^{noi} ^{kiäng}, a very little, a mite.

惹 Jo. Jê. To stir up, to excite, to provoke, to irritate; to elicit; to induce, to bring down on one: COM., ^{niä} ^{sëü} to make trouble; ^{niä} ^{hwo} to induce calamity; ^{ing} ^{niä}, to tempt, to excite: COLL., ^{niä} ^{nëng} ^{seu} ^{k'e} to provoke one to anger; ^{niä} ^{kwo} ^{ch'iu}, to seduce (a woman); ^{ng} ^{hó} ^{niä}, not well to provoke, don't touch him.

尿 Niao. Sui. Read ^{nieu}; coll. ^{niä} as in ^{niä} ^{hu}, a chamber-pot, a urinal; ^{niä} ^{hu} ^{siong} (or ^{ak}), a box to contain a urinal, as in traveling.

^{Niä} A coll. word: the same as ^{niä}, to reel, to stagger, as from intoxication; ^{niä} ^{niä} ^{tioh}, unsteady, reeling.

1 胸 2 胸 4 公 做 袍 8 呢 10 惹 11 惹 12 引 受 手 16 尿
 一 入 福 呢 呢 羽 事 禍 惹 氣 15 杯 壺
 下 8 墙 1 伶 6 藍 面 9 呢 13 惹 14 惹 伙 好 惹
 ○ 胸 將 呢 ○ 頭 ○ ○ 伙 過 惹 ○

ngiék, the child is a pest!—i. e., fretful and troublesome.

(498) Niék.

聒, Nieh. To incline the ear; to put the mouth to another's ear, to whisper, to lisp or mutter; whisperings; a surname: 'niék, 'hù, to pledge, to promise.

聒, Nieh. An unbridled tongue; to backbite, to vilify; grumbling, scolding: 'niék, 'sü, chattering, querulous.

懾, Chè. To fear, to dread; to lose courage; subdued, downcast, disheartened.

捻, Nieh. Nien. To pinch or scrape together with the fingers, to take a pinch of; a pinch, a pugil: in the coll. read *niéng*, q. v.: 'niék, *ek*, 'niék, to take a pinch; 'ek, 'niék, *hung*, a "pinch of red"—i. e., the Mowtan flower.

撮, Nieh. To take, to collect, to gather; to direct, to manage, to adjust and control, to put in order; to act for others; skilled, capable of managing affairs for others; to pursue and seize; at a loss, puzzled, bewildered; also still, peaceful; in the coll. to grasp, to clutch; to pinch, to squeeze: com., 'sü 'niék, to collect; to nourish (one's energies); 'niék, 'li, to act temporarily as a substitute; coll., 'niék, *kek*, to carry away under the arm; met., to pilfer; 'niék, *neng*, to milk; 'niék, 'ch'iu, to take hold of, to grasp, as a staff; *k'èuk*, 'kwi 'niék, clutched by a

devil—*scil.*, so as to be stupid or reveal one's own guilt; ¹⁰ 'mwong 'niék, 'mwong 'kieu' the more you squeeze (a locust) the more he sings; met., the more you check him the more he blabs.

躡, Nieh. To tread on; to mount, to ascend, to go up: 'niék, *teng*, to ascend, to walk up.

鑷, Nieh. Pincers, forceps, pliers, tweezers for pulling out hairs; to take with pincers, to pull out: used for *kiék*, in the coll. q. v.: coll., *kiék*, 'niék, or *niék*, 'niék, pincers, nippers; *chih*, 'niék, a pair of snuffers.

箒, Nieh. Interchanged with the last two: to mount, to stride; pincers; a kind of small basket.

廿 Read *ik*, in the dictionaries; coll. 'niék, a contraction of *ne' sek*, twenty; 'niék, 'kau, twenty-nine; 'niék, 'hwoi' twenty years old; 'niék, 'tié, near the 20th of the month; 'niék, 'chiéng, 20 cash; 'niék, 'sióng' (or *ling*), over twenty. For similar uses of the character see in *nik*, and *niéng*.

Niék, . A coll. word, as in *niék*, 'niék, narrow, contracted, as one's forehead; *k'ak*, 'niék, (made) too small or contracted.

捏, Nieh. To scratch together or collect with the fingers; ² to pinch, to work up with the fingers; met., to fabricate, to trump up a story, to make a pretext to injure one: ¹⁰ 'u 'niék, to traduce;

¹聒 ²許 ³聒 ⁴捻 ⁵一 ⁶收 ⁷撮 ⁸撮 ⁹撮 ¹⁰茶 ¹¹茶 ¹²躡 ¹³廿 ¹⁴廿 ¹⁵廿
 許 一 捻 收 撮 挾 乳 手 茶 叫 登 九 裡 上
 聒 捻 紅 撮 理 茶 撮 歲 廿 誣
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

'niék, k'ong' to make false charges against; COM., 'niék, sü, a trumped up story; 'niu niék, to fabricate; COLL., 'niék, 'la wa' to forge a story.

涅 Name of a river; black mud in the water; to blacken, to soil, to muddy, to stiek in the mud; MET., defiling: 'niék, 'pwang, "the defiling platter:"—a Buddhist phrase for the world.

茶 Also read 'niék, : wearied out, fatigued, fagged, exhausted; also to forget: 'soi niék, weak and worn out, unable to do duty.

(499) Niéng.

拈 The 2d read 'niék, ; coll. 'niéng: to take in the hand, to take up, to handle, to carry: COM., 'niéng 'ch'iu, to take in the hand; Nien, something to hold by, a handle; 'tó 'niéng, to take much or more; COLL., 'niéng 'li, to bring; 't'au 'niéng, to abstract, to purloin; 'niéng k'èuk, 'i, take and give it to him.

鮎 A silure or bull-head, a kind of mud fish with a greenish back; also described as a reptile like a siren, having two hands and four feet.

撚 To hold between the fingers, to roll or work over by fingering; to toy with; to tread, to follow: 'niéng sü, to fondle the beard; 'niéng 'mó, to felt hair or wool.

染 To dye, to tinge, to steep in a dye, to color; to taint, to eat, to be infected with; to pollute, to vitiate; to copy others' vices; soft, flexible, harmonious: 'sik, 'niéng, to learn vicious habits; COM., 'niéng saik, to dye, to color; 'niéng taing' a dye-shop; 'niéng kong, dye-jars; 'tang 'niéng, to dye by sprinkling and brushing; 'hwang 'hok, 'niéng, to re-dye; 'tióng 'niéng, contagious, infectious.

年 A revolution of the seasons, a year; the years of one's life, age: COM., 'niéng 'niéng, yearly; 'king 'niéng, this year; 'keu' 'niéng, the old year; 'hung 'niéng, a year of plenty; 'ló 'niéng, old, aged; 'niéng 'ki, (coll. 'niéng 'hwoi') one's age; 'niéng 'ching, prospects of the year or season; 'niéng 'keng' or 'niéng 'lá, new year's presents, as to employés: 'niéng 'keng paik, 'che' eight characters of the time of birth, used in the horoscope; COLL., 'ló' 'niéng 'mang, last year; 'mang 'niéng, or 'mang 'niéng 'mang, year after the next; 'chó' 'niéng, to keep the new year; 'pwang 'niéng, to perform idolatrous rites at the close of the year; 'niéng 'king, young, inexperienced; 'niéng 'tau, or 'niéng 'piéng, or 'niéng 'mang, the close of the year; 'niéng 'chióng 'chak, 'pwang' at the year's end (pay up) all, and at the festivals (of the 5th and 8th moons) the half (of one's debts); 'niéng 'mang 'nik, 'kwoi (or se' 'kwoi), past the 20th of the

1 捏 3 扭 5 衰 7 多 9 偷 伊 毛 色 覆 18 今 20 豐 22 年
 控 捏 衰 茶 多 拈 拈 11 撚 13 習 15 染 染 年 年 年 紀
 2 捏 4 涅 6 拈 6 拈 10 拈 乞 12 撚 14 染 16 還 17 傳 19 舊 21 老 23 年
 詞 盤 手 來 乞 撚 染 還 染 年 年 年 情

12th moon—i. e., near the close of the year.

黏 Paste; to paste, to stick up; viscid, sticky, glutinous; *met.*, to be attached to a person: *com.*, ¹*niéng* ²*t'aik*, to paste on, to stick up; *Nien. COLL.*, ¹*t'ó* ²*niéng*, excessive, officious; ³*niéng sioh*, ⁴*toi*, to stick together; ⁵*niéng nó*, viscid, sticky; *met.*, attached, intimate with.

蛭 A coll. character, found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: a very small, greenish bivalve, called ⁶*u niéng*, which appears in the markets during the summer.

廿 ⁷Read *ik*₂; in the *Paik*, *Ing* read *niéng*⁷, twenty: in the coll. used for *niék*, and *nik*₂ (twenty), *q. v.*

念 ⁸To consider, to reflect upon, to think of; to ponder, to dwell on with pleasure; to repeat memoriter; to chant in a set tone, to read loud; thoughts, reflections, intentions; remembrance; sometimes used for twenty, as in the dates of days of the month: in the coll. read *niéng*² *q. v.*: ⁹*hwai niéng*² to bear in mind; *com.*, ¹⁰*sü niéng*² to think of; ¹¹*ke' niéng*² to remember; ¹²*kwa' niéng*² to charge one's mind with, to be in suspense; ¹³*niéng' niéng' pok*, ¹⁴*wong*, a constant remembrance of; *coll.*, ¹⁵*niéng' t'au*, thoughts, purposes; ¹⁶*niéng' t'ioh*, ¹⁷*ngwai*, remember me; ¹⁸*niéng' nü lau' nēng*, considering that you are an old man.

(500) Nieu.

嫋 Delicate, as a girl; long and slender, waving, as willow boughs; elegant, graceful; a hum, a continuous noise: in the coll. *Niao.* read *'neu* and *'nio*, *q. v.*: ¹⁹*'nieu 'nieu*, curling upwards, as incense; delicate; *com.*, ²⁰*'nieu 'nó*, a mincing gait, graceful in movement and voice.

裊 Also read *'neu*: an excellent horse, called *'yeu 'nieu*, or *'mieu 'nieu*; also to tie a horse with silk fringes. *Niao.*

Nieu. A coll. word: to raise the eyes: *mek*, ²¹*chiu nieu' keng*, to lift the eyes high, to look up.

嫋 Also read *'nieu*: pleasing, winsome, witty; fascinating, flattering; to disturb, to play tricks with: *Jao.* ²²*kieu 'nieu*, agreeable, winning; ²³*'kwi 'nieu*, ghosts that trouble people.

饒 To spare, to acquit, to excuse, to forgive; liberal, indulgent; in the following senses usually read *'ngieu*; a plenty of food; ample, abundant, affluent, satisfied; an excess, overplus, leavings: *com.*, ²⁴*'nieu sèü* to be indulgent, to forgive; ²⁵*'ho' 'nieu* (or *'ngieu*), abundant; ²⁶*'nieu 'ing pok*, ²⁷*'kú 'ch'ü*, if you pardon a person, then don't raise your hand against him; *coll.*, ²⁸*'nieu sioh, ch'ok*, (or *chek*), to indulge with an additional act in theatricals; ²⁹*'nieu niong*² to favor (as to price), to sell cheaper;

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|---|------|------|
| 1 粘 | 3 粘 | 4 黏 | 6 懷 | 8 記 | 10 念 | 11 嫋 | 13 鬼 | 15 富 | 不 | 17 饒 | 18 饒 |
| 貼 | 一 | 黏 | 念 | 念 | 念 | 娜 | 嫋 | 饒 | 舉 | 一 | 讓 |
| 2 拖 | 堆 | 5 烏 | 7 思 | 9 掛 | 念 | 12 嬌 | 14 饒 | 61 饒 | 手 | 出 | ○ |
| 粘 | ○ | 蛭 | 念 | 念 | 忘 | 嫋 | 恕 | 人 | ○ | ○ | ○ |

¹*nieu*, *neng miang*² to spare one's life.

尿² Urine: used for *niä*² in the coll. q. v.: com., ¹*nieu*² *kek*, urgent to urinate; COLL., ¹*na nieu*² to urinate; ¹*nieu*² *p'a*, the bladder; ¹*sié*² *nieu*² to urinate incontinently; ¹*kau nieu*² ape's urine; met., tricky, mischievous, as a child.

(501) Nih.

*Nih*₂. A coll. word: the same as *mih*₂ to tread into, to sink, as the foot in mud: *k'a nih*₂ *tié*, the foot sinks in.

*Nih*₂. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *nih*₂ *nóh*₂ to mix with the fingers; to feel of, as a fowl's crop; *nih*₂ *niäh*₂ to seize; to adjust by pulling into a proper position.

(502) Nik.

日 The sun; a day, days, time; daily; the emperor's day or reign; sorcerers: ¹*chok, nik*₂ yesterday; SHIH. COM., ⁰*nik*₂ *t'au*, the sun: ⁰*nik*₂ *chieu*² a sun-shade, parasol; ¹⁰*nik*₂ *sek*, a solar eclipse; ¹¹*nik*₂ *ëung*² for daily use; ¹²*nik*₂ *iu*, a plant that blooms daily; ¹³*leng*² *nik*₂ another day; ¹⁴*nik*₂ *yä*² (coll. *nik*₂ *mang*), day and night; ¹⁵*hüng* *nik*₂ an unlucky day; ¹⁶*nik*₂ *pwong*, Japan; ¹⁷*nik*₂ *ch'ok*, sunrise; ¹⁸*nik*₂ *kiu sang ch'wang yä* *kiu ek*, *sëük*, one wants (only) three meals a day and one lodging at night, COLL., *nik*₂ *wong*² halo about the sun; *sioh*₂ *nik*₂ *kau ang*² (or *wang*²), the whole day; *nik*₂ *tong*, day-time; *nik*₂ *chi*, days, time;

*king tang*² *nik*, to-day; *sóh*₂ *nik*, day-before-yesterday; *au*² *nik*₂ day-after-to-morrow; *nóh*, *au*² *nik*₂ the day after *au*² *nik*₂; *nik*₂ *tau*² (or *chiäng*²), noon, midday; *nik*₂ *löh*₂ *sang*, sunset.

暱 The sun approaching, time near at hand; to be near to, daily or familiar intercourse with.

匿 A large-bellied jar; to elude search, to abscond; to hide, to conceal, to secrete; hidden, clandestine; in the coll. to put into, to stuff, to press full: ¹⁹*nik*₂ *song*, to conceal a parent's death and not wear mourning; ²⁰*nik*₂ *ming*, anonymous, pseudonymous; com., ²¹*chong* *nik*₂ to hide, to secrete; COLL., *nik*₂ *mèk*₂ to encoffin the corpse; *nik*₂ *nak*₂ to put in; to pay up, as rent or a quota; *nik*₂ *chiäng* *t'au*, to stuff pillows; *tó ch'iong má*² *nik*₂ "sword and spear can't penetrate"—hard, impenetrable.

齩 The toothache; diseased or carious teeth.

慚 A feeling of shame, ashamed, mortified: *k'oi*² *nik*₂ to be ashamed.

怒 To hunger; to long for, to hunger after; sad, mournful; anxious thought or desire.

搦 To lay the hand on, to grasp, to catch hold of; to provoke, to excite, to arouse: *nik*₂ *chiäng*² to provoke (an enemy) to battle.

¹饒 ²急 ³脬 ⁴尿 ⁵頭 ⁶蝕 ⁷日 ⁸日 ⁹日 ¹⁰日 ¹¹日 ¹²日 ¹³日 ¹⁴日 ¹⁵日 ¹⁶日 ¹⁷日 ¹⁸日 ¹⁹夜 ²⁰匿 ²¹藏
¹叢 ²撒 ³逝 ⁴昨 ⁵日 ⁶日 ⁷有 ⁸夜 ⁹本 ¹⁰求 ¹¹求 ¹²求 ¹³喪 ¹⁴匿
命 尿 尿 日 照 用 另 函 日 三 一 匿 名
²尿 ³尿 ⁴猴 ⁵日 ⁶日 ⁷日 ⁸日 ⁹日 ¹⁰日 ¹¹日 ¹²日 ¹³日 ¹⁴出 ¹⁵餐 ¹⁶宿 ¹⁷名 ¹⁸名 ¹⁹名 ²⁰名 ²¹名 ○

with the hands or feet; *ning niong*, to twist with the fingers, to twirl, as a top.

(504) Nio.

嫗 Read *'nieu*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *nio*: the tremulous, mincing gait of a lady; also to protract the time, to prolong, to delay: *nio nio*, or *ni nio nio*, a mincing gait; *nio ti*, to spend time till it is late, belated; *nio mo tek, ch'ok*, he delays (in getting ready) and can't come out.

(505) Nioh.

葉 Read *ye₂*; coll. *nioh₂*: a leaf, the leaves of plants: *tan nioh₂*, the tea leaf; *lo₂ nioh₂*, to shed leaves; *ti nioh₂*, dry leaves of a kind of bamboo; *nioh₂ yok*, (or *'yo*), wilted leaves; *nioh₂ cheng² yeng²*, the leaves very luxuriant and beautiful.

箸 Read *yok₂*; used for the coll. *nioh₂* as in *nioh₂ wai²* how many? *nioh₂ sa²* how much or many? *'nu nioh₂ wai² hwoi²* how old are you? *sang nioh₂ yong²* in what way? *i nioh₂ po²* (or *o²*) *'u*, he is very rich! *nioh₂ ch'ing*, how deep, is very deep.

(506) Niong.

軟 Interechangeably read *'moong*: moving softly, as muffled wheels; soft, tender, weak; limber, pliant, lithesome, yielding: com., *'niong yok*, weak, feeble; *'hwo 'niong*, peaceable, conciliatory; *'niong sing*, a

limber body—an idol having flexible joints and dressed in clothes; *'niong 'niong sié* a gentle manner; feeble in influence; coll., *'niong 'ch'oi*, articles easily carried, as jewels and clothes; *'niong nge²* "limber-ears"—the crooked forms of the contracted 163d and 170th radicals; *'p'ie²ng' sing 'niong*, richly dressed; *'niong yoh₂*, limber, pliable; *'niong 'pa*, light refreshment, as tea; *'niong si si*, or *'niong si pa*, very limber; *'niong yeu pek, kauk*, to stretch one's limbs, as when fatigued; *'niong chi'ak*, (or *ch'ia'k*), bamboo mats on which paddy is dried.

煖 Read *'nwang*; used for the coll. *'niong* (or *'moong*), as in *'niong koh*, the back part of a hall or temple, place of honor; *'niong wo* (or *'kwo*), an earthen or metallic heater for warming food.

Niong'. A coll. word: to straighten or draw one's self up (so as to look out); to swell, to rise up, as things cooked; a waving, tremulous motion: *niong' k'i li*, to draw up, as the body; to rise, to boil up; *neng' niong'* or *neng' neng' niong' niong'* swelling, wavy, tremulous.

娘 A young lady, a girl, Miss; a mother; ladies: in the coll. read *nong*, q. v.: com., *'niong niong*, the empress; a goddess; *'niong 'na*, a mother; the goddess "Mother"; *'niong ku*, paternal aunts; *'niong i*, maternal aunts; *'i niong*, concubines; *'ie niong*, or *'tia niong*, father

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|----|----|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1茶 | 3提 | 5軟 | 7軟 | 勢 | 10遍 | 11軟 | 拔 | 14娘 | 16娘 | 19爺 |
| 葉 | 葉 | 弱 | 身 | 軟 | 身 | 飽 | 骨 | 奶 | 姨 | 娘 |
| 2落 | 4葉 | 6和 | 8軟 | 髓 | 軟 | 軟 | 13娘 | 15娘 | 17姨 | |
| 葉 | 弱 | 軟 | 軟 | ○ | ○ | 腰 | 娘 | 姑 | 娘 | ○ |

and mother; ¹*nióng kew'* and ²*nióng keng'* maternal uncles and their wives; ³*t'íng hair'* *nióng nióng*, title of the goddess Matsupo; COLL., *chü nióng*, a female, a woman.

讓² Read *yong'*; coll. *nióng'*: to yield, to give place to, to waive one's rights; yielding, courteous, complaisant: *'nióng' oi'* to yield a place or office; *'song nióng'* mutual concession; *'nióng' a*, yield! give way! *'nióng' sioh, peng*, to yield one side, to stand aside; *nióng' i, séng, kiáng*, let him go before; *nióng' ch'oi'* to let another eat it; *nióng' n'ng sang hung mwoi' saung' ch'i*, yield to people three mites and you'll still not be regarded stupid.

(507) Niu.

Niu. A coll. word: shriveled, puckered, as pasted paper when dried: *niu k'ó'* wrinkled; *niu king*, puckered up close; drawn in tightly, as the toes to avoid slipping; *niu sioh, toi*, shriveled into a bunch.

慙 Also read *nek*,: similar to the next; a feeling of shame, abashed, ashamed: *chang' niu*, mortified.

忸 To be ashamed; habituated, accustomed to: *'niu ná* (or *nek*), to blush.

狃 A dog that must be coaxed, proud, offish; familiar with, disrespectful; to approach; to repeat, to reiterate, accus-

tomed, used to, in which senses interchanged with the last: *'niu sik*, practiced in.

扭 To turn with the hand, to twist, to wrench, to wring; to collar, to seize one; to wriggle, to turn from side to side; twisted, contorted, cramped; *met.*, to fabricate, to trump up a story: COM., *'niu ta*, to collar and beat; *'niu niék*, trumped up; *'niu ch'aiu'* to men "ialize litigiously, as two enemies do; *'niu king*, to twist tightly; *'niu ch'ok, ká*, to collar each other and go into the street.

柎 A thick, bushy tree, like a prunus; it grows in marshes and its wood is good for bows; manacles: COM., *'ch'iu niu*, handcuffs.

紐 To knot, to braid into a knob; to tie, to bind; a knot or fastening that easily loosens; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle: in the coll. used for *niu*, q. v.: COM., *'kwoi' niu*, the hair twisted in a knot on the head; *'niu hwa*, to make flowers.

鈕 The knob of a seal; a button; a hilt; the process on which a thing turns or connects with another: *'niu k'ü*, a pivot; *met.*, the Dipper; COM., *'niu k'aiu'* buttons—the characters so used on shop-signs; COLL., *niu niu*, the loops or eyes of buttons; junction of the muscle with the shell in shell-fish.

¹娘 ³舅 ²娘 ⁴天 ⁵后 ⁶讓 ⁷位 ⁸讓 ⁹吓 ¹⁰刁 ¹¹扭 ¹²打 ¹³扭 ¹⁴奏 ¹⁵扭 ¹⁶出 ¹⁷街 ¹⁸手 ¹⁹扭 ²⁰髮 ²¹紐 ²²花 ²³鈕 ²⁴鈕 ²⁵釦

挪 To rub between the hands; to make round by rubbing; to move, to transfer; to misapply, as funds, to embezzle; to borrow
接 No. of; used in a coll. term meaning how, why, wherefore: COM., ¹*nó ié* or ²*nó ch'auk*, to loan temporarily; ³*ch'ó nó*, to "round by rubbing"; MET., to settle an affair; ⁴*nó k'wang ch'auk, kek*, to borrow from another's plenty to supply one's urgent need; COLL., ⁵*nó chioh*, to borrow of; ⁶*ku 'chai nó*, to paste paper-toys; ⁷*choi nó*, to compromise, to consult how; to bargain for (reduction in price); ⁸*nó chiäng'* to move or turn (a thing) straight; *nó nóh*, an interrogative term implying the opposite idea, how, wherefore, how is it that; ⁹*nü nó nóh, má'* ¹⁰*hieu tek*, how do you not understand!

儼 Soft, yielding; gentle, graceful, as one's step; to exorcise, to enact rites to expel pestilence, or the demons causing it: ¹*ó nó*, delicate, genteel, graceful.

¹*Nó*. A coll. word, as in ²*nó* (probably a corruption of ³*nok₂ e'*), a cheerful assent or approval.

懦 Infirm in purpose, timid, weak, cowardly, apprehensive: COM., ¹*nó' yok₂* weak, feeble; ²*p'i nó'* slow, dilatory.

糯 Glutinous rice, used in manufacturing distilled liquor; in the coll. heavy, inactive, as the stomach from eating cakes of glutinous rice: COLL., ¹*pa nó'* sated, eaten to the full; ²*t'au cheng' nó'* the head heavy and distressed.

(510) Noh.

Noh,. A coll. word, as in ¹*nu noh*, or *noh, noh*, the female mode of salutation, as before an idol; the hands are held close to the person and moved up and down.

(511) Nóh.

毛 Used for the coll. *nóh*,: a thing, matter, substance; articles, goods; idols, things carried in procession: ¹*nó nóh*, nothing; ²*sié' nóh*, or *miéh, nóh*, what thing? what? ³*chü nóh*, all, everything; ⁴*sang nóh*, to have a cutaneous eruption; *nóh, t'au*, things, goods; *kauk, t'au nóh*, "dry bones"—refuse, worthless things; ⁵*ngiäng nóh*, to carry idols, etc., in procession; ⁶*nó nóh*, why? how is it that? ⁷*nó nóh, 'sai kiäng*, why need you fear?

Nóh,. A coll. word, as in *nóh, sóh, nik₂*, day previous to day-before-yesterday, three days ago; *nóh, au' nik₂*, three days hence.

Nóh₂. A coll. word: to take and work over with the fingers, to finger, to fumble: *nóh, nauu'* to wrinkle by fingering; *nóh₂, seu*, to mix evenly with the fingers, as ingredients.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 挪 | ³ 搓 | 撮 | ⁵ 挪 | ⁶ 糊 | ⁷ 裁 | ⁹ 懦 | ¹¹ 毛 | ¹³ 諸 |
| 移 | 挪 | 急 | 借 | 紙 | 挪 | 弱 | 毛 | 毛 |
| ² 挪 | ⁴ 挪 | ○ | ○ | 挪 | ⁸ 挪 | ¹⁰ 疲 | ¹² 世 | ○ |
| 撮 | 寬 | | | | 正 | 懦 | 毛 | |

(512)

Noi.

餓

Destitute of food, hungry, famished; putrid fish: ¹⁶'noi saik, a hungry look; Nei. com., ²'che' noi, depressed, discouraged.

Noi'.

A coll. word: to put away, to hide, to conceal, to secrete: ^{noi'} 'ch'oi' ¹'tié, put it in his mouth—has eaten it up; ^{noi'} 'k'wo' 't'eng, to secrete in the boot-tops; ^{noi'} 'ch'iu' 'wong' 'tié, to hide in one's sleeve.

Noi.

A coll. word, as in ^{noi} 'yeu or ^{noi} 'chieu, a vulgar term for the penis; met., nothing! trifling!

(513)

Nói.

內

Nei. Na.

Within, inside, inner, internal, in; that which is within, the inclosed; the inwards; privy, personal, near to; family, domestic, private; amongst, in the midst of: ³'ü nói' the world; com., ^{noi'} 'té' the Inner Land, China; ^{noi'} 'kóh, the Privy Council; ^{pok, chai'} 'noi' not included, extra; ^{noi'} 'ngwoi' inside and outside; ^{noi'} 'sióng, an internal injury; ^{noi'} 'chai, mental ability, learning; ¹⁰'chiéng' 'noi' or ¹¹'noi' 'sng, my wife; ¹²'noi' 'tik, a wife's nephew; ¹³'noi' 'sing, the heart, mind.

(514)

Nok.

諾
諾

An answer of approbation; a cheerful response, a nod, an assent: ¹⁴'sëuk, ¹⁵'mung' 'king' 'nok, I early received your golden promise; ¹⁶'hü' 'nok, to assent, to grant; com., ¹⁷'nok, ¹⁸'yong or ¹⁹'nok, e' pleased, assent-

ing; ²⁰'i' 'king' 'ung' 'nok, he has granted it. The second read ²¹'niá in the dictionaries: to speak respectfully: ²²'ch'ióng' 'niá, a profound bow.

訥
訥

No.

To stammer, to stutter, to speak with difficulty; to be sparing of one's words, cautious; unready, embarrassed: the second used for ²³'nak, in the coll. q. v.: ²⁴'ük, ²⁵'nok, ü' 'ngióng, he desired to restrain his words, was cautious in speech; ²⁶'nok, ²⁷'nok, to stammer, to stutter.

(515)

Nong.

冗
冗

Jung.

Also read 'ung: scattered, dispersed, gone home, off duty, as officers; a furlough-allowance; business, affairs, duties, occupation; no fixed abode, vagrant, wandering: ²⁸'nong' 'kwang, supernumerary officers; ²⁹'nong' 'sik, sinecure; ³⁰'huang' 'nong or 'hung' 'nong, much business; ³¹'liu' 'nong, homeless people, vagrants; ³²'nong' 'hié' needless expense; com., ³³'sük, 'nong, common matters; small, extra duties.

曩

Nang.

Before, previous, in former times: ³⁴'nong' 'sek, anciently; ³⁵'nong' 'nik, a former day, lately.

毳

Read 'n wang; coll. 'nong: warm, mild, genial, as the weather: ³⁶'tiéng' 'nong, the weather is mild; ³⁷'pwang' 'hang' 'pok,

暖

- ¹餓
- ²色
- ³宇
- ⁴內
- ⁵內
- ⁶閣
- ⁷內
- ⁸外
- ⁹內
- ¹⁰才
- ¹¹內
- ¹²內
- ¹³內
- ¹⁴內
- ¹⁵心
- ¹⁶內
- ¹⁷風
- ¹⁸蒙
- ¹⁹金
- ²⁰諾
- ²¹諾
- ²²然
- ²³諾
- ²⁴諾
- ²⁵然
- ²⁶諾
- ²⁷諾
- ²⁸然
- ²⁹諾
- ³⁰諾
- ³¹然
- ³²諾
- ³³諾
- ³⁴然
- ³⁵諾
- ³⁶諾
- ³⁷然
- ³⁸諾
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- ⁷⁰然
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- ⁷²諾
- ⁷³然
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- ⁹⁵諾
- ⁹⁶諾
- ⁹⁷然
- ⁹⁸諾
- ⁹⁹諾
- ¹⁰⁰然

'*nong*, half-cold and not genial, fickle weather; '*ch'ung 'nong* (or '*nwang*) *hwa 'hiong*, the mild spring (brings) fragrant flowers.

煖 Read '*nwang*; coll. '*nong*: to warm, to heat over; warming, heating: '*nong 'chiu*, to warm wine; '*nong yék*, to heat up (food); '*nong kwo* (or '*nióng kwo*), a heater, a vessel to warm food in.

饌 Read '*nwang*; coll. '*nong*, as in '*nong seú*' (or '*nióng seú*') a birthday feast, food presented to one by near relatives on the occasion.

蠢 Read '*kong*'; used in the *Puik*, *Ing* for the coll. '*nong*' as in '*ung nong*' or '*nang nong*' stupid, obtuse, blockish.

Nong'. A coll. word: moist, damp, humid: '*nong 'k'e*' damp vapors, dampness; '*nong 't'íng*, a humid atmosphere; '*tióng nong*' to become damp, as from the south wind; *s'ëuk*, '*nong*' damp, moist; *met.*, subject to the effects of dampness, as from sleeping in wet clothes.

囊 A bag, sack; a purse; *met.*, property, wealth: '*heng nong*, a traveling-bag; '*t'u nong*, a cave, a hole; '*k'ung nong*, an empty purse — poor, penniless; '*ch'ing nong*, the Green Bag—a work on geomancy; *com.*, '*ü nong*, balance of money in a purse; '*p'úi nong*, a leather sack.

攪 Read '*nong*; coll. '*nong*: to twist between the thumb and fingers: '*nong siáng*' to twist a thread; '*nong yoh*, '*wong*, to make pills by rolling in the fingers; '*nong yéng yéng* (or '*ch'io ch'io*), to twist or roll in a globular form; '*nong 'chai 'ngiéng*, to make small paper-rolls; '*nong p'ok*, '*ch'ieu*' or '*nong ch'e*' '*p'ok*, to twirl cash in gaming.

瓢 Read '*siong*; coll. '*nong*: the pulp of a melon or squash; pith, pulp; the inner substance, as of bamboo or rattan; the second film, skin, or coat: '*kwong kwa nong*, the pulp of a squash; '*t'ëuk nong*, the inner substance of bamboo; '*nong kau*' the inner part is thick.

郎 Read '*long*; coll. '*nong*, as in '*nong ma*' a father; '*nong ma*' '*kiáng*, father and child.

娘 Read '*nióng*; coll. '*nong*, as in '*nong 'ná*, a mother; the goddess "Mother"; '*nong 'ná siáng*' '*p'ó hó 'tié*' let "Mother" be efficacious and preserve my son!

閏 An intercalary month: *com.*, '*nong ngwok*, a month intercalated; '*nong 'niéng*, a year having an intercalary month; '*niéng pok*, '*kié 'nong*' (after one) year not reckon the intercalary month, as in paying monthly interest, etc.; *coll.*, '*ngo 'niéng lang*' '*tióng nong*' in five years two intercalary months.

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|--------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1 饌壽行囊 | 8 土囊 | 5 青囊 | 7 攪線 | 9 攪圓 | 10 攪紙檢 | 11 攪覆笑 | 12 廣瓜瓢 | 13 竹瓢厚 | 14 瓢厚 | 15 閏月 | 16 閏年 | 17 年不計閏 |
| | 4 空囊 | 6 餘囊 | 8 攪藥 | | ○ | ○ | ○ | | | | | |

'nū 'ka nang chong, women dressed in men's clothes; 'nū 'siong' an effeminate face and manner; COLL., 'nū má' kwo' ch'ing hu, the woman's (leprosy) can't pass over to her husband. Read nēü' or nēü': to give a daughter in marriage, to marry out one's daughter.

汝
Ju.
你
Ni.
女

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; thy, thine, your, yours; the first is also the name of a tributary of the river Hwai and of an inferior department in Honan: 'nū mwong, you all; com., 'nū 'ngó, you and I, both of us; COLL., 'nū nēng, you, ye, 'nū ki, yours; ná' la 'nū, only you (say or do thus); 'nū ek, hwak, ng' se' nēng, you surely are not a man, as said to an ingrate; 'nū chó' 'nū chó' attend to your own business! you will act in your own way!

,Nü. A coll. prefix, as in 'nū nēuk, (or nük, nēuk), wrinkled, rumped, as a sleeve shoved up; met., to skulk, to squat out of sight.

(518) Nüh.

Nüh₂. A coll. word: similar to nól₂; to press, to squeeze in the hand; to tread, as masons do the mud for plastering; met., to roll or tumble in a bunch, as children in play: nüh, p'wai' to break by squeezing; nüh₂ hō' crumpled till it is all soft; nüh₂ sioh₂ toi, squeezed into a bunch; tumbled together.

(519)

Nuí.

揉
按

To rub and roll with the hand, to make round by rolling; in the coll. to knead; to rub, as clothes in washing; met., to vex, to tease, to annoy; to weary, to bore one: COLL., 'nú chá' to knead dough; 'nú ch'ai' to rub (salt) in vegetables; 'wí, nú, to cast aside as worthless; met., to ruin one's self; 'nú nól, waste, refuse, useless remnants; 'king nú nól, he bears a teasing; 'nú yok, tired from kneading; met., fagged, as two at play; 'nú 'yo, soft, and flaccid from handling; pong' lá nú, "set out to be kneaded", as said of one annoyed or of a quarrel to be settled by talk.

擱

Like the last: to rub between the hands, as in washing, to rumple; to push, to shake: 'hwang 'nú, to rub, to rumple.

(520)

Nük.

肉

Jou.
Ju.

The meat of animals, flesh; specifically applied to pork in Foochow; the pulp or meat of fruits and nuts; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshy; the 130th radical, contracted in composition: com., 'tü nük, pork; 'yong nük, goat's meat, mutton; 'nük, 'sing, the body; 'nük, 'wong, pork-balls; 'nük, tól, a butcher's stand; 'nük, ting, fat pork cut into small pieces; 'nük, 'ung, and 'nük, 'si, lean pork cooked and torn into shreds; 'ch'ing kauk, nük, very nearly related; COLL., 'seng nük, lean pork; 'tang' ch'ai' nük, the

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 汝們 | 3 汝伙 | 5 揉菜 | 7 揉鬲 | 9 猪肉 | 10 羊肉 | 12 肉丸 | 14 肉釘 | 16 肉絲 | 17 親骨 | 18 瘠肉 | 19 淡菜 |
| 2 汝我 | 4 揉劑 | 6 擱揉 | 8 煩擱 | 11 肉身 | 13 肉桌 | 15 肉絨 | | | | | |
| | | | | ○ | | | | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

meat of a species of shell-fish; *kang ta nük*, and 'kwang' 'chwi nük, dry pork and water-blown pork; 'nük, kóh, 'piäng, a pork-and-biscuit sandwich; 'nük, siong' your flesh itches (for a whipping!) *nü, lang' chaik, 'lá' 'ó*, for soft-cooked pork one seeks (needs) gravy; *met.*, one must pay well for a good article. Read *ev*: the rim or substantial part of copper cash; the hole is called *hó*'.

(521) Nung.

𦉳 Read *nung*; coll. *nung*: to speak in a low tone sullenly or in complaint, to murmur, to mutter, to grumble: *nung neng*, to grumble at people; *nüing nüing nung nung*, muttering; *nung chü chak, kwak*, to mutter incessantly.

Nung. A coll. word: to delay, to defer, to put off; late, slow, deferred: *chai' nung sioh, k'aik, 'ku*, defer a little longer; *'chiä, 'tiéng, nung sioh, nik, mó' ü*, the sky or weather has passed the day without rain—*scil.*, though it has been threatening.

忍 Read 'üng; used for the coll. *nung*: to repress anger or impatient feelings; to endure, to bear, to suffer patiently: 'nung sang' or 'nung k'e' a patient temper; *'tong nung*, to keep down, to repress, as resentment; 'nung sioh, kwo' to suppress an (angry) utterance; 'nung ná' kwo' insufferable, (the angry feeling) must have vent.

農 To cultivate the ground, to dig and plow; to plant, to sow; agriculture: 'sang Nung. *nung*, the three kinds of husbandry—on the hills, marshes, and plains; com., 'nung *hu*, a husbandman; 'nung *ka*, farmers; 'sing *nung*, the emperor Shinnung, who taught husbandry; 'k'wong' *nung*, to encourage agriculture, as the Emperor and officers do.

儂 I, myself: in the coll. read *neng*, q. v.: 'ó, *nung*, I, myself; *kü nung*, he, himself.

濃 Thick, inspissated, as liquids; spiced, seasoned; rich, strong, as infusions or flavors; heavy, as dew; kind, hearty; nervous, terse, as style: in the coll. read *nüng*, q. v.: 'nung tang' thick and thin; rich and weak; light and shade, as in pictures; *nung nung*, heavy, as dew; 'nung soi' deep sleep; 'nung pek, clear, heavy writing; com., 'nung haiw' a nervous, rich style.

穠 Luxuriant, thick, as growing grain: *nung mik*, close set, exuberant, as shrubs, etc.

膿 Pus, matter in boils and ulcers; a sloughing; to rot away, rotten, as stubble: in the coll. read *neng*, q. v.: *nung hiék*, bloody pus.

醲 Used for *nung* (thick, rich): strong, high-flavored: *nung chiu*, good, generous wine.

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|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 灌
水
肉
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餅
○ | 3 肉
癢
○ | 4 忍
性
○ | 5 忍
氣
○ | 6 忍
一
句
○ | 7 三
農
農
夫 | 9 農
家
農 | 11 勸
農
農 | 10 神
農 | 12 阿
儂 | 18 濃
淡
睡 | 15 濃
筆
厚 | 16 濃
厚 |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|

(522) Nüng.

濃 Read *nung*; coll. *nüng*: thick, as a liquid; rich, strong, as an infusion; spiced, seasoned: ¹*ta nüng*, the tea is strong; ²*nüng nüng mäk*, thick ink; ³*nüng nüng iu*, highly seasoned with oil; ⁴*saik, nüng*, a deep color, as of an infusion.

(523) Nwa.

Nwa'. A coll. word: turned to one side, awry, deflected: *moa' nwa'* awry, twisted; *nwa' tek*, *sá'* much deflected; *chiä nëng 'yá nwa'* this person is far astray (from virtue); *nü nwa'* to contend, to scold at each other.

(524) Nwah.

Nwah. A coll. word: similar to the last; awry, twisted, sprained, wrenched out of place, as a bone in a sprained foot.

(525) Nwang.

暖 The genial warmth of the sun; warm, agreeable, as the days of spring: in the coll. read *'nong*, q. v.: ¹*nik*, *'nwang*, warmth of the sun; ²*'nwang hung*, a genial breeze.

煖 The warmth of fire; warm, soothing, agreeable, as a gentle fire; warmed; *met.*, warm, friendly, as the feelings; to warm in the sun or by a fire: in the coll. read *'nong* and *'niong*, q. v.: com., ¹*'nwang mó'* a wadded cap; ²*'nwang kóh*, the elevated place in the back of a hall or temple; ³*ung 'nwang*, warm, genial;

benign, soothing, as medicine; ¹⁰*'pau 'nwang*, full and warm, well fed and clothed.

餽 Food presented to superiors: in the coll. read *'nong*, q. v.: ¹¹*'nwang ong'* to present food; food presented, as to a superior; ¹²*'nwang 'nü*, to send food to a daughter (three days after her marriage).

(526) Nwo.

[This word is interchangeably read *nio*, q. v.]

(527) Nwoh.

[This word is interchangeably read *nioh*, q. v.]

(528) Nwoí.

Nwoí'. A coll. word: the cavity into which the tenon is fitted, a mortise; a socket: *nwoí' po'* the mortise rotted; *ch'ëüng' nwoí'* *'lá*, to insert (a tenon) in the mortise; *nwoí' lóh*, *nwoí'* not yet entered the mortise or socket.

(529) Nwong.

[This word is interchangeably read *niong*, q. v.]

(530) Ng.

侷 A coll. character; used for the strong nasal *ng'* which is not referable to the table of initial and final sounds; mostly placed before verbs in the sense of no, not, will not; before adjectives, it often answers to *un, dis, in*; between verbs repeated, it forms a question; repeated before succeeding verbs and adjectives, it means neither, nor: ¹³*ng'* *'sai*, no need of, unnecessary; ¹⁴*ng'* *eng'* he does not, or will not, answer; ¹⁵*ng'* *tioh*, not done, done

¹茶濃



²濃濃墨



³濃濃油



⁴色濃
⁵日暖

⁶暖風
⁷煖帽

⁸煖閣
⁹温煖

¹⁰飽煖
¹¹餽餽

¹²餽女
¹³侷使

¹⁴侷應
¹⁵侷着

wrongly; ¹ng² kau' insufficient; ¹ng² t'eng, ought not, must not; ²ng² chai' sie' in danger of, risk, hazard; ¹ng² sié' not only (that or so much); ¹chó' ng² chó' will you do it or not? ¹ng² chiong' siong, not think so; ¹ng² se' po' 'kong, "is it not as one would say"—i. e., precisely so, of course just so; ¹ng² tong ng² 'toi, neither (too) long nor (too) short; ¹ng² 'tié ng² ch'ok, neither enters nor retires; ¹ng² 'ngu sük, not well skilled in or acquainted with.

(531) Nga.

雅 Ya. Elegant, correct; neat, genteel, decorous; also plain, simple, unadorned: ¹nga tang' plain, yet neat; COM., ⁴nga te' elegant; correct, classic; fine, stylish; ⁵sá' 'nga, genteel, decorous; ⁶nga tó' genteel employment, as of students; fine, as artist's work; ⁷miéng' sü pok, 'nga, to refuse openly would be indecorous—a sign on shops declining to sell on credit.

牙 Ya. The grinders, molars, double teeth; the teeth; a tooth-like process; toothed, jagged; ivory; a bud; commonly used for an agent, a broker; the 92d radical: COM., ⁹nga 'ch'i, the teeth; ⁹twai' 'nga, the grinders; ¹⁰nga hwok, an ivory tablet, anciently borne at audiences; ¹¹ch'iong' 'nga, ivory; ¹²nga t'ü' ivory chop-sticks; ¹³nga hok, feasts to employés on the 2d and 16th of the month; ¹⁴nga wong, a buff or salmon color; ¹⁵nga kwang ngéng' the

jaws stiff, as from a paroxysm of grief; COLL., ¹⁶nga 'ch'i t'aék, a tooth-pick; ¹⁶nga só s'eng, "your jaws are loose"—said to a scolder; ¹⁶nga n'eng, a broker, commission-merchant; ¹⁶kwi 'chi nga, a fruit-broker's.

芽 Ya. A germ, a plumule, a bud, a sprout; to bud, to sprout; the beginning, budding forth: ¹⁶meng nga, to bud; ¹⁷hok' 'nga, a seed-bud; COM., ¹⁸hwak, 'nga, (coll. ¹⁸pwok, 'nga), to sprout; ¹⁹nga 'chiéng, the tip of a bud; COLL., ¹⁹tau' 'nga, bean-sprouts; ¹⁹mah, 'nga, wheat-sprouts, used medicinally; ¹⁹nga kiäng, a kind of tea.

齒 Ya. Irregular teeth: COLL., ²⁰nga ngá, to look crossly, sour, crabbed; ²⁰nga ng'üng' (or ²⁰ngai ng'üng'), that which provokes, detestable; ²¹nga ng'üng' n'eng, it will disgust people.

衙 Ya. The marquee of a general, distinguished by a standard; a court, a palace, an office, a tribunal, an official residence; the exercise of functions in a court: ²⁰chó' nga, an early court; ²¹nga 'hu (or 'sü), an officer's residence; COM., ²²nga muwong, an office, a yamun; ²³nó' 'nga, the private apartments of the yamun; ²⁴pa nga, an official door-keeper; ²⁴nga yah, police, official attendants; ²⁴siong' 'nga muwong, an officer's visit to his superiors, as on set days of the month.

1 怀 2 懷 3 雅 4 勢 5 淡 6 雅 7 細 8 雅 9 大 10 牙 11 象 12 牙 13 牙 14 福 15 牙 16 牙 17 硬 18 萌 19 核 20 發 21 芽 22 衙 23 衙 24 衙 25 衙 26 衙 27 衙 28 衙 29 衙 30 衙 31 衙 32 衙 33 衙 34 衙 35 衙 36 衙 37 衙 38 衙 39 衙 40 衙 41 衙 42 衙 43 衙 44 衙 45 衙 46 衙 47 衙 48 衙 49 衙 50 衙 51 衙 52 衙 53 衙 54 衙 55 衙 56 衙 57 衙 58 衙 59 衙 60 衙 61 衙 62 衙 63 衙 64 衙 65 衙 66 衙 67 衙 68 衙 69 衙 70 衙 71 衙 72 衙 73 衙 74 衙 75 衙 76 衙 77 衙 78 衙 79 衙 80 衙 81 衙 82 衙 83 衙 84 衙 85 衙 86 衙 87 衙 88 衙 89 衙 90 衙 91 衙 92 衙 93 衙 94 衙 95 衙 96 衙 97 衙 98 衙 99 衙 100 衙

研² Used for the coll. *ngá*²: to polish by rubbing, to smooth, as with a stone or shell: *ngá*² *kwóng kwóng*, to rub smooth, to polish; *'ngá*² *king*, silver articles gilded and polished with the agate; *'ngá*² *loi*, a kind of shell used in polishing essay-paper; *ngá*² *ngá*² *kieu*² a creaking, a grating sound.

訝² Interchanged with the next: to greet, to receive affably; to exclaim, to express surprise at: *'ch'ai ngá*² to be suspicious of; *'chiá ngá*² astonished.

迓² To go out and greet, to meet, to receive courteously: the 2d also read *ngéu*² q. v.: *nging ngá*² to receive respectfully.

御²
Yü.

(532) Ngá.

Ngá. A coll. word, as in *ngá sioh*², *siäng*, to emit a creaking sound, as a door; *ngá 'tié ngá ch'ok*, to creak when one is going in and out; *ngá ngá kieu*² a low cry or wail, as of a child.

睨² To look askant or askance at; to glance the eyes, as birds and beasts do; the sun declining or shining athwart: in the coll. read *ngá*² q. v.: *'ngá se*² to look askance; *'no*² *'ngá*, an angry glance; COLL., *'p'a ngá*, to look askance at.

*Ngá*². A coll. word: to whine, to whimper, as a child: *'nú chái*² *ngá*² *sioh*², *siäng* *'ngwai*

*cheu*² *p'ah*, you whimper once more and I'll whip.

倪² The young and delicate; small, weak, as children;
I. to peep, to glance at; to benefit, to distinguish; an edge, the limit, verge of; a surname: *'twang ngá*, exact, to the least point; origin, beginning; *'tiéng ngá*, the verge of heaven; *'chó ngá eü ngá*, to glance left and right, to look about.

猊² A fabulous animal, called *'song ngá*, like a lion; some say, a wild horse that travels 500 *'li* a day; used in the coll. in a *met.*, sense, as in *'sá ngá* or *'ngá tó*² unreasonable, overbearing or excessively strict.

輓² A cross-bar, to which animals are fastened in drawing a vehicle.
I.

鯨² A hairy, marine animal, variously described by the Chinese; probably a species of seal or lamantin: *king ngá*, the male and female whale; *met.*, a violent oppressor, like a Verres.

霓² A rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female: *'jung ngá*, the rainbow; *'ch'ai ngá*, variegated; *'ting ngá*, the rattling sound of thunder.

麀² A fawn; a lion-like animal, called *song ngá*, which devours tigers; *ngá kiu*, deer-skin garments.

¹研 ⁸猜 ⁴嗟 ⁵睨 ⁶怒 ⁷端 ⁹左 ¹⁰狻 ¹¹猊 ¹²虹 ¹⁸彩 ¹⁴霆
金 訝 訝 視 睨 倪 倪 道 霓 霓 霓
³研 ⁸天 ⁸倪 ⁹右 ⁹倪
螺 ○ ○ ○ ○ 倪 倪 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

睨
I.

Read 'ngá; coll. ngá² as in 'p'á ngá² or ngá² k'ang² to examine closely, to scrutinize; ngá² ching, to identify or ascertain by close scrutiny; ngá² má² ch'ok, can't see through it, inscrutable.

枝
Ch'ih.

Read 'chié; used for the coll. ngá²: a branch, a twig: 'ch'eu'ngá² branches of a tree; 'ngá² sui (or heng), the branches heng down; 'kó, long ngá² the whole branch.

Ngá². A coll. word, as in ngá² ngá² kieu' or 't'ie' ngá² ngá² to cry and sob, as a child does.

(533) Ngah.

Ngah. A coll. word, as in ngah, ngah, kieu' a creaking sound, as of a bedstead, or the edges of boards rubbing against each other; kiäng ngeh, ngeh, ngah, ngah, creaks from being walked upon.

Ngah₂. A coll. word, as in ngah, lah₂ (or nga lah₂) sioh₂ siäng, it rattles, it makes a clattering sound; ngih₂ lih₂ ngah₂ lah₂ a rattling, as of tiles or things shaken by an earthquake.

Ngah₂. A coll. word: to stop, to block, to obstruct, so as to cause unevenness: o' nóh, ngah₂ 'lá má² pong' tek, lóh₂ there is something that obstructs so that you can't set it down; ngau ngah₂ variance, cause of quarrel.

(534) Ngáh.

闌

Read ngáh₂; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ngáh₂: a harsh, grating

sound, as of a door on its wooden sockets; also pinched, jammed, caught in a door when shut: 'mwong ngáh, sioh₂ siäng, the door creaked harshly; 'ch'iu ngáh, the hand jammed (in the door); 'ngáh, 'piäng, squeezed flat.

Ngáh₂. A coll. word: the creaking sound, as of a sedan or of a cooly's carrying stick and burden.

(535) Ngai.

捱
Yai. Read 'ngai; used for the coll. ngai: to bear, to put up with, to endure; also to lean, to rest against: 'ngai ngai, to endure, to bear trouble; 'mwong ngai 'chiá kwo' just bear and get along with it, as sickness or distress; ngai má² kwó' can't endure it, intolerable; lóh₂ 'ie' p'ooi' 'lá ngai sioh₂ k'aik, 'ku, lean against the back of the chair a while (to doze and rest).

齒
Ch'ie. Read 'ch'i; used for the coll. 'ngai: the teeth: 'ngai chó² the gums, the jaw; 'p'ook, 'ngai, to cut teeth; 'ch'ü 'ngai, to extract a tooth; 'ngai chew' the teeth are decayed; 'ngai 'iäng' a toothache; 'ngai ngüng (or äng), scurf on the teeth, tartar; 'ngai sauk, a tooth brush; 'p'ah, siék, 'ngai, "breaks a tooth"—does not talk to the point.

'Ngai. A coll. word: to rest lightly on; to hold by the edge of: 'ngai sioh₂ tek, kiäng, to sit on a little, as the edge of a seat; lying close to the edge, as a beam.

1 模 2 枝 3 門 4 手 5 闌 6 捱 7 齒 8 發 9 取 10 齒 11 齒 12 齒 14 拍
枝 闌 闌 扁 捱 座 齒 齒 齒 蛀 痛 齟 折
垂 聲 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 刷 齒

艾¹ Mugwort, artemisia, a plant from which the moxa is made; a term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, aged, fifty; to cherish, to quiet, to relax one's self: used for *ngié*' in the coll. q. v.: "pó *ngai*" to nourish; *'sieu' ngai*' a beautiful woman; *'ch'ak, ngai*' to nail up mugwort on the 5th day of the 5th moon; *'sik, ngai*' (like) plucking mint—easily done.

隘² A pass, a defile; strait, narrow, confined; urgent, distressed; mean, illiberal; impeded, stopped, obstructed: *hiék, ngai*' a narrow pass; *met.*, a contracted mind.

呆³ Foolish, silly, doltish; stupid, like a puppy; the first also means a kind of plum; used for the coll. *ngai*, bad, evil, wicked: COLL., *'ngai n'ng*, a bad man; *'ngai auk*, wicked; fierce, violent; *'ngai midng*' a poor lot in life; *'ngai chai*' "bad debt"; *met.*, a matter resulting unluckily; *'pah, ngai*, to break; broken, injured; *ngai ng'ng'ng*' (or *nga ng'ng'ng*'), that which offends, detestable, shameful; *'ngai t'ng*, bad weather; *'chó' tek, ngai*, poorly done or made; *'ngai t'ük, ch'ok, 'hó 'sung*, a bad bamboo yielding good shoots; *met.*, wicked parents having good children.

崖⁴ This and the next three also read *ngang*: the side of a hill; a high bank, cliff, ledge, precipice: *'ngai ngang*' a steep bank; *met.*, a discrepancy,

disagreement of things or persons; *'Ngai chiu*, a district in Hainan.

推⁵ To lean against; to put off, to defer, to procrastinate; to lounge, to loiter, to trifle with: used for *ngai* in the coll. q. v.

涯⁶ The banks of a stream, a shore, a beach; a limit: *'u, ngai*, illimitable; *'seng, ngai*, a business, occupation; *'ching, ngai*, a wharf, a mart on a river-side; *'t'ng, ngai*, the horizon, distant regions.

睚⁷ The outer corners of the eyes; to glance or stare, to look angrily at.

礙⁸ To hinder, to obstruct, to impede; to embarrass, to stop the way of, to oppose; to set a limit to; to let, to restrain, as the conscience does; to offend, to be an offense to; a hindrance, an impediment, obstruction; a restraint, an objection to: *'ngai' sik*, a stumbling-stone, COM., *'kwang, ngai'* or *'chu, ngai'* an obstacle, impediment; *'ngai' ching*, to be constrained by (another's) feelings or circumstances; COLL., *ngai' sié, mi*, to infringe or trespass slightly on.

(536) Ngaing.

硬⁹ Hard, not soft, solid; stiff, firm, not pliable; obstinate, perverse, inflexible; terse, strong, nervous, as style; to harden, to stiffen; a particle, denoting a settled

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 保艾 | 8 插艾 | 5 呆艾 | 7 呆命 | 9 拍呆 | 11 做的呆 | 竹出好笋 | 18 崖岸 | 15 無涯 | 17 津涯 | 19 礙石 | 21 礙情 |
| 2 少艾 | 4 拾艾 | 6 呆惡 | 8 呆債 | 10 呆天 | 12 呆 | 14 崖洲 | 16 生涯 | 18 天涯 | 20 關礙 | ○ | |

'chó' 'ngang, to be eyes (for others); 'ngang 'seng, before the eyes.

唿 To snore: 'ngang mek, to be silent, to give no answer, as one who is sleepy; 'ngang ngie' to breathe hard, or mutter, in one's sleep.

巖 A high bank, a precipice; a rocky hill; lofty, dangerous: 'ngang 'ngang or 'chang 'ngang, very high and precipitous; Yen. 'ngang 'long, a hall, temple; COM., 'ngang 'ta, tea from 'Chung 'ang in 'K'iong 'ning prefecture, Fookien—also applied to some other good teas.

顏 The space between the eyes and eyebrows; the countenance; color; hilly; Yen. a surname: 'ngang 'üng, the countenance; COM., 'ngang saik, color; 'ngang lai' coloring matter, pigments, paints; 'Ngang 'hui or 'Ngang 'chü, the chief disciple of Confucius; 'chong 'ngang, a term of respectful address, as in a letter; COLL., 'ngang saik, 'ch'üeng 'ch'ieu' a fresh, bright color; 'ngang saik, ko' to' an old faded color.

喙 To snarl, to growl at each other, as dogs fighting: COLL., 'ngang 'ngang kieu' a clamor of voices, loud wrangling.

'Ngang. A coll. word, as in 'ngang 'leu, the same as 'hong 'ü, basil, garden-thyme, summer-savory.

嗔 Rude, rustic, unpolished, vulgar; blunt, unmannerly; to moan, to lament, to grieve excessively: also read 'ngieng' q. v.

岸 The banks of a stream; a shore, a bank, a beach; an edge, a margin; a high cliff; steps of a palace: the end of a road; the aim, object, or goal; a country-prison; to exhibit, to show a front; a valorous, high-minded man: in the coll. read 'ngiang' q. v.: 't'ó' 'ngang' end of the road; 'teng 'ngang' to land; 'k'wí 'ngang' one eminent in virtue and valor.

雁 The small kind of wild geese; a bird of passage, whose flight determines times; met., in a series, in order, orderly; marriage ceremonies: 'ngang' 'ngó, a wild goose; 'tiéng' 'ngang' to pour libations to the goose—a wedding rite emblematic of connubial felicity; 'ngang' sai' a mountain-resort of wild geese; COM., 'ngang' 'hong, wild geese (flying) in a row; met., brothers in the order of age; 'nyang' 't'ak, 'tá 'ming, your name inscribed on the goose-pagoda—a complimentary phrase meaning "you'll gain your degree".

贗 False, not true or genuine; spurious, adulterated, as goods: 'ching 'ngang' true and false, genuine and counterfeit.

1 做 3 巖 5 顏 7 顏 9 顏 11 顏 12 道 13 登 14 魁 15 雁 17 雁 19 雁
 眼 廊 容 料 子 色 岸 岸 岸 鵝 塞 塔
 2 眼 4 巖 6 顏 8 顏 10 尊 鮮 16 奠 18 雁 19 題
 前 茶 色 回 顏 笑 雁 雁 雁
 行 行 名

(540)

Ngau.

𧈧
Chiao.

Read 'kieu; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ngau, a tiger's howl: ngau ngau kieu' to howl, to cry, as dogs and cats.

咬
Chiao.

To gnaw, to bite; to chew, to masticate, as a cud; to set the teeth firmly; to study, to con over, to ruminate upon: the first Chiao. also read kau, the song of birds: in the coll. read

'ngeu, q. v.: COM., 'ngau siék, to gnaw the tongue (till it produces death); 'ngau nga ch'iek, 'ch'i, to gnash the teeth (in deadly hate).

Ngau'. A coll. word: confused, jumbled, incorrect, as style in speaking or writing; gabble, jargon, brogue; obstinate, perverse: ngau' p'ek, a perverse temper.

爻
Hsiao.
Yao.

To lay crosswise; blended, intermingled; to change, to imitate, as the changes of heaven and earth: the 89th radical: 'ngau ch'iong' aspect of the diagrams; COM., 'tek, ngau, diagrams with six blended lines—supposed to resemble the mutations of nature.

肴
Hsiao.
Yao.

Sacrificial meats in vases; dressed meats, viands, delicacies set out at a feast; to taste: COM., 'chin, ngau, the viands of a feast; 'ngau chwang' dressed meats, delicacies.

淆

Muddy water; mixed, confused; a river in Honan, tributary to the Yellow river: 'ngau hoang' in great disorder, as affairs; 'hong' ngau, turbid; mixed confusedly; COLL., 'ngau tek, sa' much confused, as cash accounts.

殺

Used for the last two: mixed, blended, jumbled together; mixed, as metals; bones and flesh mingled; a diet of pulse: 'ngau liék, arranged, set in order.

嶠

Name of a river; hills in the western part of Huan province.

齟

Read 'ngeu; used for the coll. ngau: warped, twisted, as a board in seasoning; met., perverted; fierce, obstinate: 'k'ieu' ngau, twisted, warped; 'ngau k'i, li, bent up; 'ngau' ngá, crabbed, obstinate in bearing; ngau ngah, a difference, a variance; 'kaëng' 'ngwai o' noi' ngau ngah, there is a little disagreement between him and me.

Ngau. A coll. word: numb, torpid, chill with cold: 'ka ch'iu ngau, the feet and hands benumbed.

樂

To take pleasure in, to choose, to be fond of, to delight in: also read lok, and ngok, q. v.: 'ek, 'chid sang ngau' profitable are the three delights—propriety and music (i. e., accord), speaking of men's goodness,

1 咬
2 舌
3 牙

4 切
5 齒
6 象

7 六
8 爻
9 酒
10 餚

11 餚
12 饌
13 淆
14 亂

15 混
16 淆
17 的

18 餓
19 殺
20 列

21 齟
22 齟

23 齟
24 起
25 來

26 齟
27 睨

28 益
29 者
30 三
31 樂

(542) Ngaung.

默² Read *ngak*, in the dictionaries; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ngaung*: dull, stupid, doltish; silly, foolish, not intelligent: *ta' ngaung*¹ to feign stupidity; *'ngaung*² *lĕ*, a stupid ass—a country clown; *'ngaung*³ *'siong*, to think stupidly; also applied affectedly to one's self; *'ngaung*⁴ *'t'au ngaung*⁵ *'nó*, dull head and brains—very stupid; *ngaung*⁶ *ch'aung*⁷ to rush about stupidly.

(543) Nge.

*Nge*¹. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *nge' ngó'* or *nge' nge' ngó'* to talk indistinctly; to murmur, to complain; *nge' ngĕū'* a squeaking sound, as of a fiddle; to play the fiddle.

耳² Read *ngi*; coll. *nge*: an ear, the organ of hearing; a handle, an ear, a small side-handle, as of a cup, pitcher, tub, pail, basket, etc.: *'nge' kiang*, an ear; *'nge' tai*, the lobus or bottom of the external ear; *'nge' k'eng* or *'nge' mwong*, the opening at the bottom of the concha; *'nge' t'iang* or *'t'iang lóh*, *nge*³ to hear with the ear; heard, listened to; *'nge' lĕng*, deaf; *'nge' sai*, ear-wax; *'k'ang' nge*⁴ to dress the ears, as a barber does; *'nge' chieng*⁵ an arrow (stuck through) the ear—a military punishment; *nge*⁶ *u*, a buzzing in the ear, as when partially deaf; *'nge' pieng hung*, (like) wind passing by the ear, as words unheeded; *'nge' pó'* *sing*, “a

spirit reporting to the ear”—to hear of secretly; *'nge' p'ui' niong*, “soft ear-skin”—i. e., very credulous; *'nge' tai póh*, his lobus is thin—he can't gain money; *'nge' t'ieu sá*, to turn the ear toward the west—i. e., refuse to listen; *nge' pa sieu sek*, ear-pick and ear-brush; *nge' toi*⁷ ear-pendants.

(544) Ngĕ.

Ngĕ. A coll. word, as in *ngĕ ngĕ t'oh*, about as *ngio ngio t'oh*, a grum look; grim, glum, sullen.

(545) Ngeh.

Ngeh. A coll. word, as in *ngĕh, sióh, siang*, to emit a grating sound, as the edges of boards rubbing against each other; *ngĕh, ngĕh, ngah, ngah*, creaking, grating.

(546) Ngek.

伧² Strong, robust; martial, as the prancing of a steed; suddenly: *ngĕk, ngĕk, Ch'i.* large; valiant, warlike; *ngĕk, yong, í ik*, he entered abruptly.

假² Read *kek*, in the dictionaries: false, empty; *'K'ung ngek*, name of the grandson of Confucius, author of the Chung-yung, or Doctrine of the Mean.

吸² To draw in the breath, to inspire, to inhale; to imbibe, to suck in: *ngĕk, Ch'i.* *ek, k'eu k'e'* to take a long breath; com., *hu ngek*, expiration and inspiration.

- ¹默 ³默 ⁴耳 ⁶耳 ⁸耳 ^耳耳 ¹¹耳 ¹⁸耳 ^風風 ¹⁶耳 ^臺臺 ¹⁸耳
²驢 ^頭頭 ^仔仔 ^空空 ^聽聽 ¹⁰耳 ^屎屎 ^箭箭 ¹⁵耳 ^皮皮 ^薄薄 ^朝朝
^默默 ^默默 ^耳耳 ^耳耳 ^聽聽 ¹²看 ¹⁴耳 ^報報 ^軟軟 ^耳耳 [○]○ ^西西
^想想 ^腦腦 ^臺臺 ^門門 ^落落 [○]○ ^耳耳 ^邊邊 ^神神 [○]○ [○]○

吃 To eat, to swallow food; to stutter, to stammer, slow of speech: ¹'k'eu Chi. ²ngék, to eat or drink; Ch'i. ³ngék, 'k'eu, to stammer; Ch'ih. ⁴ngék, ⁵king, startled, alarmed.

喫 Interchanged with the last: to eat, to drink, to swallow; to suffer, to bear, to put up with: ⁶ngék, Ch'ih. ⁷king, urgent, necessary; ⁸ngék, ⁹k'wi, to swallow insults; harassed, troubled.

屹 An abrupt, isolated peak, with steep sides; the highest peak of a range. Ch'i.

岌 Similar to the last: a high hill, a slender peak in a range of hills; lofty, imminent, hazardous: ¹⁰ngék, ¹¹ngék, high and dangerous. Chi.

扱 To take, to receive, to obtain; to lift, to raise; to tuck up, as the skirts; to courtesy with the hands pointing downward, as women do: also read ¹²ch'ak, q. v. Chi.

极 Panniers or pack-saddles, made of wood and used by muleteers. Chi.

汲 To draw water from a well; to draw, to drag, to lead, to draw out; incessant: ¹³ngék, ¹⁴chwi, to draw water; ¹⁵ngék, ¹⁶ngék, unremitting, as one's efforts; ¹⁷ngék, ¹⁸ing, to draw out. Chi.

笈 A box or satchel for carrying books: ¹⁹ho'ngék, Ch'i. ²⁰ch'ing s'u, to take up the satchel and follow a teacher.

級 Threads arranged regularly; an order, a series, a gradation; steps, as of a stair-case, ladder, etc.; a degree, rank in office, grade of honorary merit; classed, sorted; a numerative of decapitated heads: ²¹teng ngék, gradation; ²²kai ngék, a step, rank; ²³siu ngék, decapitated heads; com., ²⁴p'ing ngék, official grade or rank; ²⁵ka sang ngék, promoted three grades; ²⁶kaung' ek, ngék, degraded one rank. Chi.

訖 To stop, to cease, to close, to desist, to finish speaking; to clear off an account; to exhaust; to prohibit; to arrive at, to carry to the end, up to, until, in which senses the same as the next: ²⁷ngék, ²⁸tik, to prohibit buying rice; ²⁹siu ngék, to collect the entire sum; ³⁰ngiong ngék, finished speaking. Chi.

迄 To come to, to reach, to arrive at; even, till, until, up to; finally, at last: ³¹ngék, ³²king, to this time, even till now; ³³ngék, ³⁴keng' to the last, finally. Chi.

級 Also read ³⁵sak, : a spear, a javelin; to engrave, to inlay on metal; to encase, as the barbs of arrows.

鞞 Also read ³⁶sak, : children's shoes; a leathern shoe like a slipper; sandals such as the Chinese. Sa.

¹口 ²吃 ³驚 ⁴喫 ⁵緊 ⁶汲 ⁷引 ⁸負 ⁹筊 ¹⁰從 ¹¹師 ¹²階 ¹³級 ¹⁴級 ¹⁵級 ¹⁶降 ¹⁷一 ¹⁸級 ¹⁹加 ²⁰三 ²¹級 ²²級 ²³級 ²⁴級 ²⁵級 ²⁶級 ²⁷訖 ²⁸訖 ²⁹訖 ³⁰訖 ³¹迄 ³²迄 ³³迄 ³⁴迄 ³⁵迄 ³⁶迄

and Japanese wear: used for *liák*, in the coll. q. v.

鬩 Read *hek*, in the dictionaries: litigation, quarrels; bitter animosity, mutual and incessant strifes: ¹*ngék*, *haung*² reciprocal hate; ¹*hing tá*² *ngék*, *ü* *ch'iong*, brothers quarreling in the house.

Ngék,. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngék, ngak*, a crouching sound, as of the teeth; *ngék, ngak*, or *ngék, ngauk*, the cackling of geese; *ngék, ngiák*, to cut with shears, noise of shears in cutting; *ngék, ngiék*, to nip, to take with tongs or pincers.

(547) *Ngeng*.

Ngeng. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption or imitation of *ngaing*² (stiff), as in *ngeng k'ó*² stiffened in death, stark-dead.

*Ngeng*². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngeng² ngeng² ngëüng²* *ngëüng²* apprehensive, dreading; afraid, as of meeting ghosts.

迎² To go out to meet, to go and receive in person: also read *nging*, q. v.: com., ³*ch'ing ngeng²* to receive in person, as anciently the bridegroom went to bring home his bride.

*Ngeng*². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngeng² ngieng²* to hold a coroner's inquest; to examine, as goods in order to levy duties.

(548) *Ngeu*.

偶 A pair, a match; even, doubled, paired; a companion, a mate, a partner; to match, to pair, to unite, as in marriage; to mate, to

accord, as friends: to fit, to harmonize; an image, an idol; to occur, to happen accidentally; incontinently, suddenly: ¹*p'ek*, *ngéu*, a pair, a married couple; ¹*p'woi*² *ngéu*, to mate; ²*ngéu hak*, matched, paired; ¹*wong*² *ngéu*, an ill-sorted match; com., ²*ka ngéu*, a happy pair; ²*ngéu yong*, accidentally, by chance; ¹⁰*ngéu ngëü*² to happen to meet; ¹¹*ngéu ch'iong*² images, idols; ¹²*sek*, *ngéu*, has lost his mate, become a widower.

耦 Two persons plowing; a double colter; a pair, an even number; a mate, a fellow; to pair, to match; to pervade; thorough, throughout: ¹³*p'woi*² *ngéu*, to mate, to accompany one; ¹⁴*ngéu keng*, to plow together.

咬 Read *ngau*; coll. *ngéu*, as in ¹⁶*ngéu siék*, to gnaw the tongue, as a criminal does to kill himself.

(549) *Ngëü*.

*Ngëü*². A coll. word: to play a fiddle: *ngé*² *ngëü*² to play the *ne*² *hu*, or fiddle; the sound of a fiddle.

寓² To dwell, to lodge, to sojourn in; to attach to, to hang on; a lodging-place, a temporary abode, a house, a home; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a hidden meaning: ¹⁸*liu ngëü*² residents from other districts, not yet registered as citizens; ¹⁷*ngëü*² *ngiong*, a metaphor, metonymy; com., ¹⁵*chang*² *ngëü*² to lodge temporarily; ¹⁹*kié*² *ngëü*² to sojourn, to lodge at; attached to, as a

1 鬩 2 鬩 3 親 4 匹 5 配 6 偶 7 佳 8 偶 9 佳 10 偶 11 偶 12 失 13 耦 14 耦 15 流 16 流 17 寓 18 寓 19 暫
 恨 於 迎 偶 偶 合 偶 遇 偶 耦 寓 寓
 2 兄 3 弟 4 牆 5 怨 6 偶 7 然 8 像 9 配 10 耦 11 咬 12 寓 13 寄
 弟 〇 〇 〇 〇 偶 然 像 耦 舌 寓 寓

parasite; *ngëü*² 'su, a lodging-place, a dwelling.

遇² To meet, to fall in with, to come upon one; to occur, to happen, to befall; *Yü.* to receive, to treat, to entertain; happening, whenever: used for the coll. *p'aung*² q. v.: *'haiu*² *ngëü*² to treat well; COM., *'ngëü*² *piéng*² at one's convenience; *'ngëü*² *nang*² to encounter trouble; *'pok*, *ngëü*² not to meet; unsuccessful, unlucky; *'ngëü*² *pok*, *ngëü*² not sure of meeting or happening; *'ngëü*² *king seng ching*, the meeting with (suggestive) circumstances excites the feelings; COLL., *ngëü*² *tioh*² to happen upon; *ngëü*² *tioh*, *t'au*, to find an opportunity; *ngëü*² *tioh*, *sing sang cheu k'ang' miäng*² gets his fortune told as soon as he falls in with a fortune-teller; *met.*, to buy this and that as soon as seen.

誦² To announce to, to tell, to inform; to warn, to caution against: also read *Yü.* *'ngü*, q. v.: *ngu ngëü*² 'nü or *ngu 'ü ngëü*² I tell you plainly.

御² To drive horses, to act as charioteer; to govern, to control, to manage all; to rule, to break in or tame, as horses; a term applied to the emperor, imperial, royal; extending, pervading, as imperial power; rule, management; to wait upon, to help; to urge to drink, as one's guests: also read *nga*² q. v.: *'ngëü*² *kü*, to drive a chariot; *'ngëü*² *tëng*, to bear (the cold of) winter; COM.,

*'ngëü*² *ka*² the emperor; *'ngëü*² *sëü*² imperial gifts; *'ngëü*² *sü*, censors; *'ngëü*² *chü ting*, a sort of pavilioned sedan in which the imperial grant of a title is borne; *'ngëü*² *ling kung*, the imperial body-guard; *'ngëü*² *ka*² *ch'ing ching*, the emperor going to war in person.

馭² Interchanged with the last: to drive a chariot; to guide, to rule, to oversee; to rely on: *'ka*² *ngëü*² to guide, as a chariot; to direct, to govern; *'siéng ngëü*² or *'ngëü*² *hok*, to ride to the genii, or to stride a stork—phrases for dying; *'ngëü*² *kung sing*, to oversee the crowd of officers.

(550) Ngëüng.

惹² Also read *ngëüng*²: to inquire, to ask respectfully; an initial particle, also, moreover; to force one's self; to wish, to desire; deficient; to wound; a laughing manner.

*Ngëüng*². A coll. word, as in *ngëüng ngëüng*² or *ngeng ngeng ngëüng ngëüng*² fearful, apprehensive; *sing 'lá ngëüng*² timid and irresolute; *p'ah ngëüng*² *t'au*, to have cause for apprehension, to be startled; *'á*² *ngëüng*² *nëng*, it will startle people, as when snakes are carried about by beggars.

*Ngëüng*². A coll. word, as in *nga ngëüng*² or *ngai ngëüng*² to excite unpleasant feeling, provoking, disgusting; *'á*² *ngai ngëüng*² *nëng*, it will provoke people.

1 厚 8 遇 5 遇 6 遇 7 御 9 御 11 御 亭 14 御 16 駕 16 仙 18 馭
 遇 難 不 景 車 駕 史 御 駕 馭 馭 羣
 2 遇 4 不 遇 生 8 御 10 御 12 御 林 親 馭 馭 馭
 便 遇 ○ 情 冬 賜 書 軍 征 ○ 鶴 ○
 臣

(551) Ngi.

Ngi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngi lí*, the singing, as of a kettle when the water is about to boil; *ngi lí sioh, siäng*, a singing, a buzzing (in the ear); *ngi lí ngu lu*, to mutter in a low tone; *ngi lí ngó ló*, the buzzing, as of mosquitoes; *ngi nga*, or *ngi nga nga*, the sound of musical instruments—used jocosely for “piping up” in reference to a marriage or a graduate’s procession; *ngi ngá*, or *ngi ngá ngá*, a squeaking, as of doors; the hum of conversation; *ngi ngá lang kwo*’ to lament two sentences (i. e., a little), as females do for a distant relative; *ngi ngiá*, or *ngi ngi ngiá ngiá*, diverging, as branches; scattered about.

擬_{I.} Interchanged with the next: to compare, to assort; doubtful, suspicious of each other; to usurp. Read *hai*’ : stupid, foolish.

擬_{Ni. I.} To judge of, to estimate; to consider, to guess or conjecture; to decide after deliberation; form, figure; to compare; like, resembling; also to purpose, to intend: com., ¹*ngi tok*, to think on, to estimate; ²*ngi ngié*’ to conjecture and deliberate about; ³*ngi chái*’ to get up a memorial; ⁴*ngi chí*’ to judge criminal cases; ⁵*ngi stá*, to suppose a theme and write on it, as students do before examinations.

擬_{I.} Interchanged with the last: to consult, to discuss, to deliberate; to decide upon; doubt, hesitation;

to impose on: ⁶*mieng*’ *ngi*, to consult with one. Read *ngai*’ : foolish, doltish; to deceive.

蕤_{I.} Luxuriant, growing rank; flourishing vegetation.

耳_{Erh.} The ear, organ of hearing; to perceive; the ears or small side-handles of things; a final euphonic or intensive particle, a particle to denote completion of the sense; the 128th radical: in the coll. read *nge*’ q. v.: ⁷*ngi sik*, to credit mere rumors; com., ⁸*ngi ung*, heard by the ear, reported; ⁹*ngi ung pok, ü muk, kek*, hearsay is not equal to seeing; ¹⁰*ngi song*, a great-grandson’s grandson; ¹¹*song*’ *hung*’ *ngi*, quick of hearing—an attendant of the goddess Matsupo; COLL., *ngi muk, sá*’ “ears and eyes are many”—it is sure to be found out.

儀_{I.} The usages of society; a rule, a rite, a ceremony; decorum, etiquette; the external appearance or deportment; form, figure; what is proper, right, correct, regular, just; to study how to do, to imitate; the principles or powers of nature: ¹²*ngi ung*, the deportment; ¹³*lióng ngi*, the dual principles; com., ¹⁴*wi ngi*, dignified, imposing; ¹⁵*lá ngi*, forms, rites; ¹⁶*ngi mvong*, the door of ceremony—the 2d door of a yamun; ¹⁷*tiéng*’ *ngi*, or ¹⁸*hióng ngi*, or ¹⁹*chié*’ *ngi*, a present of money sent to mourners.

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度 奏 題 罪 面 耳 不 耳 風 容 儀 門 儀 儀
議 罪 面 耳 不 耳 風 容 儀 門 儀 儀
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

宜
I.

Naturally reasonable, fit, suitable, proper, right; just, befitting; what ought or should be; harmonious, accordant; a form of the imperative mood or future tenses: used for *ngié* in the coll. q. v.: ¹*piêng' ngi*, convenient; cheap; ²*ing ngi*, ought, necessary; com., ³*hak, ngi*, suitable; ⁴*ngi ing*, title of a lady of the 5th rank; ⁵*ngi t'eng*, a chamber-vessel for women; ⁶*ngi hing kwang* earthen teapots from *Ngí hing* district, Kiangsü.

疑
I.

To doubt, to suspect; to hesitate, to surmise, to guess; suspicious, doubtful of; to dislike; perverse, corrupt: ¹*ngi s'ü* doubtful, unsettled; com., ²*k'ó ngi*, to doubt, to be suspicious; ³*ngi nang*, to apprehend difficulties; ⁴*pié' hiêng ngi*, to refrain from suspicious acts; COLL., *ngi sing taêng* is very suspicious, full of doubts; *ngi nëng móh, züng, züng' nëng móh, ngi*, if you suspect a person, don't employ him; if you employ him, don't suspect him.

崑
I.

The name of a range, called *kiu ngi*, or Nine Mts., where the Emperor Shun was buried, said to be in Shansi; eminent, promising; to know; of quick parts, as children.

(552) Ngia.

Ngia. A coll. word, as in *ngiä ngiä* or *ngi ngiä*, divergent, as roads, branches, etc.; *ngiä k'wi*, separating, diverging.

Ngia. A coll. word, as in *ngiä ngiä*, odd, uneven, what remains after a division.

Ngia. A coll. word, as in *ngiä ngiä* or *ngiä ngauk*, doubting, hesitating; *ngiä sioh, hiok*, or *ngiä pwang' nik*, to doubt a while; *ch'ia ngiä* or *ch'auk, ngiä*, startled and doubting, as when a matter is first mentioned.

(553) Ngiah.

額
O.
E.

The forehead; the front of; incessant; a fixed number or quantity; name of a place: ¹*ngiäh, ngiäh*, incessant, as the creaking of a chariot; ²*ngiäh, song*, the forehead; com., ³*ngiäh, so* the requisite number, full sum; ⁴*eng' ngiäh*, ought, should; ⁵*ngiäh, t'au*, the forehead; ⁶*pá ngiäh*, an inscriptive tablet, as over the doors of graduates or officers; ⁷*ngiäh, ngwoi* over the stipulated amount; also petty military officers, those without regular rank; ⁸*ngiäh, mó* a broad fillet (of velvet), worn by matrons; ⁹*ngiäh, chah*, (coll. *kek*), a narrow forehead; COLL., *ngiäh, t'au k'eng* his forehead is protuberant; *mó kau' ngiäh*, deficient in amount.

(554) NgiaK.

齧
Ch'ih.

Read *ngak*; used for the coll. *ngiaK*; to gnaw, to crunch: *ngiaK, ngiaK, kieu'* a crouching sound.

NgiaK. A coll. word: to cut with shears: *ngek, ngiaK*, to cut, to clip; noise of clipping; *ngiaK, toi*, to cut off short; *ngiaK, toi'* *tong*, cut it in two.

¹便 ⁸合 ⁵宜 ^罐 ⁸可 ¹⁰避 ¹¹額 ¹²額 ¹⁴應 ¹⁵額 ¹⁷額 ¹⁹額
^宜 ^宜 ^桶 ⁷疑 ^凝 ^嫌 ^額 ^額 ^額 ^頭 ^外 ^窄
²應 ⁴宜 ⁶宜 ^似 ⁹疑 ^難 ¹³額 ¹⁶牌 ¹⁸額
^宜 ^人 ^興 ○ ^難 ○ ○ ^數 ○ ^額 ^帽 ○

Ngia̍k. A coll. word: to raise, as the head, to look up: *ngia̍k*, *'ki t'au*, to lift up the head; *ngia̍k*, *'keng*, to raise (the head) high.

Ngia̍k. A coll. word, as in *ngia̍k*, *ngia̍k*, *siong'* to iteh, it itches very much.

(555) Ngiang.

Ngia̍ng. A coll. word: rough, bristling, as uncombed hair; sparse and rough, as hairs, leaves of plants, etc.: *t'au hwok*, *ngia̍ng ngia̍ng*, the hair is bristling; *ngia̍ng ngia̍ng tioh*, sparse and rough.

Ngia̍ng'. A coll. word, as in *ngia̍ng' ch'ok*, *li*, toppling, leaning forward, as a closet, etc.

迎 Read *nging*; coll. *ngia̍ng*: to escort, to parade, to carry in procession: *'ngia̍ng pu sak*, to parade Buddhist idols; *'ngia̍ng ch'ung*, procession to "meet the Spring"; *'ngia̍ng hwoi'* idol processions of the guilds or companies; *'ngia̍ng ch'ing*, to escort the bride; *'ngia̍ng ka*, to parade through the streets, as a graduate does to visit his friends; *'ngia̍ng song kaung'* a military parade in the 9th month.

Ngia̍ng. A coll. word: rough, dry, not sleek, as the hair from want of oil; dry, as things eaten without liquids; dried, parched, lacking moisture.

岸 Read *ngang'*; coll. *ngia̍ng'*: a shore, a bank, a beach; the margin of a brook, river or canal: *'ngia̍ng'* *'ting* or *'ngia̍ng'*

siong' on the bank, on shore; *'liong peng ngia̍ng'* both banks; *'siong' ngia̍ng'* to go ashore, to land; *'mó sang mó ngia̍ng'* neither hill nor shore, boundless; *met.*, indistinct, not clear, as the way to effect an end.

(556) Ngiau.

Ngiau. A coll. word, not referable to the table of final sounds: the mew of a cat; said playfully to a child and equivalent to bo-peep or peep-boo: *ngiau ngiau*, peep! peep!

(557) Ngie.

艾 Read *ngai'*; coll. *ngie'*: mugwort, artemisia, the plant from which the moxa is made; punk, tinder: *'ch'ak ngie'* to stick up mugwort (on the 5th day of the 5th moon); *'hwoi ngie'* tinder; *'ngie'* *ch'ai'* a vegetable with a leaf like the artemisia; *'ngie'* *mó ta*, as dry as mugwort; *'ngie'* *wong*, a pellet of mugwort, as burnt in cauterizing; *'pah ngie'* white artemisia, used to absorb and hold red ink for stamps or seals.

宜 Read *ngi*; coll. *ngie*, as in *'peng ngie*, or *ngie* I. *'peng*, cheap, low in price.

鵝 Read *ngó*; coll. *ngie*: a goose: *'ngie kaek*, a gander; *'ngie kiang*, goslings; *'tieng ngie* or *'yá ngie*, wild geese; *ngie' mó kwong*, goose-quills; *ngie' mów chio*, the down about a goose's tail; *ngie' chiong hung*, films of skin, as peeling from the palms of the hands; *ngie' tóí' ngauk*, "goose against eackling

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 迎 | 2 迎 | 4 迎 | 6 迎 | 頂 | 邊 | 11 無 | 12 插 | 14 艾 | 乾 | 17 白 | 19 鵝 |
| 菩 | 春 | 親 | 霜 | 岸 | 岸 | 山 | 艾 | 菜 | 艾 | 艾 | 雄 |
| 薩 | 3 迎 | 5 迎 | 降 | 8 岸 | 10 上 | 無 | 13 火 | 15 艾 | 16 艾 | 18 便 | 20 鵝 |
| ○ | 會 | 街 | 岸 | 9 兩 | 岸 | 岸 | 艾 | 拇 | ○ | 宜 | 仔 |

(goose)"—two persons jabbering at each other.

刈² Used for the next: to cut grass; to rule, to manage, to regulate; able, clever, talented: *ch'ong*, *ngié*² capable, excelling; *ngié*² *ang*, at peace, as a country.

刈¹ To cut grass, to mow; to cut off, to kill, to exterminate: *ngié*² *ch'ó*, to cut grass.

劓² To cut off the nose as a punishment; this torture is now quite disused and is virtually illegal.

義² Right, proper, fit, suitable; what which is just, conformable to what the heart feels to be right; equity, rectitude, righteousness, high moral feeling; superior, excellent, surpassing, virtuous; adopted, putative, supplied in place of, as an adopted father; common, free, public, as benevolent contributions, or an appropriation by government; patriotic, public-spirited; meaning, signification, definition; made up, composite, compounded: *ngié*² *mék*, composite ink; com., *ngié*² *li*, righteousness, rectitude; *che*² *ngié*² the meaning of a character; *ngié*² *ch'ong*, a charity-granary; *ngié*² *hok*, (coll. *ngié*² *óh*), a free school; *ngié*² *ing*, a righteous person; *ngié*² *puk*, a faithful slave; *ngié*² *nü* (coll. *a t'au*), female slaves; *ngié*² *k'é* right feeling, generous and kind; *ngié*² *ming*, or *ngié*² *ang*, patriotic volunteers; *ngié*² *Ka* *ngié*² a district

in Formosa; COLL., *k'ak*, *ngié*² *hwoi*² to raise money from a company of friends.

誼² Used for the last: suitable, fit, proper, right; friendly, acquainted; putative, supplied in place of, adopted: com., *ngié*² *ch'ing*, related by adoption; *ngié*² *ho* (coll. *ngié*² *ong ma*), an adopted father; *ngié*² *hing tá* adopted brothers; *ngié*² *í*, mother's adopted sister, maternal aunts by adoption; *ngié*² *mwoi*² an adopted younger sister; one's mistress, paramour.

詣² To meet, or wait for, one at a resting-place; to go in person, to advance, to repair to; to reach, to arrive at: *ch'ó* *ngié*² well learned, proficient.

議² To consult, to deliberate, to meet in council; to arrange, to decide on the best course; to choose, to select; deliberation, council; rules, laws: com., *ngié*² *laung*² to deliberate upon; *ngié*² *kung* *ngié*² a public conference; *ngié*² *tang*, a schedule or fixed tariff (of prices); *ngié*² *ka* to consult and fix the prices.

艤² To turn a boat's head toward the shore; to bring a boat up to the bank.

蟻² An ant; a generic term for insects like the ant; sometimes used as a demeaning term by supplicants, as by the people when addressing their rulers; *met.*, the rabble, commonalty;

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 義 | 8 字 | 5 義 | 6 義 | 7 義 | 8 義 | 9 義 | 11 義 | 13 誼 | 15 誼 | 16 誼 | 18 議 |
| 墨 | 義 | 學 | 人 | 僕 | 女 | 氣 | 勇 | 親 | 兄 | 姨 | 論 |
| 2 義 | 4 義 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 10 義 | 12 嘉 | 14 誼 | 弟 | 17 誼 | 19 公 |
| 理 | 倉 | | | | | 民 | 義 | 父 | ○ | 妹 | 議 |

banditti, as assembled in numbers: ¹ngié² ²teng, we; ³ngié² ⁴chik, collected like ants, as banditti; COLL., ⁵t'eng ⁶ngié² insects; ⁷eng ⁸ngié² the common red ant; ⁹chó² ¹⁰pah, ¹¹ngié² to be a white ant—i. e., a go-between in buying property; ¹²eng ¹³ngié² ¹⁴wo, (or ¹⁵seu'), an ant-nest; ¹⁶eng ¹⁷ngié² ¹⁸pá ¹⁹teng² ants in troops or long lines.

毅²
I. Firm, resolute, determined, bold, intrepid; forgetful of one's self, magnanimous; stern, wrathful; fortitude, power of endurance: ¹ngié² ²yong, decided, resolute; ³kióng ⁴ngié² intrepid, bold in the face of danger.

羿²
I. A famous archer, called ¹Haiú ²ngié² who flourish-ed about B. C. 1980.

藝²
I. Ability, aptitude, skill or art in doing; a craft, an art, an occupation, an accomplishment; skilled in; to distinguish; to cultivate the arts: ¹ung ²ngié² literary occupation; ³lèk, ⁴ngié² the six accomplishments—ceremony, music, archery, horsemanship, writing, and arithmetic; com., ⁵u ⁶ngié² military tactics; ⁷ch'iu ⁸ngié² a handicraft; ⁹ngié² ¹⁰pong, an indenture; ¹¹ngié² ¹²mwang, the term of apprenticeship completed; COLL., ¹³oh, ¹⁴ngié² or ¹⁵oh, ¹⁶k'eng ¹⁷ngié² to learn a trade.

藝² Used for the last: to set out, to plant with the hand; to cultivate trees: ¹s'üü² ²ngié² to plant seeds.

外²
Wai. Read ¹ngrooi²; coll. ²ngié²: outside, without, beyond; out of doors, foreign, other; related by marriage, relatives of a wife: ¹ngié² ²tau, or ³ngié² ⁴'tau sié', or ⁵ngié² ⁶hiong' outside, without; ⁷siäng ⁸ngié² suburban; ⁹ngié² ¹⁰piéng, (the notation of pounds and ounces) on the outside of the steelyard; ¹¹ngié² ¹²seng, other provinces; ¹³ngié² ¹⁴ka, the wife's family; ¹⁵ngié² ¹⁶kung and ¹⁷ngié² ¹⁸ma, maternal grandfather and grandmother; ¹⁹ngié² ²⁰seng and ²¹ngié² ²²seng 'nü, sister's sons and daughters, nephews and nieces; ²³ngié² ²⁴seng ²⁵song, a daughter's son; ²⁶ngié² ²⁷kong 'lá (or 'ó'), the etiquette of other provinces; ²⁸ngié² ²⁹seng ³⁰tó s'üü² ³¹keu' a nephew generally resembles his maternal uncle.

(558) Ngiék.
Ngiék. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of ¹kiék,; to take hold or pull with pincers, tweezers, etc.: ²ngiék, ³piéng, flattened by a gripe of the pincers; ⁴ngék, ⁵ngiék, to take, as with tongs or nippers; ⁶ngiék, ⁷má² ⁸'k'i, can't pull it out.

業²
Yeh. A beam to support a bell or drum; an office, occupation, profession, calling, pursuit, art, trade; estate, patrimony, property; a claim on account of merit; meritorious, deserving; past, done, finished: ¹s'üü² ²ngiék, occupation; ³kung ⁴ngiék, deserving; ⁵ngiék, ⁶king, or ⁷ngiék, ⁸'i, done, past; com., ⁹ka ¹⁰ngiék, a family-estate; ¹¹ngiék, ¹²'sang, possessions,

- ¹蟻 ³蟲 ⁵文 ⁷武 ⁹藝 ¹¹外 ¹³外 ¹⁵外 ¹⁷外 ¹⁹外 ²¹甥 ²²禮
²等 ⁴蟻 ⁶藝 ⁸藝 ¹⁰榜 ¹²斗 ¹⁴邊 ¹⁶家 ¹⁸媽 ²⁰甥 ²³孫 ²⁴事
³蟻 ⁴集 ⁵毅 ⁶然 ⁷六 ⁸藝 ⁹手 ¹⁰藝 ¹¹滿 ¹²城 ¹³外 ¹⁴外 ¹⁵省 ¹⁶外 ¹⁷公 ¹⁸外 ¹⁹甥 ²⁰外 ²¹女 ²²外 ²³江 ²⁴業 ○

property; *ngiék, sü* and *sew'ngiék,* teacher and learner of letters or of an art; *ngiék, kwi ngwong 'chid,* property reverting to the original owner.

鄴 A part of the ancient Wei state, now embraced in the Linchang district of Changtê department in the north of Honan: *ngiék, ká,* the bookcase of prince Yeh or Li Pi—a complimentary term for a scholar's library.

孽 The son of a concubine; an illegitimate child, a bastard; *met.,* guilt, retribution, consequences or reward of crime; sorrow; clear, neat, ornate: *ngiék,* neat, adorned; *'sëü'ngiék,* son of a concubine; *com., 'kiéngngiék,* or *'chói'ngiék,* consequences of sin, retribution; *'chauk,ngiék,* to cause evil; *met.,* to commit suicide; *'ngiék, 'iéng,* bad weather, an unfavorable season; *'ngiék, 'chü* or *ngiék, 'chüng,* a child of infamy; a wicked son; *'ngiék, cha'* extortionate; *'ngiék, hëük,* an unruly beast; you brute! *coll., kangngiék,* to force, to press or trouble one; *ngiék, 'si nëng,* to vex one to death.

蘖 The stock of a tree sprouting again, shoots from a stump: *mengngiék,* suckers.

臬 A target; a law, rule, regulation; an administrator, a magistrate, a judge: *com., 'ngiék, si* (or *hióng'),* the provincial judge, ad-

dressed usually as *'ngiék, tai;* *ngiék, kiäng'* a large brass-mirror, carried in procession before an idol.

躑 Uneasy, unquiet, restless: *ngiék, wok,* or *wok,ngiék,* disturbed, floating, moving about.

闑 A threshold; a small post or pillar in a gateway; one says, the side door in an entrance.

(559) **妍** *Ngíeng.*

Beautiful, pretty, elegant; witty; accomplished, talented; good, virtuous: *'ch'i ngíeng,* ugly and handsome.

研 To grind fine, to triturate, to pulverize; *met.,* to investigate: also read *'ngíeng'* and in the coll. *'ngíeng, q. v.: ngíeng keu'* to examine thoroughly.

儼 To carry the head high; grave, dignified, commanding respect: *'ngíeng, yong,* grave, commanding; also consequential, taking on

airs.

研 Read *ngíeng;* coll. *'ngíeng:* to rub, to triturate, to grind to powder; to roll, to roll out, as with a rolling-pin: *'ngíeng só,* a narrow, iron mortar in which drugs are ground; *'ngíeng, t'ui,* a pestle; *'ngíeng kong'* a wooden rolling-pin; *'ngíeng sioh,* a stone-roller for smoothing cloth; *'ngíeng kwong,* to roll out smooth; *'ngíeng mwak,* to pulverize; *'chai 'ngíeng,* small rolls or twists of paper.

- 1 庶孽
- 2 愆孽
- 3 罪孽
- 4 作孽
- 5 孽天
- 6 孽子
- 7 孽詐
- 8 孽音
- 9 臬司
- 10 臬臺
- 11 研槽
- 12 研槌
- 13 研棍
- 14 研石
- 15 研光
- 16 研末
- 17 紙研

硯¹ A Chinese ink-stone: the 2d also read *ngiêng* and in the coll. '*ngiêng*, q. v. : '*ngiêng* *hêng*, a fellow-student; '*ngiêng* *tiêng*, to get a living by the pencil; COM., '*t'u ngiêng*' an earthen ink-stone; *ngüng chüo ngiêng*' an ink-stone for red ink; *twang sioh, ngiêng*' a superior kind of ink-stone; *ngiêng*' *tié*, a cavity for water in the ink-stone.

癮² Read *üng*; used for the coll. *ngiêng*' : addicted to, confirmed in a habit, besotted, victimized : '*a piéng*' *ngiêng*' confirmed in opium-smoking; '*siong*' *ngiêng*' the habit just become fixed; '*kwo*' *ngiêng*' the longing (for the pipe) satiated; *ngiêng*' *t'au töng*' the hankering excessive, fully victimized; '*chiü ngiêng*' addicted to drinking liquor.

嚴³ Stern, severe, strict; rigid, austere, cold, reserved; majestic, dignified, grave, solemn, reverential; inducing respect, awe-inspiring; epithet of a father; a night watch or guard; a surname: '*kai*' *ngiêng*, to guard, to prepare defences against; COM., '*ka ngiêng*, my father; '*siéng*' *ngiêng*, a deceased father; '*wi*' *ngiêng*, stern, majestic; '*ngiêng keng*' to forbid strictly; '*ngiêng sok*, or *ngiêng k'ing*, strict, rigid.

嚴⁴ A shelter, a breastwork for archers or spearmen; to oppose, to fend off.

閻⁵ The gate of a ward or village, called *lü ngiêng*; a lane, an alley; to be influenced, to receive advice; fine, beautiful, as long robes; a surname: COM., '*ngiêng lö tiéng*' *chü*, or '*ngiêng lö wong*, the emperor or king of hades, judge in the invisible world; specifically applied to the judge in the 5th of the 10 halls.

唁⁶ To mourn with another over the loss of a country; to visit and comfort the bereaved; to condole with one degraded in rank: the 2d also read *ngang*' q. v. : '*tiéu*' *ngiêng*' to condole with those bereaved.

彥⁷ Accomplished, talented, virtuous and learned, as a scholar: '*chong*' *ngiêng*' eminent, excelling.

諺⁸ A proverb, common saying, a tradition; a blunt speech: *ngiêng*' *ngü*, a vulgar saying.

驗⁹ To examine officially in order to identify, to discover proof, to verify; to witness before officers; proved by experience or trial; proof, evidence, testimony; fulfillment, verification: COM., '*cha ngiêng*' or '*k'ó ngiêng*' to investigate officially; '*haw*' *ngiêng*' fulfilled; efficacious; '*ngiêng*' *si*, to examine a corpse, as coroners do; '*ngiêng*' *hwo*' to examine goods (for the duty); COLL., '*ngiêng*' *t'ói*' to examine marks left by a thief; *ngiêng*' *mó* *siong*, to hold an inquest and find no wounds (on the corpse).

1 硯	3 土	癮	6 過	8 家	10 威	嚴	天子	王	16 俊	18 效	20 驗
兄	硯	5 上	癮	嚴	嚴	嚴	子	15 甲	彦	驗	貨
2 硯	4 鴉	癮	7 戒	9 先	11 嚴	18 閻	14 閻	信	17 查	19 驗	21 驗
田	片	○	嚴	嚴	禁	羅	羅	○	驗	屍	退

醃
Yen.

Pickle, vinegar; sour, sharp. as spirits or vinegar highly rectified.

(560)

Ngieu.

堯
Yao.

Earth heaped up; high, lofty, eminent in worth: com., 'ngieu song' the emperors Yao and Shun, B. C. 2357 and 2255.

蕘
Yao.

Grass, turf, stubble, rushes or twigs, used for fuel: *ch'ü ngieu*, light fuel for kindling.

翹
Ch'iao.

Long tail-feathers; a kind of flag adorned with feathers; to raise the tail; to lift the head, to look up; to elevate, to excite;

high, raised; imminent, dangerous; distant: 'ngieu, *ngieu*, thick and high, as trees; in danger, as a house about to fall; 'ngieu *siu*, to raise the head; com., 'lièng *ngieu*, a medicinal plant, used as a febrifuge.

饒
Jao.

Abundance of food; full, ample, abundant, affluent; an overplus, excess, superfluous; the leavings; a surname: also read *nieu*, q. v.: 'ho' *ngieu*, affluent; 'hung *ngieu*, abounding in, ample.

Ngieu. A coll. word: a sort of coined term, similar to *chu*; gone! dead!

(561)

Ngih.

Ngih₂. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngih, lih, ngah, lah*, a rattling, as of tiles or things by a sudden concussion.

(562)

Ngik.

逆
Ni.

To resist, to disobey; to go out against, to withstand, to encounter; opposing, rebellious, seditious, refractory; contrary, contumacious; against one, adverse, as wind or tide; to receive; to report on; to calculate or reckon on, to know beforehand: 'ngik, *so*' to reckon or know beforehand; 'ngik, *meng*' to receive orders; com., 'pwoi' *ngik*, to oppose, to rebel against; 'ngik, *hung*, a contrary wind; 'cheng' *ngik*, an incurable disease; 'ngu *ngik*, refractory, willful; 'ngik, *lai song' seu*' when adversity comes, bear it meekly.

嘔
Ni.

To throw up, to vomit, to puke: 'eu' *ngik*, to vomit, to disgorge.

凝
Ning.
Ying.

Read *nging*; coll. *ngik*, to freeze, to congeal; to coagulate, to become solid; frozen, stiffened: 'ngik, *kiék*, to freeze or congeal; to coagulate; 'n *ngik*, *taëng*' to thicken and cool, as lard, gravy, etc.; 'chwi' *ngik*, the water is frozen; 'haik, *ngik*, coagulated blood.

鷓
2

The medallion pheasant (Tragopan satyrus), called *t'o' seu' neu*, the bird that ejects the comb, and 'king *ngong*, the elegant bag.

藹
2

Small plants of different colors, grass having ribbon-like marks.

Ngik₂. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngik, ngok, ngok*, or *ngik, ngik, ngok, ngok*, to raise the

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 堯 | 3 翹 | 5 富 | 6 豐 | 7 逆 | 8 逆 | 10 逆 | 12 迂 | 順 | 15 凝 | 17 水 | 19 錦 |
| 舜 | 首 | 饒 | 饒 | 數 | 命 | 風 | 逆 | 受 | 結 | 凝 | 囊 |
| 2 翹 | 4 連 | | | 9 悖 | 11 症 | 18 逆 | 14 嘔 | 16 凝 | 18 血 | | |
| 翹 | 翹 | ○ | ○ | ○ | 逆 | 症 | 來 | 凍 | 凝 | ○ | |

head, to lift the head and look, as birds, turtles, snakes, etc.

(563) Nging.

'Nging. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'nging 'ngieng, to roll, to crush or roll out, as with a rolling-stick; to triturate, as with a pestle.

吟 To hum, to chant, to sing; to recite, to repeat quickly, to say over; to sigh, to moan, to groan; a mournful voice: 'nging

Yin. eng' to chant, to recite; 'lieng 'nging, a concert; com., 'nging 'ngó, to hum, to say over; 'nging 'si chauk, 'tói' to recite verses and compose distichs. The 2d also read 'keng': shut, closed, as the mouth; congealed, torpid, dormant.

凝 To freeze, to congeal, to turn into ice; to coagulate; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled, determined; collected, abundant: in the coll. read

ngik₂ q. v.: 'nging kiék, to congeal; 'nging 'sing 'wong chéü' to look far with a fixed gaze; com., 'nging 'hi, much happiness—a felicitous phrase stuck up in houses.

迎 To go out to meet, to receive, as a guest; to occur, to happen, to meet with; to calculate, as astronomers calculate days; a reception, meeting, interview: also read 'ngeng' and in the coll. 'ngiäng, q. v.: 'hung 'nging, to try to please, to flatter; com., 'nging chiék, to greet, to receive, as guests; 'sek, 'nging, to miss a

visit, to fail to receive one; ¹⁰'nging 'kwang chiék, saing' to receive and accompany officers, as the subordinate officers do.

垠 Read 'ngüng; coll. 'nging: a bank, a ridge; a raised path by a stream or pond: ¹¹'nging 'pung k'ó' the bank has burst and fallen.

'Nging. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'nging 'ngiäng, to parade, to carry in procession, as idols, a bride's furniture, &c.

(564) Ngio.

'Ngio. A coll. word, about the same as 'ngö, as in 'ngio 'ngio 'tioh₂, glum, sullen; a fixed, grum look, as of one displeased or indifferent.

(565) Ngioh.

'Ngioh. A coll. word, as in 'ngioh, 'ngioh, to raise the head and look; 't'au 'ngioh, 'sioh, a' to lift and slightly move the head, as in token of assent.

'Ngioh₂. A coll. word, similar to 'ngiäk₂, as in 'ngioh, 'keng, to raise the head high, as for another to look into one's mouth or at one's throat.

(566) Ngiok.

虐 To tyrannize over, to oppress, to maltreat; cruel, harsh, unfeeling, inhuman; calamity: ¹²'chang 'ngiok₂, to ravage, to devastate; ¹³'ngiok₂, 'ning, to oppress the people; ¹⁴'tai' 'ngiok₂, great calamities; com., ¹⁵'pó' 'ngiok, cruel, oppressive.

¹ 吟	⁸ 吟	作	⁵ 凝	⁶ 凝	⁷ 逢	⁸ 迎	¹⁰ 迎	¹¹ 垠	¹² 殘	¹³ 虐	¹⁴ 大
咏	哦	對	結	神	迎	接	官	崩	虐	民	虐
² 聯	吟			遠		失	接	去			¹⁵ 暴
吟	詩	○	○	注	○	迎	送	○	○	○	虐

瘧

A fever, fever and ague; febrile complaints: 'ngiok, ^{Nio.} *chik*, or 'ngiok, *cheng* an intermittent or remittent fever; 'ping ngiok, ague fits; 'meu ngiok, feverish fits; 'hang ngiok, a fever preceded by chills.

(567)

Ngiong.

仰

To look upwards; to look to a superior, to respect, to regard highly; to look forward, to expect, to long for; to think of kindly; to transmit orders, to command an inferior; to rely, to trust, to wait on; a surname; in the coll. thin boards for ceilings, &c.: 'ngiong wong' to long for; 'ngiong i sü chi, in a brown study, thinking intently about; com., 'ngiong mwo' to look to with great desire; 'kiu 'ngiong, have long thought (of you); 'ngiong peng, ceiling-boards; 'tó 'ngiong, a ceiling; 'lau 'ngiong, the "dripping boards"—the thin boards on which the tiles are laid.

巘

Also read ngiong and *hiong*: the summit or peak of a hill, likened to a boiler or jar.

言

Words, speech, talk, language; a sentence, an expression; to say, to speak, to discourse; to address, to speak to; to express an opinion; a word, an order; the 149th radical: 'ngiong ngiong, high and large; 'piéng' ngiong, one sentence; com., 'ngiong 'ngü, words, conversation; 'ngiong haing' words and acts; 'ngiong kwang, cen-

sors; 'k'ieu ngiong, artful talk; 'sik, ngiong, to eat one's words, to retract; 'pok, sing ngiong, interminable words, a long story (to tell all about it); 'ngiong sung 'ngü se' loquacious, babbling; 'ing ngiong, arsenic. (568)

Ngü.

牛

An ox, a cow; oxen, kine; the 9th of the 28 constellations; the 93d radical: in the coll. read *ngu*, q. v.: com., *ngiu wong*, ox-bezoar; *ngiu ch'ek*, ox-knees—a medicinal plant, described as growing like grain; 'Yéng paik, *ngiu*, a noted disciple of Confucius; *ngiu long chek*, 'nü, the herdsman and female weaver—stars in Aquarius and Lyra (?), emblematic of connubial union.

(569)

Ngo.

五

Read 'ngu; coll. ngo': five: *sek*, ngo' fifteen; ngo' sek, fifty; ngo' ngwok, ngo' the 5th day of the 5th moon; *nik*, ngo' the 25th day of a month; *pai*, ngo' Friday; *i* ngo' fifth brother; ngo' 't'eu' ch'io' a house five posts (deep); ngo' ch'iéng tieu' 5,000,000 of cash; ngo' tó' tung, tong, five eotemporary generations in a family.

(570)

Ngó.

我

The first personal pronoun, I, my, mine, me; we, our, ours, us; often used emphatically in the plural: in the coll. read 'nywai, q. v.: 'ngó m'wong, or 'ngó 'teng, we; ch'ai' 'ngó, it

瘧疾症 牝瘧 寒瘧 仰而思之 仰慕久仰 仰板倒仰 溜仰 片言 言行 巧言 不勝言 三語四 ○

擊 To strike so as to move; to shake, to rattle, to joggle.
 Ao.

熬 To boil in water; to simmer, to distill, to brew, to decoct; to boil in water in another vessel: com., ¹ngó t'ong, to make a decoction of; ²ngó iu, to try out fit; to purify oils, as painters do; ³ngó yoh, to decoct medicine; ⁴ngó hó, to make a jelly.

獒 A large, sagacious dog, said to be four feet high and able to speak; perhaps refers to the Tibetan mastiff; a fierce dog.
 Ao.

璈 A sort of musical instrument of metal, or stone, which makes a jingling noise.
 Ao.

艖 The stem or cut-water of a vessel; the lowest timber in the hull.
 Ao.

遨 Also read ngó²: to saunter, to ramble, to travel about for pleasure: ¹ngó iu, to stroll about; ²ngó hi, to attend shows, to ramble for diversion.
 Ao.

騫 Also read ngó²: a spirited, vicious horse; stubborn, indomitable, regardless of consequences: ¹tai² ngó, remiss and rude; ²kiék, ngó or ngó kiék, resolute; also proud, overhearing; ³ngó yong pok, ko' reckless as to consequences.

鰲 A kraken or whale, a great sea-monster, fabled to carry the mountain P'êng Lai on its back: com., ¹⁰ngó ngü, a species of Scorpæna; ¹¹ngó Jung chü yéng' a college in the south-east section of Föochow; ¹²ngó sang, a "whale-hill"—paper toys of mountains, caves, etc., as on anniversaries of the emperor's birth; ¹³tuk, chiéng' ngó t'eu, "perched on the whale's head"—to attain the highest literary rank.

螯 The large claws of a crab or lobster, called 'há² ngó: com., ¹⁶ch'ia ngó, a large species of mytilus.
 Ao.

蛾 The silkworm moth, called ¹⁶chang ngó; moths, millers, which fly at night; also used for the quinsy: com., ¹⁷hwí ngó, millers; ¹⁸ngó mi, handsome, arched eyebrows; ¹⁹ngó mi ngvook, the new moon; ²⁰heie ngó, or t'ang ngó, inflammation in the throat, quinsy; a swelling on one side is called tang ngó, on both sides, sèng ngó.

鶩 A goose; also large, aquatic birds with habits like those of geese: in the coll. read ngié, q. v.: ¹⁸tiéng ngó, a crane; ¹⁹tong ngó, a pelican; ²⁰kié' ngó, a penguin; ²¹yá ngó, wild geese.

鵯 Also read ngó²: an infelicitous bird, said to resemble the owl and assemble in deserts: ²²yong ngó, a

- 1 熬湯 2 熬油 3 熬藥 4 熬膏 5 遨遊 6 遨嬉 7 大騫 8 傑騫 9 騫然不顧 10 鰲魚 11 鰲峰 12 書院 13 獨占 14 鰲頭 15 蟹螯 16 螻蛄 17 火蛾 18 蛾眉 19 蛾眉 20 喉蛾

bird of ill omen, with a human face.

翱

Ao.

To fly like a hawk, to skim, to float in the air: 'ngó, 'siong, to wheel, to soar to and fro.

麤

Ao.

Read 'ó in the dictionaries: a sort of pan; to kill, to slay, to slaughter, to exterminate; to fight with a reckless disregard of death.

鼉

T'o.

A species of dragon, or large iguana, whose skin was used for covering drums: 'ngó 'ku, 'p'ung, 'p'ung, the drums rattling.

'Ngó. A coll. word, as in 'ngó 'ngá, a fierce, proud look, a defiant air—similar to 'ngau 'ngá, q. v.

'Ngó. A coll. word: to bend, to turn up, as in 'k'a 'ngó 'ó' 'k'i, turn up the foot.

傲

Ao.

Proud, arrogant, haughty; uncivil, neglectful; pride, hauteur; to treat rudely; to defy proudly, to brave: used for 'ngó in

the coll. q. v.: 'ngó' mang' to treat insolently; com., 'kieu ngó' or 'kó ngó' proud, haughty; 'ngó' k'e' an arrogant spirit; 'wai' ngó' great pride, excessive hauteur.

鍍

Ao.

An iron pot or pan to bake in; to bake, to heat and dry in an oven: com., 'ngó' lu, an earthen baker, an oven; coll., 'ngó' 'tiang, a baking-pan, with flat bottom and a cover on which coals are placed; ngó' wai' súk,

to bake thoroughly; yék, ka'ng' 'hwi' ngó' sioh, yong' as hot as a heated oven.

餓

O.

E.

Hungry, faint from want of food; starved, famished; to fast, to go without food: com., 'ki ngó' to starve: 'ngó' 'ó' 'hwong 'kwi, famished ghosts, as those served with offerings in the 'p'wo to' rites; 'ngó' 'ó, to fall down from starvation; coll., 'ngó' pok, hungry; 'ngó' taung' to go without a meal; 'ngó' 'si, 'neng, pa, starved to death, a mere human crust!—as one says when destitute of employment.

梟

Lofty, proud, haughty; assuming, overbearing; name of a man mentioned in the Lun-yü, who rowed boats on land.

(571) Ngoh.

Ngoh. A coll. word: to cut, to slice off; also a sound as of scraping, rubbing, etc.: ngoh, sioh, dó, to give a stroke with a knife; ngoh, ngoh, kieu' a sound, as of rubbing hard things, or, of rats gnawing.

(572) Ngoi.

偽

Wei.

False, deceitful, hypocritical; spurious, counterfeit, not genuine, surreptitious; to deceive: 'chauk, ngoi' to act falsely; 'cha' ngoi' fraudulent, deceitful; 'lá ngoi' impure, counterfeit, as money; 'ngoi' kwok, a rebel state.

魏

Wei.

High, eminent, lofty, as a mountain; a surname; one of the Three States, including the modern Honan, over which Ts'ao-

- 1 翱
- 2 逢
- 3 翱
- 4 驕
- 5 傲
- 6 傲
- 7 氣
- 8 傲
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ts'ao ruled, A. D. 250; also one of the contending states, B. C. 350, now comprised in Shansi.

(573) Ngok.

岳 Used for the next: a lofty mountain: COM., ²'ngok₂ ho' or ngok₂ t'iong² (coll. t'iong n'eng), a wife's father; ²'ngok₂ mu, (coll. t'iong 'nái), a wife's mother; ²si'ng ngok₂ my deceased father-in-law; 'leng' ngok₂ your wife's father.

嶽 A high peak; the principal mountains of China: COM., ²t'ung ngok₂ (coll. t'eng óh₂), a temple of the god T'ai', Sang, outside the east gate of Foochow; ⁶'ngu ngok₂ the five principal peaks worshiped by the Chinese, viz., ⁷t'ung ngok₂ in Shantung, ⁸sá ngok₂ in Shensi south of the capital; ⁹'nang ngok₂ in Hunan near the center, ¹⁰pa'ek, ngok₂ in the south-west of Chihli, and ¹¹t'ung ngok₂ in the west of Honan near the Yellow river; each of these has other names.

鸞 A kind of large eagle, or phenix, called ngok₂ chuk₂, an emblem of marriage.

樂 Music, one of the six arts; instruments of music; ²met., the refinement, or elegancies, of life: also read lok₂ and ngau' q. v.: Yüeh. ¹²'chauk, ngok₂ to play on instruments; COM., ¹³'ngok₂ k'e' musical instruments; ¹⁴'lá ngok₂ politeness and music; ¹⁵'ngok₂ seng, musicians, as employed in the worship of civil and

military sages; ¹⁶'yéng ngok₂ musical practice or rehearsal.

萼 Read ngauk₂; coll. ngok₂: a bud of flowers, fruits, etc.: pwok, ngok₂ to put forth buds, to bud, to sprout.

昂 A coll. word, as in ngok₂ k'ei, to raise the head (to look); ngik₂ ngik₂ ngok₂ ngok₂ to keep raising the head (and peering about), as a person, a bird, a turtle.

(574) Ngong.

昂 Great, high; dear, high-priced; strenuous effort; to lift the head, attitude of expectation; the pronoun I, as used by females and sometimes by males: ¹⁷tá ngong, low and high; ¹⁸e' k'ong k'ai' i ch'ü' ngong, to exert one's self with noble aims.

昂 Similar to the last: to rise, as the sun; to issue forth; to raise, to elevate; tall, lofty, stately, imposing; costly, dear in price: ¹⁹'ngong siu, to carry the head high; ²⁰'ngong koi' dear, exorbitant; ²¹'hióng ngong, an erect, portly gait; ngong ngong, stately, as a horse's gait; met., noble, princely.

昂 A horse that carries its head high; a horse with a white belly: ngong ngong, a horse startled or enraged, a prancing steed.

Ngong. A coll. word, as in ngong ngong kieu a loud din, a clamor of voices.

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 2 岳 4 岳 6 嶽 8 嶽 10 嶽 12 嶽 14 器 16 生 18 印 而 昂 昂
 母 令 五 西 北 作 禮 演 意 自 昂 昂
 岳 岳 嶽 嶽 嶽 嶽 樂 樂 慷 印 貴 ○

(575)

Ngu.

Ngu. A coll. word, as in *ngu lu* (or *ngu lu*), to mutter in a low tone; *ngu ngu kieu'* a low, dull sound, as of a rice-hulling machine; *ngu li ngu lu*, a low, muttering sound, a hum, a buzz.

五 The second is the complex, and the third the contracted form: five; a perfect number denoting all, as virtues, tastes, elements, planets, colors, grains, human relations, viscera, ranks of nobility, points of the compass, night watches, etc.: in the coll. read

ngo' q. v.: com., ¹*ngu kok*, all kinds of grain; ²*ngu tá* the five emperors, gods over plagues; ³*ngu saik*, the five colors; ⁴*ngu ing*, the five notes, viz., ⁵*kung*, ⁶*siong*, ⁷*kaek*, ⁸*ti*, and ⁹*ü*; ¹⁰*ngu kwi wong siu*, "enmity of five devils" — a deadly quarrel; ¹¹*Ngu hieng kung*, a god of thieves; coll., ¹²*ngu hid*, or ¹³*ngu lié'*, ¹⁴*hwong sang* scattered in utter confusion; ¹⁵*ngu haiing' ch'au'* an excessive stretch; ¹⁶*ngu k'ieung tek, k'ó'* or ¹⁷*ngu tá' tek, k'ó'* alas! dreadful! ¹⁸*ngu t'ü chieng twai'* ¹⁹*k'eng*, the Han cash have large holes; *met.*, loud voices in talking.

伍 A file of five soldiers, ranks, squads; a company; a friend, comrade, fellow, companion; to associate with; a surname: ²⁰*sin ü* ²¹*ü' ngu*, ashamed to be in his company; com., ²²*hong' ngu*, or ²³*toi'* ²⁴*ngu*, rank and file, platoons;

²⁵*yäng' ngu ch'ok, sing*, promoted from the ranks.

仵 Sometimes used for the last: an equal in rank; a match, an opponent: coll., ²⁶*ngu chók*, coroners, those employed by magistrates to hold inquests; ²⁷*ngu chü*, common undertakers, who bury the friendless dead; ²⁸*ngu chü ch'uk*, may the undertaker tread you down!

午 The seventh of "the twelve stems or branches", answers to fire and the horse; time from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; noon, midday; to cross, to oppose; crosswise, transverse; the south, as marked on the compass: com., ²⁹*tuang' ngu*, festival of the dragon-boats in the 5th moon; ³⁰*siong' ngu*, and ³¹*ha' ngu*, (coll. ³²*siong' tau'* and ³³*a' tau'*), forenoon and afternoon; ³⁴*ngu yá'* from noon to midnight, as plays; ³⁵*ngu këung'* the noon-offering, as to Budh in the ³⁶*p'wo to'* rites; ³⁷*ngu si' leng*, a kind of small, white lily, which blooms at midday; ³⁸*ngu tieu' mwong*, the south gate of the palace; coll., ³⁹*tong' ngu*, or ⁴⁰*chiäng' ngu*, midday, noon.

忤 To oppose, to go counter, to cross another's wishes; set in opinion; untoward, obstinate, willful; seditious, disobedient: ⁴¹*ngu' ngu*, displeased; com., ⁴²*ngu ngik*, obstinate, rebellious.

迕 Interchanged with the last: to meet, to fall in with; to go contrary, to oppose, to resist; athwart,

¹五 ³五 ⁵宮 ^羽 ^仇 ⁵五 ^臭 ^去 ^伍 ¹³營 ¹⁴仵
²穀 ⁴色 ⁶商 ⁷五 ⁸顯 ¹⁰五 ¹¹羞 ¹²行 ¹⁵營 ¹⁶仵
²帝 ⁴音 ⁶角 ⁷鬼 ⁹五 ¹⁰愆 ¹¹與 ¹²伍 ¹³伍 ¹⁴出 ¹⁵子
²帝 ⁴音 ⁶徵 ⁷窳 ⁹公 ¹⁰很 ¹¹的 ¹²爲 ¹³身 ¹⁴子

contrary; confused, mixed, disordered: 'ngu 'chi, to oppose the imperial will; 'siong 'ngu, to meet together, a rencontre; 'ch'auk, 'ngu, confused, mixed up.

'Ngu. A coll. word: used in combination with ng² (not), in about the same sense as má² yong² not very or much, imperfectly; ng² 'ngu paik, not very well acquainted with; ng² 'ngu ch'iong² not much like to, imperfectly resembling.

吳 Loquacious, bragging; to boast, to talk largely; Wu. one of the Three States in the east of China; a surname: 'pok, ngu pok, ng² neither clamorous nor haughty; com., 'ngu 'ü, a medicinal plant, bearing a small, black, acrid seed.

蜈 As in 'ngu kung, the centipede; 'ngu kung 'ch'ó, a shrub whose branches somewhat resemble a centipede. Wu.

吾 A personal pronoun, I, my; we, us; to resist; to keep off, to guard: 'ngu 'teng, we, us, we all; 'ngu 'pwoi' we of this class; com., 'ngu s'ü² pek, my business is completed; 'ngu tó² 't'ung 'ing, all here of our trade or profession. Wu.

梧 Name of a tree, having wood of a fine, even grain, suitable for making lutes; a slanting post; opposed to; in the coll. an apparatus for righting buildings, consisting of an upright timber, lever, and fulcrum; Wu.

to right, to shore up: 'chié 'ngu, upright and slanting posts; 'k'wí 'ngu, a portly form; com., 'ngu 'tung, the Eleococcus oleifera, or Dryandra cordifolia of Thunberg; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn; COLL., 'ngu ch'io' to shore up a house; 'ngu chiäng' to right, to make it erect.

鼯 The flying squirrel, called 'ngu 'ch'ü; also styled 'hi 'seng, because it is supposed to bring forth on the wing. Wu.

齟 Also read 'ngü: awry, distorted, crooked, ill-arranged, as teeth: 'chu 'ngu, the teeth uneven; met., contradictory, uncongenial. Wu.

牯 A wild animal, perhaps a sort of deer; to oppose, to come in conflict with; stubborn, obstinate. Wu.

牛 Read 'ngiu; coll. 'ngu: an ox, a cow, oxen, kine: 'ngu 'k'eng, a bull; 'ngu 'mó, a cow; 'ngu 'kiäng, a calf; 'wong 'ngu, the "yellow" or common cow; 'chwi 'ngu, the water-ox, buffalo; 'ngu mó² a mill worked by bullock-power; 'ngu 'neng, cow's milk; 'ngu 'neng kó, cheese; 'ngu 'wong, pills of ox-bezoar; 'ngu 'nik, pa, pieces of dried beef, as offered to 'tau 'mu, or Measure-mother, on the fifteenth of the 8th moon; 'Ngu 't'au 'Ma miäng² the ox-headed and horse-faced—attendants of the gods T'ai' 'sang and 'Siäng 'hwong;

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| 1 不 | 2 吳 | 4 吾 | 6 魁 | 8 牛 | 10 牛 | 12 水 | 14 牛 | 膏 | 17 牛 | 18 牛 |
| 吳 | 莫 | 輩 | 梧 | 雄 | 仔 | 牛 | 乳 | 牛 | 肉 | 頭 |
| 不 | 吾 | 枝 | 梧 | 牛 | 黃 | 牛 | 牛 | 黃 | 庖 | 馬 |
| 傲 | 等 | 梧 | 桐 | 母 | 牛 | 磨 | 乳 | 丸 | ○ | 面 |

¹*ngu kah*, or *ngu kah, tang*, an ox-yoke.

(576) Ngü.

俣 Persons with large features; a large, imposing appearance.

麇 The male of deer, a buck; to herd together: *ü lük, 'ngü 'ngü*, the does and stags in a herd.

禦 To oppose, to withstand, to resist; to stop, to forbid, to cause one to desist; to sacrifice: *'hang 'ngü*, to fend off, to guard against; *'ngü ki*, to satisfy hunger; COM., *'töi 'ngü*, to stand on mutual defence, to stop fighting and eye each other.

圉 A groom, a stable-boy, a hostler; to oppose, to defend; a frontier, the borders; a prison: *'ngü 'ing*, a hostler; *'ngü 'ngü*, stationary, as a fish when first placed in the water; *'siu 'ngü*, to guard the borders.

圉 A prison; to confine, to imprison, to detain: *ling 'ngü*, a prison, a lock-up.

敵 An instrument shaped like a tiger, struck to stop the music; to stop, to keep the time, as in music: *chëük, 'ngü*, instruments to start and stop the music.

誨 To talk, to say, to discourse; to converse with, to discuss; to set forth, to explain; speech, words, language; an expression,

a sentence, a phrase: also read *ngëü* q. v.: *'tiong 'ngü*, a word that gives a turn to the sense; COM., *'laung 'ngü*, the Conversations of Confucius; *'ngiong 'ngü*, words, talk; *'wa 'ngü pok, tung*, their language or dialects unlike; *'sük, 'ngü wa* a vulgar phrase, a saying or proverb; *'ngiong 'ngü pok, saung* the language not conciliatory, contentious words.

錡 Not suiting, unmatched, unfitted for each other, as a round handle in a square hole: *'t'ü 'ngü*, ungenial, forced. Read *ngu*, as in *'K'ong ngu*, name of a hill, which produces a superior metal for swords.

'Ngü. A coll. word: to calculate, to intend, to have a purpose: *sing 'lá 'ngü ki*, had it in mind to do.

魚 A fish, the fishy tribes; fishy; the 195th radical: *'ngü chü*, a letter; COM., *'t'ie 'ngü*, pond-fish; *'tieu 'ngü*, to angle for fish; *'ngü 'chüng*, small fish for propagating the stock; *'ngü to* fish-maws; *'ngü hwo* a lot of fish, as in the markets; *'ngü ne* a fish-bait; *'t'ó 'ngü*, to fish, as with nets; *'ngü 'siong*, dried salt-fish; *'ngü 'lióng*, a large beam; *to 'ngü*, a book-moth; COLL., *ngü 'ch'i*, the gills of a fish; *ngü ka*, isinglass; *ngü pah*, darkish white; *ngü pong 'chwi 'chwi pong ngü*, fish help water, water helps fish; *met.*, to be mutually helpful or dependent.

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| ¹ 牛 | ⁸ 禦 | ⁵ 圉 | ⁷ 轉 | ⁹ 言 | 不 | 話 | ¹³ 魚 | ¹⁵ 釣 | ¹⁷ 魚 | ¹⁹ 魚 | ²¹ 魚 |
| 軛 | 饑 | 人 | 語 | 語 | 同 | 書 | 魚 | 魚 | 肚 | 餌 | 鱻 |
| ⁸ 扞 | ⁴ 對 | ⁶ 守 | ⁸ 論 | ¹⁰ 話 | ¹¹ 俗 | ¹² 錡 | ¹⁴ 池 | ¹⁶ 魚 | ¹⁸ 魚 | ²⁰ 討 | ²² 魚 |
| 禦 | 禦 | 圉 | 語 | 語 | 語 | 錡 | 魚 | 種 | 貨 | 魚 | 樛 |

漁 To fish; to seize, to take indiscriminately; immoderate, promiscuous: *ngü saik*, inordinate lust; *ngü ki le'* a selfish greed for gain; COM., *ngü ung*, an old fisherman, as represented in plays and pictures.

禺 A term for quadrumanes, especially gibbons; the incipient development of things; the hour from 9 to 11, A. M. called *ngü tung*.

喁 Also read *ngung*: the motion of a fish's mouth in breathing, the gasping of a fish; response in singing.

嶠 A mountain where the sun rises: *ngü si*, the land of the sun, the orient.

愚 The capacity of a monkey; simple, dull, stupid, silly; rude, uninstructed, confounding right and wrong, unwise; used for I, your humble, as at the end of a letter: *'ngü chwok*, stupid, unskilled; *'yok, ngü*, to seem foolish, but really wise; *'hióng, ngü*, rustics, clowns; *'ngü ming*, the common people, the canaille; COM., *'ngü ch'ung*, dull, ignorant; *'ngü kiéng* in my humble opinion; *'ngü hing*, your humble servant, as said by a senior.

隅 A corner, an angle; a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, a bay, an inlet; a small part, a portion; accurate, rigid, like a corner: *'hai ngü*, a lagoon; *ngü chó'*

to sit at one corner; *liéng ngü*, strict, incorrupt; *ek, ngü chí té'* a parcel of land.

娛 To please or divert one's self or others; joyous, delighted; pleasure, relaxation, diversion: *hwang ngü*, delight; COM., *'hié'* *'ch'ai ngü ch'ing*, played with colored cloths to amuse his mother—said of the aged *'Ló lai chü*.

虞 A fabulous, benign, white and black tiger, called *cheu ngü*, said to have appeared in Wan Wang's day; to consider, to be anxious about, to provide for; ready, prepared, vigilant; to expect; to aid, to help; to choose, to select; pleased; a mishap, an impediment, an accident: *'su ngü*, remiss, unguarded; *'ngü ing*, a warden of the imperial parks and ponds; *'u ngü*, nothing to fear; COM., *'pok, ngü*, a mishap, an unforeseen accident; *'ngü song'* reign of the emperor Shun.

Ngü. A coll. word, as in *ngü lèu'* the rattling sound of phlegm.

(577) **Nguh.**
Nguh₂. A coll. word: to make rude, imperfect strokes with the pencil; composed and written crudely: *'nü ché' á'* *'siá ch'ia k'wang 'mwong nguh*, your words written in that fashion—just scribbled off!

(578) **Ngui.**
危 High, precipitous; imminent, hazardous, dangerous; unsteady, uneasy, as a position; not upright,

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 若 愚 民 〇 〇 〇 〇 親 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

inclinéd; seriously ill, near death; critical, perilous, in danger of; to endanger, to rush into danger; the 12th of the 28 constellations comprising a Aquarius and e, o Pegasus: ¹ngüi ngüiong, words of warning; com., ²ngüi 'hiéng, hazardous, perilous; ³ling ngüi, in a critical state, near dissolution; ⁴ngüi cheng' a dangerous disease; ⁵ngüi kek, imminently critical; ⁶ngüi chai' tang' sik, in immediate danger day and night, as of starvation.

巍 High, elevated, lofty and alone, as a detached peak; sublime, exalted, conspicuous, as one's virtues: ¹ngüi ngüi 'hu, how eminent! how grand! ²ch'oi ngüi, lofty, sublime.

(579) Ngük.

玉 A gem, a precious stone, a mineral fit for the lapidary; gemmeous, pearly; to complete, to perfect; valuable, precious; lovely, admirable; the best, of the highest grade, perfect, as applied to gods and emperors; happily, pleasantly; your, your precious or noble; the 96th radical: in the coll. read ngüoh, q. v.: ¹ngük, sik, jade, prehnite; ²ngük, sing, to complete; ³ngük, sik, sumptuous fare; ⁴ngük, keng' the moon; ⁵ngük, 'tá, your precious self; com., ⁶ngük, 'tiéng, open (this letter) yourself; ⁷ngük, 'swong, the Pearly Emperor, supreme god of 'Tauists: ngük, sang kang' a temple of the 'ngu tá' or five emperors, Foochow.

獄 A prison, a jail; hard, firm, harsh: in the coll. read ngwoh, q. v.: ¹süeng' ngük, to litigate; ²ngük, chok, a turnkey; ³twang' ngük, to decide criminal cases, jail-delivery; ⁴wok, ngük, to break jail.

(580) Ngüng.

銀 Silver; money; the name of a place: the 2d, often used for the 1st in the sense of silver, is properly read kang' q. v.: com., ¹ngüng 'chiéng, silver and cash, money; ²ch'oi ngüng, quicksilver; ³ngüng 'chwi, the difference in value of different kinds of silver; ⁴ngüng saik, the fineness or quality of silver; ⁵hwa piéng ngüng, flower-edged, or milled, silver—a term for Spanish dollars; ⁶ngüng 'kwo, a crucible; ⁷ngüng 'ó, the milky way; ⁸ngüng 'si, fine silver wire; ⁹ngüng sieu' a round wooden case for transporting silver; ¹⁰ngüng ngü, the silver-fish, the White-bait; ¹¹ngüng 'aik, king, silver articles gilded; COLL., ¹²ngüng, inferior silver; ¹³ngüng 'só kwang' a silver neck-locket; ¹⁴ngüng 'chai kak, finger-sheaths of silver, worn by brides; ¹⁵ngüng se' pah, mek, chiu 'chi se' ü, silver is white, and the pupil of the eye is black—a proverb meaning beware of him, he's watching keenly to cheat you.

垠 A bank; a limit, a boundary: in the coll. read ngüng, q. v.: ¹ü ngüng, unlimited; ²kiu ngüng, the limits of heaven.

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| 言 | 危 | 急 | 夕 | 成 | 鏡 | 展 | 獄 | 錢 | 水 | 絲 | 魚 |
| ² 危 | ⁴ 危 | ⁶ 危 | ⁷ 玉 | ⁹ 玉 | ¹¹ 玉 | ¹³ 玉 | ¹⁵ 獄 | ¹⁷ 水 | ¹⁹ 銀 | ²¹ 銀 | 鞞 |
| 險 | 症 | 在 | 石 | 食 | 體 | 皇 | 卒 | 銀 | 河 | 鞞 | ○ |

(585) Ngwang.

剷
園
Wan. Also read *ngwong*: to cut off the corners, to pare off, to round; to remove asperities, to equalize, to trim, to smooth: *ngwang kaäk*, to clip or rub off corners.

頑
Wan. Simple, stupid, dull; immovable, impassible; obstinate, mulish; to push with the head, to butt; unruly, mischievous; lascivious, lusty: ¹*ngwang p'i*, doltish, incapable; ²*tieu ngwang* (coll. *tieu ngwang*), mulish, captious and perverse; ³*ngwang tung*, sodomy; COM., ⁴*ngwang chauk*, naughty, mischievous; ⁵*ngwang tu*, an unruly scholar or apprentice; COLL., ⁶*ngwang tau ngwang no*, doggedly perverse; very naughty, full of mischief.

玩
Wan. Gems to play with, playthings; to play, to sport, to dally with; to trifle, to toy with, to delight in; to ramble about, to divert one's self: ¹*ngwang king*, to enjoy scenery; COM., ²*iu ngwang* or *ngwang swa*, to ramble and recreate; ³*ngwang uk*, toys, delectable things; COLL., *ngwang ngëu* (or *ëu*), good to sport with; one who is odd, amusing, or witty.

翫
Wan. Similar to the last: to be versed or perfect in; to study till weary of; to do or look at till one is satiated.

(586) Ngwi.

Ngwi. A coll. word: the first person, I, we, us, as spoken, instead of *ngwai*, by natives of the Changloh district, Fookien.

(587) Ngwo.

妮 Handsome, excellent, good; weak, slender, delicate: ¹*wo ngwo*, beautiful, delicate.

囮 To translate a foreign speech, to interpret the cries of birds and beasts; to improve, to transform; to decoy, to inveigle; a decoy or stool-pigeon, also called ¹*neu muü*.

訛
Wo. A fabulous animal supposed to be able to speak and lie; to change speech, to falsify; to promulge error; false, deceitful, lying; to rouse, to move; an ignis fatuus, called ¹⁰*ngwo hwo*: ¹¹*ngwo ngiong*, idle stories; ¹²*i ngwo tieng ngwo*, to retail idle talk, to transmit error.

譌 Interchanged with the last: idle rumors, vain and foolish stories, deceptive talk.

悞
Wu. To oppose, to run against; rebellious, disobedient; obstinate; undutiful, as to parents.

晤
Wu. Light, clear, lustrous; intelligent, perceiving what another says; to be present, to meet with; to explain, to make clear: ¹³*mieng ngwo*, a personal interview; ¹⁴*ngwo toi*, face to face, op-

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| 頑 | 作 | ○ | 腦 | ○ | ○ | ○ | 言 | 訛 | 對 |

posite; *ngwo*² *kó*, to sing in harmony.

誤² To err, to miss, to fail; to deceive, to mislead; to hinder by a mistake; in error, wrong, misled; false, erroneous: COM., ¹*sek*, *ngwo*² to miss, to fail to do; ²*ngwo*² *ch'á*, to neglect official business; ³*ngwo*² *sióng*, to wound accidentally; ⁴*kwo* *ngwo*² or *ch'auk*, *ngwo*² an error, a mistake, a fault; ⁵*ngwo*² *ki*, or *ngwo*² *mau*, to fail in time; ⁶*ngwo*² *seng*² mistaken trust; COLL., ⁷*ngwo*² *chó*² to do accidentally; *ngwo*² *něng*, to "fail persons", to leave them helpless, as one does by his death; *ngwo*² *tek*, *ch'ang*, has failed (his family) lamentably!

悟² To arouse one's self so as to perceive clearly; aware of, alive to, noticing, discerning: ⁸*sing* *ngwo*² to arouse one's self, to awaken; ⁹*kauk*, *ngwo*² to catch the idea; ¹⁰*ch'eu*² *ngwo*² to bethink one's self; COM., ¹¹*hwoi*² *ngwo*² to apprehend, to get a perception of.

寤² Interchanged with the last: to awake from sleep: *ngwo*² *me*² waking and sleeping.

臥² To rest from work, as servants do; to cease for a while, to intermit care and toil; to go to bed, to recline, to sleep, to doze; to be changed, as one's spirits in sleep: ¹²*ngwo*² *pung*, a bedroom; ¹³*ngwo*² *sek*, to rest, to repose; ¹⁴*chó*² *ngwo*² *pok*, *ning*, no ease sitting or lying; ¹⁵*kó* *ngwo*² to

"sleep high"—let the world wag; *'ngiong ngwo*² to sleep on one's back.

選² To meet with; to be startled by meeting suddenly; obstinate, opposed to, untoward; rebellious, disobedient; to run counter to, to cross another's wishes.

(588) Ngwoh.

玉² Read *ngũk*₂; coll. *ngwoh*₂: a mineral fit for the lapidary, gems, precious stones; valuable, precious, beautiful, like gems: ¹⁶*ngwoh*₂ *k'e*² articles made of precious stones; ¹⁷*ngwoh*₂ *chang*, stone hair-pins; ¹⁸*ngwoh*₂ *pá*, gemmeous ornaments, worn on the person; ¹⁹*ngwoh*₂ *sě*, the imperial seal; ²⁰*ngwoh*₂ *p'ui*, rough, unfinished gems; ²¹*ngwoh*₂ *t'i tó*, the stone-knife-holder, a female ornament for the head; *ngwoh*₂ *sěng liěng k'wang*, stone ear-rings linked in pairs.

獄² Read *ngũk*₂; coll. *ngwoh*₂: a prison, a jail: *ngwoh*₂ *kwang*, the governor or keeper of a prison, as the *pwo*² *t'iding* and *king t'iding*, of districts and prefectures are; *ngwoh*₂ *chok*, an under-jailer, a turnkey; *lóh*, *t'e ngwoh*₂ to go to hell.

(589) Ngwoi.

外² Outside, without, beyond; another, other, foreign, strange, from abroad; besides, moreover; to reject, to exclude, to put aside; relations by marriage, the wife's relatives: in the coll.

1 失 2 誤 3 誤 4 誤 5 覺 6 會 7 臥 8 不 9 玉 10 玉 11 玉 12 玉
 誤 傷 期 做 悟 悟 息 寧 器 牌 皮 提
 2 誤 4 過 6 誤 8 省 10 自 12 臥 14 坐 15 高 17 玉 19 玉 21 玉
 差 誤 信 悟 悟 房 臥 臥 臥 簪 璽 ○ ○

read *ngié*² q. v.: COM., *'ngwoi*² *miéng*² the exterior, the outside; *'ngwoi*² *kwang*, the provincial officers; *'ngwoi*² *song*, a daughter's son, a grandson; *'ngwoi*² *mau*² one's appearance; *'ngwoi*² *kwok*, foreign countries; *'ngwoi*² *chai*, extra talent — knowledge other than that of books; *'e'ngwoi*² unexpectedly; *'i'ngwoi*² besides, exclusive of; *'ngwoi*² *chui*, from abroad, from other parts, as goods.

瑁² Read *maoi*² in the dictionaries: tortoise-shell, called *tai*² *ngwoi*²; a mottled, reddish brown and yellowish color: also read *mó*² q. v.: COM., *tai*² *ngwoi*² the tortoise-shell of commerce; *tai*² *ngwoi*² *ma*, a tortoise-shell cat.

(590) Ngwok.

月² The moon; a moon, a lunar month; monthly; *Yüeh.*² *met.*, round, circular, like the moon; the 74th radical: ¹⁰*ngwok*₂ *lung*, the moon's disk; COM., ¹¹*ngwok*₂ *ngwok*₂ monthly; ¹²*ngwok*₂ *yá*² moonlight nights; ¹³*ngwok*₂ *sek*, an eclipse of the moon; ¹⁴*mwang ngwok*₂ a month after marriage or childbirth; ¹⁵*ngwok*₂ *kiék*, a monthly estimate; ¹⁶*ngwok*₂ *twai*² a month of 30 days; ¹⁷*ngwok*₂ *sieu*, a month of 29 days; ¹⁸*ngwok*₂ *king*, the menses; ¹⁹*song*² *ngwok*₂ the end of pregnancy; *ngwok*₂ *puang*² the middle of the month; *ngwok*₂ *ha*² *ló*, term for marriage-brokers; COLL., *ngwok*₂ *pah*₂ a pale, bluish color; *ngwok*₂ *yéng*, full moon; *ngwok*₂ *k'iek*, the moon waning;

*ngwok*₂ *wong*² a halo about the moon; *chiäng ngwok*₂ the first month; *sioh*₂ *'ngwok*₂ *nik*₂ one month; *ngwok*₂ *peng tié*, semi-circular ponds; *chó*² *ngwok*₂ *lé*² (or *tony*), to observe a regimen for a month after confinement.

踮

*Yüeh.*²

To cut off the feet; to maim, to distort; distorted: *ngwok*₂ *ing chëük*, to cut off a person's feet.

(591)

Ngwong.

原

*Yüan.*²

A high, level space, a plateau, a terrace; a waste, a common; the origin, source, root, foundation, beginning; natural, innate; the true state, the proper condition of; originally, primarily; indeed, really, truly; to examine, to trace to the source; to repeat; a repetition, a second, another, again; to forgive, to remit: also read *ngwong*² q. v.: ¹⁰*tüng ngwong*, Honan; also applied by extension to China; COM., ¹¹*ngwong*² *pwong*, the origin, the original, as ancestors; ¹²*ngwong*² *iu*, the causes of; ¹³*ngwong*² *chik*, the family-seat, one's native place; *ngwong*² *pe*² *kó*² plaintiff and defendant; ¹⁴*ngwong*² *chio*, the first owner, the proprietor; *ngwong*² *ching*, extenuating circumstances; *ngwong*² *ch'iu*, the principal, not a substitute; *ngwong*² *sié*² *pok*, *tong*² don't stir it, leave it (undone) just as it was; COLL., *ngwong*² *pong*, the original lot, genuine goods; *ngwong*² *cha*² *cha*, or *ngwong*² *tá*² *tá*, in the beginning, the most ancient times; *ngwong*² *lai*² *se*² *chióng wang*² "so from the

¹外 ⁸外 ⁵外 ⁷意 ⁹外 ¹¹月 ¹³月 ¹⁵月 ¹⁷月 ¹⁹順 ²¹原 ²³原
²面 ³孫 ⁴國 ⁶外 ¹⁰水 ¹²月 ¹⁴蝕 ¹⁶結 ¹⁸小 ²⁰月 ²²本 ²⁴籍
²外 ⁴外 ⁶外 ⁸以 ¹⁰月 ¹²月 ¹⁴滿 ¹⁶月 ¹⁸月 ²⁰中 ²²原 ²⁴原
³官 ⁴貌 ⁶才 ⁸外 ¹⁰輪 ¹²夜 ¹⁴月 ¹⁶大 ¹⁸經 ²⁰原 ²²由 ²⁴主

first"—i. e., really so; *ngwong ta ngwong tainy* the genuine, dry and hard—i. e., rice not wet to increase its bulk.

源 A spring, a fountain; source, origin, in which sense it is like the last: ^{Yüan.} ¹*ngwong chiong*, a fountain; ²*ngwong wong liu tiung*, flowing from a far source—alluding to ancestry; COM., ³*ngwong tau*, a spring, headwaters; ⁴*ing chwi sü ngwong*, when you drink think of the fountain—never forget a benefactor; ⁵*ngwoong ngwong i lai*, to come incessantly, as customers.

嫵 A woman, named ^{Yüan.} ⁶*Kiong ngwong*, ancestress of Wan-wang and Duke Chow.

蜥 A species of small lizard, called *ing ngwong*; ⁷*ngwong chang*, wild silkworms, which produce no silk.

驪 A bay horse with a white belly. ^{Yüan.}

元 The origin, the commencement, the first cause; the first, the head, the chief; chief, principal, original, primary: COM., ⁸*ngwong sü*, the beginning, first cause; ⁹*ngwong k'e* the original, vital principle; stamina, constitution; ¹⁰*ngwong tiu*, the Mongolian dynasty, A. D. 1280—1368; ¹¹*ngwong song*, a great-great-grandson; ¹²*ngwong tang* new-year's day; ¹³*ngwong nieng*,

the first year of a reign; ¹⁴*ngwong p'woi* (or *p'eng*) the first or principal wife; ¹⁵*ngwong 'pó*, ingots of pure silver; paper-ingots, as burnt to idols; ¹⁶*siong ngwong*, ¹⁷*tung ngwong*, and ¹⁸*ha' ngwoong*, festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th, and 10th moons; ¹⁹*ká' ngwong*, ²⁰*hwoi' ngwong*, and ²¹*chaung' ngwong*, the senior wranglers at examinations for the Ktjiu, Chinsz', and Hanlin, degrees; COLL., *ngwong eng*, dried *lichí* fruit.

芫 A noxious plant, whose flowers kill fish; hemlock? ^{Yüan.}

袁 Long robes; a surname: also read *wong*, q. v.: ²²*Ngwong chiu*, a prefecture in the west of Kiangsi. ^{Yüan.}

龜 A fabulous tortoise, made at the creation of heaven and earth: *ngwong piék*, a tortoise ten feet in diameter; COM., *ngwong ngó kau lüng*, the great tortoise, whale, iguanodon, and dragon. ^{Yüan.}

愿 The first of the two often used for the next in the sense of vowing; careful, attentive; good, moral, virtuous; sincere, faithful; devout, reverential: the 2d also read *ngwong*, q. v.: COM., ²³*hü' ngwong* to make vows, as in distress; *k'it ngwong* a vow to wear the cangue.

¹源 ²流 ³泉 ⁴傳 ⁵飲 ⁶源 ⁷水 ⁸源 ⁹而 ¹⁰源 ¹¹飲 ¹²源 ¹³水 ¹⁴思 ¹⁵源 ¹⁶而 ¹⁷來 ¹⁸源 ¹⁹始 ²⁰元 ²¹氣 ²²元 ²³元 ²⁴元 ²⁵元 ²⁶元 ²⁷元 ²⁸元 ²⁹元 ³⁰元 ³¹元 ³²元 ³³元 ³⁴元 ³⁵元 ³⁶元 ³⁷元 ³⁸元 ³⁹元 ⁴⁰元 ⁴¹元 ⁴²元 ⁴³元 ⁴⁴元 ⁴⁵元 ⁴⁶元 ⁴⁷元 ⁴⁸元 ⁴⁹元 ⁵⁰元 ⁵¹元 ⁵²元 ⁵³元 ⁵⁴元 ⁵⁵元 ⁵⁶元 ⁵⁷元 ⁵⁸元 ⁵⁹元 ⁶⁰元 ⁶¹元 ⁶²元 ⁶³元 ⁶⁴元 ⁶⁵元 ⁶⁶元 ⁶⁷元 ⁶⁸元 ⁶⁹元 ⁷⁰元 ⁷¹元 ⁷²元 ⁷³元 ⁷⁴元 ⁷⁵元 ⁷⁶元 ⁷⁷元 ⁷⁸元 ⁷⁹元 ⁸⁰元 ⁸¹元 ⁸²元 ⁸³元 ⁸⁴元 ⁸⁵元 ⁸⁶元 ⁸⁷元 ⁸⁸元 ⁸⁹元 ⁹⁰元 ⁹¹元 ⁹²元 ⁹³元 ⁹⁴元 ⁹⁵元 ⁹⁶元 ⁹⁷元 ⁹⁸元 ⁹⁹元 ¹⁰⁰元

願

Yüan.

A large head; to stretch the neck in looking; to hope, to expect, to long for; to wish, to desire; to vow; the object of desire, a wish; a vow; a conscientious promise; each, every: COM., ¹'kang ngwong' to be willing, to consent or submit willingly to; ²'sing kang e' ngwong' a willing spirit; ³'ngwong' che' a written agreement; ⁴'ching ngwong' to prefer, I would rather; ⁵'sing 'su ngwong' the heart's desire; COLL., ⁶'ng' ngwong' not willing; ⁷'k'eu t'au ngwong' a hasty, thoughtless imprecation; ⁸'hü hü 'hü ngwong' to utter vows, as before idols.

(592)

O.

惡

Wu.

To hate, to loathe; detestable, abominable; to be ashamed; also read *u* and *auk*, q. v.: ¹'o' auk, to hate evil; ²'siu o' shamefaced; ashamed, as to do wrong; COLL., ³'cheng' k'ó o' very detestable.

塢

Wu.

A dike, a low rampart; barracks; a fortified camp or place; in the coll. a safe place for boats; a yard or dock where boats are made or repaired: COLL., ¹'tié o' 'tié, to enter the cove or dock; ²'sung o' a dry or wet dock; ³'o' 'mwi, a ward in the suburbs of Foochow; ⁴'kieu' o' a sedanmen's establishment.

汙

汚

Wu.

Foul, muddy, as stagnant water; impure, obscene, lewd; to defile, to stain; to debauch: also read *u*, q. v.: COM., ¹'o' woi' filthy, defiled; COLL.,

¹'ah, o' to become filthy; morally defiled; o' ²'sioh, wong, a spot, a stain, as on clothes.

瘕

Vü.

Read *üü* in the dictionaries: blood settled in a wound or sore, extravasated blood; the blood of parturition, lochial discharges: COLL., o' ¹'haik, ng' k'ó' ²'sing nük, má' ³'sang, if the settled blood is not removed, new flesh will not grow—if the evil is not put away, the good will not be attained.

O'. A coll. word: a share, part, portion, as reserved for one: ¹'chiéng o' a portion of money; o' ²'chiá o' t'ioh, 'lá, there is a share reserved.

務

Wu.

To apply the mind to, to use earnest effort, to exert one's self; duty, business, affairs; important, must: ¹'sëü' o' one's business; ²'o' 'pwong, the important duties; o' ³'pwong ngiék, to attend to one's own business; ⁴'o' 'yeu' very important; ⁵'kung o' public business; COM., ⁶'o' pek, indispensable; ⁷'o' 'ngwoi' mere show, external accomplishments.

騫

Wu.

A good horse; to gallop; to run precipitately; violent: ¹'ti' o' to gallop; to rush headlong.

婺

Wu.

Name of a star in Capricornus, called ¹'o' 'nü; ²'o' ho' a woman who maintains her widowhood.

霧

Wu.

Fog, mist, vapor from the ground, foul exhalations: COM., ¹'hung o' clouds and mist.

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有
Yu.

Read 'iu; used for the coll. o': to have, to possess; to be, to exist; yes, I have, I did, it is; forms the past tense, has, have; and, in addition: o' 'a, mó? o' a, are there any? yes; 'yong' yong', tu o' there are all sorts; 'o' aing' limited; 'o' pang' sick; 'o' hwoak, to have skill or magic art, to have the means of doing; 'o' ch'èü' amusing, entertaining, as a show; 'o' sing 'hi, pregnant; o' k'e' k'èük, 'nü sew' I'll anger you—scil., if you refuse compliance; o' wa' 'kong, to have something to say; to wrangle; 'o' sing sié' or o' tang tong, can; o' t'au, mó 'mwi, incomplete, unfinished; o' sidh, o' tiong' has enough to eat and more; o' 'hü, mó siá' to vow but not thank (the gods); met., to promise but not pay; o' sang mó lang' or o' ch'èk, mó paik, incomplete, deficient, as said of men or things; o' k'aèng', mó noi' chaung' a hole, but no such thing as creeping into it—a way of relief, but prevented from using it.

(593)

6.

爇

Warm; to warm, to roast, to cook in ashes; to boil, to stew.

炆

Ho.

Used in the coll. for the preceding: to cook, to stew; to leave things to simmer over the fire: chak, ó, to stew up fragments; ó lang' to stew soft.

疴

O.

K'o.

Disease, severe sickness; sickness of children from fright; convulsions: 'k'eu ó, sores about the mouth.

呵

Ho.
Wo.

To blame, to reprimand, to scold; to be angry with; sound of laughter: also read ó, q. v.

訶

Ho.

Used for the preceding: to speak sharply, to speak in a loud and angry tone; to blame, to reprimand.

猗

I.

A fierce, strong dog; extended, continuous; beautiful, flourishing; an exclamation, good! fine! to add to; to depend on.

阿

A.

E.

O.

Wo.

A mound, an undulating ridge; a river-bank; inclined, tilted; prejudiced; near to; to lean against, to rest on; a beam; to answer, to assent; to yield to one's whims, to flatter, to wheedle; who? what? an exclamation, O! alas! a disjunctive in questions, equivalent to "or" when condition or choice is implied; also a final particle in answers and exclamations, when it is spoken ó, or ó'; but in the coll. a, and a' are more common; also used for ak, and i in the coll. q. v.: ó sui, who? com., ó mi t'ó huk, Amida Budha, often used by bonzes as a devout or polite salutation; coll., ó ka, mule-skin glue or jelly—a famous medicine.

屙

C.

To void excrements; in the coll. to void incontinently: coll., ó 'sai ó niéu' to void excrement and urine, as a child while asleep.

o.

A coll. word: hard, difficult; inconvenient, impolitic: ó chó' hard to do; 'chiá

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學 Read *hok*₂; coll. *oh*₂: to learn, to practice, to imitate: *'oh*₂ *yong*² to imitate a pattern; *'oh*₂ *kung* *t'au*, to learn pugilism; Hsiao. Hsiao. Hsiao. Hsiao. Hsüeh. *'oh*₂ *nenng ch'oi*² to imitate one's words, to learn bad language from others; *'oh*₂ *ngie*² to learn a trade; *'oh*₂ *kwang*, a superintendent of the Siutsai of a prefecture or district, also styled *'oh*₂ *su*, or *oh*₂ *lo su*; *'oh*₂ *seng*, the Siutsai under charge of a superintendent; *'oh*₂ *teu* (or *mwong teu*), a servant of official business at a superintendent's.

*oh*₂. A coll. word: as, according to: *oh*₂ *chiong wang*² in this manner, thus, then.

*oh*₂. A coll. word: to tell, to inform against: *oh*₂ *kaeng*² *sing sang kong*, to tell the teacher; *k'oh*₂ *oh*, to go and tell.

(595) Oi.

唉 Read *ai*; used for the coll. *oi*, as in *oi lo!* an ejaculation of regret or surprise, ah! oh!

畏 To fear, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect, to dread; to dislike; fear, awe, devotion, submission: *'oi*² *k'eu*² fear, apprehension; *'oi*² *sauk*, shrinking, cowardly; COM., *'oi*² *'sin oi*² *'mwi*, afraid of beginning and end—to dread an undertaking; *'oi*² *seu*² afraid of trouble; *'oi*² *ch'eng*² to dread the cold; COLL., *oi*² *'sieu la* or *oi*² *ch'iu*, bashful, sensitive to shame.

慰 To soothe, to console, to comfort; to pacify, to tranquilize: *'oi*² *ong*² a visit of condolence; *'tieu oi*² to mourn, as with the friends of the dead; COM., *'ang oi*² to comfort, to console.

熨 As in *tuk oi*² or *'oi*² *t'aik*, to apply plasters to sores: also read *ok*, q. v.

蔚 A sort of southern wood; luxuriant, rank growth, thick foliage; finely veined, close-grained, as wood; numerous, as population: in the coll. read *woi*² q. v.: *'ung oi*² deep and close veins; *'seu oi*² beautiful, flourishing.

尉 To press smooth; to tranquilize; tranquil, at ease, quietly settled; military officers: *'ting oi*² an ancient officer of the palace; *'t'ai oi*² an officer like the modern lieutenant-general; COM., *'hung k'ie oi*² the title of a *'sieu pe*² or major.

蝮 The perfect ant having wings, hence called *hi oi*² the winged ant.

oi. A coll. word: an exclamation used to call the attention, halloo!

位 To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a trust, dignity, situation; to enthrone, to begin to reign; right, proper, correct; established; the room or place occupied by a thing; a numerative of persons, gentle-

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men: ¹lūng oi² the dragon-seat—imperial throne; ²sek, oi² dethroned; ³teng oi² to ascend the throne; COM., ⁴sing oi² shrine of an idol; ⁵sang oi² ek, ⁶tá, three persons in one essence, triune, the Trinity; ⁷liék, oi²! Sirs! gentlemen! ⁸te² oi² a place, a position; ⁹wai² oi² a high seat—place of honor; COLL., ¹⁰só² oi² reigning, a reign; ¹¹pek, oi² or ¹²pek, oi² ch'üü' another place.

胃² Wei. The stomach; the 17th zodiacal constellation, three large stars in Musca Borealis: COM., ¹pi oi² the stomach; ²oi² mah, the pulse in the right wrist; ³oi² 'hwo seng' excess of the igneous principle in the stomach—a morbid stomach; ⁴k'üü' oi² 'hwo, to cool the blood, to correct bad humors; ⁵kaik, sik, ⁶hwang oi² it turns the stomach; COLL., ⁷pi oi² mwó² k'wi, to have no appetite.

謂² Wei. To address, to inform, to speak to; to announce, to report to; to say, to speak of; to send with a message; designates, refers to, is termed: ¹'iu oi² something to be said for it, commendable, excusable; ²'u oi² inexcusable; nothing in its favor, of no use; ³oi² chi wak, addressing him, said; ⁴oi² chi, it means, it is called; ⁵hó oi² what is it called? how is it explained?

喟² Wei. To lament, to sigh, to groan, as from regret: ¹oi² yong, si t'ang' to sigh deeply, to groan.

渭² Wei. A tributary of the Yellow River, flowing through Shensi, famous for its turbid waters; the roaring of waves, hurrying, as a torrent; disquieted, perplexed.

猬² Wei. A hedgehog like a rat in size, perhaps a species of tenrec; its spines said to be forked, and its skin stomachic.

爲² Wei. For because, wherefore; a motive, a reason; in behalf of, to help, to aid; to take one's part; a sign of the passive, to receive, to suffer; reputed, reckoned, is esteemed; also read ¹ui, q. v.: ²oi² hó, why? ³'iu oi² to have a reason or motive for; ⁴u oi² unnecessary, quite useless; COM., ⁵ing oi² because, on account of; ⁶oi² kwok, ⁷küü hieng, to seek wise men for the good of the state—sentence over the gate of the provincial examination-hall: COLL., ⁸oi² mwo oi² ⁹kidng, in behalf of wife and children.

(596) Ói.

欲² Yü. Read ¹ük, used for the coll. ²óí': to wish for, to desire; to like, to be fond of: ³óí' tih, to wish for; ⁴óí' síh, to wish to eat; ⁵óí' tih, sá' to desire much or many; ⁶óí' pá, tióng (or ⁷lióng), fond of making a show; ⁸óí' p'ieu, addicted to licentiousness.

⁹óí'. A coll. word: an exclamation used in answering to a call, ay!

¹龍位 ²失位 ³登位 ⁴神位 ⁵三位 ⁶一體 ⁷地位 ⁸列位 ⁹胃脈 ¹⁰胃火 ¹¹去盛 ¹²有謂 ¹³無謂 ¹⁴謂之 ¹⁵謂之 ¹⁶何謂 ¹⁷爲何 ¹⁸有爲 ¹⁹因爲 ²⁰爲國求賢

¹*k'wi ong*, to show favor, easy with, indulgent.

秧

Also read *yong*: the blade of grain; shoots, young rice-plants: com., ²*ong 'ch'ung*, rice-plants, sprouts for transplanting.

影

Read *'ing*: coll. *'ong*: a shadow; overshadowing, protecting: ³*'ong hié*, shadowy, indistinct; ⁴*'ong ka'* credit, ability to aid; ⁵*'ong ka' taëng'* his influence is weighty; ⁶*'ong siä*, an oblique shadow.

搵

To place the hand on; to dip in the water; to immerse, as in a dye or any liquid: coll., *ong' lang'* to wet by dipping; ⁷*'ong ch'o'* to dip in vinegar.

愠

Suppressed anger; indignant, wrathful: ⁸*'ong' no'* angry; ⁹*'ong' saik*, flushed with anger; ¹⁰*'ing pok, ti i pok, ong'* not feel angry at others' want of just appreciation.

醞

Fermented spirit, liquor fermented by white and red ferment, the latter imparting a rich red color: ¹¹*'ong' chik*, able to endure; liberally educated, genteel.

莢

Read *ung* and *'ung*: coll. *ong'* as in *ong' ch'ai'*, name of a vegetable, greens.

行

Read *heng*; coll. *ong*: a hong, a warehouse, a godown; a large shop, a wholesale establishment: *ong ho'* or *ong ka, hong*s;

¹²*ta ong*, a tea-hong; ¹³*ngié' ong*, the deliberations of a guild; *ong kié*, the regulations of a hong; ¹⁴*ong 'iu* or *ong tung 'iu*, fellow tradesmen, those of the same guild; ¹⁵*ong ching t'ëng t'ëng kwong*, thoroughly acquainted with the current prices; ¹⁶*ong tá'* a "class term," the distinctive name of those of the same generation in a family or clan—derived from eulogistic sentences in ancestral halls (when the clan has such) and used as prefixes or suffixes in the names of the individuals of the clan; ¹⁷*pwong sing miéh, ché' ong tá'* what is your class-term? *nu cheng ché' ong tá'* my class-term is *Cheng*.

ong. A coll. word: a long time; lasting, enduring, continuing long: *cheng' ong*, a very long time; *'chi ong* or *'chi mang ong*, thus long!

ong. A coll. word, as in *sai ong*, a sandy beach—the same as *sai hong*, q. v.

運

To revolve, to turn, to move in a circuit; to go in an orbit, to gyrate; the course of nature; to travel around; to transport; a revolution, a period of 5 years; constant use; to adapt to use; length from north to south; turn, chance, calculations and conjunctions in a horoscope; luck, lot, a run, times: ¹⁸*'iëng ong'* motions of the heavens; *met.*, dynastic changes; com., ¹⁹*'ong' tong'* revolutions in nature; to move, to go about; *ong' kroang*, to carry a coffin home; *ong' liong*,

¹開恩 ⁸影戲 ⁵影斜 ⁷愠怒 ⁹人不知 ¹¹茶行 ¹⁸行友 ^通通光 ¹⁵行第 ^也字行 ¹⁷天運 ^{'秧}種 ⁴影駕 ⁶搵醋 ⁸愠色 ¹⁰醞藉 ¹²議行 ¹⁴行情 ¹⁶本行 ¹⁸運動

to transport soldiers' rations; ¹ong² so' destiny, fate, allotment; ²che² ong² one's horoscope; ^{che}² ong² song² a lucky conjunction; ³si ong² times, stated lot; ⁴ong² k'e' or ong², tu, one's luck, run, times; ⁵kwo' ong² to come to a new horoscope period of 5 years; ⁶ch'ok, ong² to reach a happy turn, to become prosperous; ⁷ong² eüng² to adapt to its use; the usage of (words); COLL., ⁸sioh² che² ong² ngo², ⁹niéng, a horoscopic period is five years; ¹⁰u² hieü tek, ong² eüng² to know the proper use, as of a character.

問² To demand, to exact; to ask, to search into, to inquire of or about; to examine a case, to convict, to give sentence; to clear up doubts; a

command, order, mandate: ¹¹ong² ang or ong² haiu² to inquire after another's health; ¹²ong² nang² to ask an explanation of difficulties, to put hard questions; ¹³ong² che² to ascertain the lineage — as of a girl, when betrothing; ¹⁴ong² kung, transported to the garrisons for crime; ¹⁵ong² k'iéng, exiled to the colonies; COM., ¹⁶ong² tak, question and answer; a dialogue, a catechism; ¹⁷i k'eu ong² sing, consult your own mind or feelings; ong² sing hó'üng, ask yourself how harsh (your treatment is).

韻² Sounds rhyming in their tones; two even, or two oblique, tones; rhyme; **韻**² the rhyming word; a line of poetry; a harmony, Yün. a chord: COM., ¹⁸ing ong²

a chord; ¹⁶ak, ong² to make a rhyme; ¹⁷hiék, ong² rhyming; ¹⁸ping ong² rhymes in the even tones; ¹⁹chah, ong² rhymes in the oblique tones; ²⁰si ong² a book of rhyming characters; COLL., 'chau ong² failing to rhyme, discordant.

紊² Tangled, as thread; confused, intricate, involved; to embroil, to confuse: Wên. pok, üng ong² to disallow confusion—as in human relations.

汶² A river in Shantung, flowing west into the Grand Canal, near Wên-shang hsien: ong² ong² contumely, disgrace. Wên.

暈² A halo round the sun or moon; the obscurity of a fog; dense, thick; to condense: in the coll. read wong² q. v.: ngwok, ong² halo round the moon. Yün.

鄆² A city in ancient Lu, now the district of Yün-ch'êng in Shantung; a village in Shansi. Yün.

(599) Pa.

巴² An ancient principality in the southeastern part of Sz'chuen; a sign of the optative, O that! would, would that! ²¹Pa sük, a name still applied to Sz'chuen; ²²Pa ling, a district in Hunan; ²³pa sié, a python; COM., ²⁴pa tióng, a lottery-rendezvous — usually called hwa hwoi² tióng; ²⁵pa pok, taik, or ²⁶pa pok, neng kaiu² O that I had! how greatly I desire! COLL., ²⁷pa kiék, to strive to gain favor, to flatter; ²⁸pa 'chióng,

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 運 | ⁸ 時 | ⁵ 過 | ⁷ 運 | ⁹ 問 | ¹¹ 問 | ¹⁸ 問 | 問 | ¹⁶ 押 | ¹⁸ 平 | ²⁰ 詩 | ²² 巴 |
| 數 | 運 | 運 | 用 | 難 | 軍 | 答 | 心 | 韻 | 韻 | 韻 | 陵 |
| ² 字 | ⁴ 運 | ⁶ 出 | ⁸ 問 | ¹⁰ 問 | ¹² 問 | ¹⁴ 以 | ¹⁵ 音 | ¹⁷ 叶 | ¹⁹ 仄 | ²¹ 巴 | ²³ 巴 |
| 運 | 氣 | 運 | 安 | 字 | 遣 | 口 | 韻 | 韻 | 韻 | 蜀 | 蛇 |

the palm of the hand ; *pa* ' *kiäng* *tóh*, small lotteries.

吧 Dumb : large mouthed ; the babbling of infants : *Pa.* ' *pa*, dumb ; ' *pa* ' *nga*, to open the mouth wide.

疤 A disease of the joints ; a scar, a cicatrix ; in the coll. a hard crust : *com.*, ' *pa* ' *hong*, mark of a wound ; a scar, a cicatrix ;

coll., ' *pa* ' *niú*, a raised scar ; ' *tiäng* ' *pa*, the crust formed in a cooking-pan ; ' *pwong* ' *pa*, crust of boiled rice.

羮 A sort of dried meat : *coll.*, ' *ngunük*, ' *pa*, strips of dried beef, as offered to "Measure-mother".

豕 A sow ; a two-year old hog ; a large hog ; dried meat, in which sense interchanged with the preceding.

舩 A floating bridge ; it is usually made of boats.

葩 The flower or blossom of a plant, corol, inflorescence ; flowery, elegant, as an essay : ' *hang* ' *pa*, an unopened flower.

芭 The banana, the plantain : *com.*, ' *pa* ' *chieu* ' *kwo*, plantains ; ' *pa* ' *chieu* ' *ping*, plantain-shaped vases ; ' *pa* ' *tau*, a leguminous plant having strong, cathartic properties, the croton tiglium.

笆 A spinous species of bamboo : *com.*, ' *lie* ' *pa*, a fence of bamboo-wattles.

鈹 A war chariot ; the defense or guard of a chariot ; a drag, a five-toothed harrow, or rake ; also the long, sharp point of an arrow : in the coll. read ' *pa*, q. v.

把 To hold, to grasp, to seize ; to take for the purpose of using ; a numerative of things held in the hand, as a fan, a knife, an umbrella ; also of a bundle, handful, faggot, &c. ; used in the Court dialect in the sense of with, a cause ; to consider or regard as, having, for ; the sign of the accusative of the following noun : *com.*, ' *pa* ' *ti*, to hold fast, to keep securely ; ' *pa* ' *siu*, to keep, to maintain ; ' *hwi* ' *pa*, a torch ; ' *ch'a* ' *pa*, bundles of wood ; ' *pa* ' *chung*, a centurion, an ensign ; ' *pa* ' *nga*, a bailiff or sergeant in a yamun : ' *pa* ' *mwong*, a door-keeper ; ' *pa* ' *hié*, juggler's tricks, sleights of hand ; *coll.*, ' *sioh*, ' *pa* ' *tó*, a knife, a sword ; ' *pah*, ' *pa* ' *sek*, a mountebank, a posture-maker ; *met.*, one who is adroit in money-making ; ' *pa* ' *pang*, "grasp the handle", to have something to hold by, proof, evidence ; ' *sing* ' *kang* ' *pa* ' *tiäng* ' *tiäng*, to keep the mind unmoved ; ' *ma* ' *sioh*, ' *pa* ' *kang*, "catch a sweat"—to undertake what is difficult or hazardous.

飽 Read ' *pau* ; coll. ' *pa* : full, satisfied, sated : ' *sioh*, ' *pa* ' *tau*, have eaten enough ; ' *pa* ' *neü*, sated, as with fat things ; ' *pa* ' *yéng*, satisfied, desire fully gratified ; ' *pa* ' *leng*, cloyed, rejecting food, as a child does ; ' *pa* ' *pok*, a full stomach.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 吧 | 3 牛 | 4 芭 | 5 芭 | 6 籬 | 7 把 | 8 把 | 10 柴 | 12 把 | 14 把 | 16 食 | 17 飽 |
| 呀 | 肉 | 蕉 | 豆 | 笆 | 持 | 守 | 把 | 荷 | 戲 | 飽 | 飢 |
| 2 疤 | 羮 | 果 | | | | 火 | 把 | 把 | 把 | 了 | 飽 |
| 痕 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 把 | 總 | 門 | 柄 | ○ | 厭 |

‘Pa. A coll. word, as in ‘pa lang ‘ku, a small hand-drum with one or two pellets attached, which are caused to strike the drum by a rapid motion of the hand; it is used by those who peddle small articles in exchange for old rags, &c.

‘Pa. A coll. word: a prefix equivalent to how, and implying a negative: ‘pa tak, ‘king, how can he assent!—he will of course be unwilling.

‘Pa. A coll. word: over, excess: pah, ‘pa chieng, a hundred cash and over; sek, ‘pa nik, over ten days.

‘Pa. A coll. word, for which the next, read ‘pa, may be used: a target, the bull’s eye: sioh, tiah, ‘pa ‘u, to hit the target (with the arrow); chieng’ sioh, má’ kau’ ‘pa, the discharged arrow does not reach the mark.

把’ The part of the bow grasped by the hand.
Pa.

霸’ To reign by terror and force; to inroach upon, to usurp; a tyrant, a usurper: ‘pa’ wong, a

valiant prince or leader; the 2d also read paik, q.

v.: com., ‘ngu pa’ the five superior princes, who engrossed power in the Chow

dynasty; ‘pa’ tó, to rule by force; overbearing; ‘pa’ chieng’ to inroach on, to infringe upon another’s rights; ‘king pa’ to usurp violently; coll., ‘pa’ king’ king, to seize and hold persistently.

灞’ A small tributary of the Wai river near Si-ngan - fu in Shensi.
Pa.

擗’ The handle or hilt of a sword or knife: ‘pa’ peng’ a handle; met., authority, way of acting.
Pa.

壩’ An embankment or pier to restrain waters; name of many towns on the Yellow River, so called from their position near levees: com., ‘tëuk, ‘pa’ to build levees; coll., chöh, ‘pa’ to fill broken places

in levees; ‘pa’ pauk, the levee has burst.

靶’ The reins; the part of the reins or bridle held by the hand; the dashboard of a carriage.
Pa.

Pa’. A coll. word, as in ‘pa pa’ ‘cheu, or ‘huang ‘pa pa’ a species of black bird, a grackle or minor; the natives clip its tongue and teach it to talk; ‘pa pa’ ‘cheu t’ié’, neng siäng, the grackle imitates the human voice.

Pa’. A coll. word, as in ‘pa pa’ the penis.

鈿’ Read ‘pa; coll. ‘pa: a trident: ‘pa tak, a sort of rake or hoe, having five iron teeth.
Pa.

筓’ A rake: coll., ‘pa chá’ a kind of bamboo rake, the teeth of which are bent by heating.
Pa.

¹霸王

²五霸

³霸道

○

⁴霸占

○

⁵强霸

○

⁶擗柄

○

⁷築壩

⁸壩剝

耙 A beetle, or heavy hoe, to break clods and level fields; a rake to collect straw: COM., ¹pa, the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), a common fruit.

琶 A guitar: COM., ¹pa, the Chinese guitar; it is pear-shaped and has four strings.

爬 To scratch; to crawl, to creep; to rake up, to claw; to climb, to clamber; a scratcher; a pick: COM., ³pa, ³ch'iong, to climb a wall; *met.*, to cut out a go-between, get his place and fees surreptitiously; ³pa, ³siaŋ, to climb a city wall; COLL., ⁶pa siong² to scratch an itching place; ⁶pa ⁶woong² to eat rice with chopsticks; ⁶pa ⁶k'i, ⁶li, to rise after a fall; ⁷pa, ⁷sai, ⁷ka, to appropriate to private use, to embezzle; ⁸pa, ⁸au, ⁸wak, ⁸ng² to scratch the head and ears, as in thinking.

扒 To pull, to pluck up; to break, to divide; in the coll. interchanged with the last: COLL., ⁵pa siek, (or ⁵tiék), paddles, as of a dragon-boat; ⁵pa ⁵pong² ⁵tó² to rake up refuse; ⁵pa ⁵pó, to rake for valuables, as amid ruins; ⁵pieng, ⁵pa, a flat pin, or head-ornament.

Pa. A coll. word, as in ⁵pa ⁵lak, ⁵au, to shake the head, as in refusing; ⁵pa ⁵lak, ⁵sai, the hair disheveled; ⁵só, ⁵sie ⁵pa ⁵lak, ⁵sioh, ⁵a² give the key a turn.

Pa. A coll. prefix, as in ⁵pa ⁵pa² the penis; ⁵pa ⁵pa² ⁵cheu, the grackle or minor; ⁵pa

pah, uncle!—a familiar compellation in addressing elders.

Pa. A coll. word, as in ⁵a² ⁵pa, the chin—the same as ⁵a², ⁵hai, q. v.

罷 To suffice, to cease from, to break off; to finish, to quash; to strike for higher wages; enough, no more; a final particle, meaning that will do; used in the coll. term for father: also read ¹p'i, q. v.: ²pa² ²lieu, enough! stop at that! ¹⁰pa² ¹⁰ch'iu, to stop work; COM., ¹¹pa² ¹¹chek, ¹¹ui, ¹¹ming, to be dismissed from office and become a citizen; ¹²pa² ¹²ch'e² to shut the shops, as in a panic; ¹³pa² ¹³k'ó, to stop the examinations, as when the students refuse to attend; COLL., ¹⁴pa², ¹⁴ló, ¹⁴pa², ¹⁴ló, enough! that will do! ¹⁵pa², ¹⁵i, ¹⁵k'ó² away with him! be quit of him! ¹⁶pa², ¹⁶na, parents; ¹⁷long, ¹⁷pa² (spoken ¹⁷nong, ¹⁷ma²), father.

爸 Read ¹⁴pó; may be used in the coll. for ¹⁴pa² as in ¹⁴pa², ¹⁴na, father and mother, parents; ¹⁴ak, ¹⁴pa² father!—a term used by southern people.

耙 Also read ¹⁴pa²: a harrow with one row of teeth, guided by a handle: COLL., ¹⁵pa², ¹⁵ch'eng, to harrow the fields; ¹⁶kié, ¹⁶pa² or ¹⁶kiá, ¹⁶pa² a harrow; ¹⁶kié, ¹⁶pa², ¹⁶k'i, harrow-teeth.

跏 To walk irresolutely; to squat, to crouch, to sit cross-legged; to creep, to crawl, as children, in which sense the same as ⁵pa in the coll.: ¹⁷pa², ¹⁷k'i, a dwarf.

- 1 琵琶 2 爬城 3 爬牆 4 爬癢 5 爬飯 6 爬起 7 爬家 8 爬頭 9 罷了 10 罷手 11 罷職 12 罷市 13 罷為 14 爸奶 15 耙田 16 枷耙 17 跏踭

(600)

Pá.

睥 Read *pe'*; used for the coll. *pá*, as in *'pá sá* (or *'pá sá*), also *'pá lá sá* and *'pá lá sié*; to look askance, to turn and look; *pá lá* (or *'leng*) *'ngá*, to leer, to look angrily from the corner of the eye.

擺 Read *'pai*; used for the coll. *pá*, as in *'pá pá*, or *'pí pá*, to strut, to swagger; to wag, to whisk: *'yeu pá*, a swaggering gait; *'pá lí 'pá k'ó'* to strut to and fro; *'yeu 'tau 'pá 'mwi*, to shake the head and wag the tail—a strutting cock-comb; *'pá ngüng 'iu*, to dip in melted silver, to give (an article) a silver-wash.

Pá'. A coll. word: a corruption of *'pai'* (to worship), as in *'lá tiéu pá'* the ceremony of bowing, as before certain idols in a street-procession.

牌 A shield, a buckler; a signboard; a tablet, memorandum; a government-notice; a warrant, a passport, a port-clearance; a medal, a token, a mittimus, a writ; dominoes, playing-cards: com., *'hwí 'pá*, an express; *'pá 'hwong*, a portal, a sort of wooden gateway — marking limits in the streets, before yamuns, &c.; *'sing 'chü 'pá* (coll. *'pá 't'ó'*) the ancestral tablet; *'yeu 'pá*, a policeman's pass or token — worn at the girdle; *'pá 'p'ieu'* a warrant to arrest; *'sióng ngüng 'pá*, a silver-medal, as a reward to soldiers; *'pá ngiäh*, (coll. *'pá 'peng*)

tablets, as in temples and over the doors of graduates; *'ting 'pá*, rattan-shields; *'chieu 'pá*, a signboard; *'kauk 'pá*, dominoes; *'chai 'pá*, playing-cards; *'pá 'hrou*, lists of students at the examinations; COLL., *'p'ah 'pá*, to play cards; *'chai 'pá siöh, 'hó'* a set of cards.

排 Read *'pai*; coll. *'pá*: a float, a raft: *'ch'eu 'pá*, a raft of timber; *lo' 'si 'pá*, a fishing-cormorant float.

排 To arrange in order, to place properly; to make a show; to push open; a row; a set out: com., *'pá liék*, or *'pá siék*, to arrange; *'pá ka'* an imperial display or cortege; *met.*, to display one's self, to appear important; *'pá tó'* an official retinue; *'pá nang'* *'kai 'hung*, to settle people's difficulties; *'pá p'wo'* or *'pá 'ta*, to set in order; *'pá 'tióng*, or *'pá 'lióng*; to dress and show one's self, make a swell; *'pá teng'* or *'pá toi'* military ranks, files of soldiers; *'pá tóh*, or *'pá 'chang t'ü'* to lay a table; *'pá kauk*, the ribs, as of pork; COLL., *'pá ko'* to become old, as by long standing; *'pá 'hong*, the order of ages, as of brothers; *'pá 'pá 'lí liäh*, to sit closely in a row.

誹 Read *'p'i* and *'pai*; coll. *'pá*, as in *'pá paung'* to slander, to backbite — the same as *'pai paung'* q. v.

- 1 睥 8 牌 牌 票 8 牌 10 招 12 紙 14 排 16 排 18 排 19 排 21 排
 西 坊 5 腰 7 賞 額 牌 牌 列 駕 難 布 陣
 2 火 4 神 牌 牌 8 籐 11 骨 18 牌 15 排 17 排 道 20 排 22 排
 牌 主 6 牌 牌 牌 花 設 道 紛 場 桌

the worship of the god ¹⁶*Ngu 'hiéng kung* originated.

白

Pai.
Po.

Read *pek₂*; coll. *pah₂*: a white color; an unlucky hue, pertaining to mourning; disinterested, freely; vain, fruitless; only, merely: ¹⁷*pah₂ ch'á' ch'á'* very white; *pah₂ liá' liá'* very pale, as one's face; ¹⁸*pah₂ mong mong*, whitish and somber, dusky, hazy; ¹⁹*pah₂ tak*, a dove, a pigeon; ²⁰*pah₂ meng'* a white face—a prostitute; *mel.*, one who makes a dear purchase; ²¹*pah₂ nēng*, an albino; ²²*pah₂ chū*, to boil it without seasoning; ²³*pāh, siāh*, to eat gratuitously; to eat a single dish without condiments; *pah₂ chē'* words used for the sound, not the sense; *pah₂ chē' si*, a rythmical coll. satire, a pasquinade; *pah₂ pah₂ chō'* to do vainly or without profit; *pah₂ lo'* "white dew"—the 15th solar term; *pah₂ siéng' t'u*, a fine white clay used in plaster, cement, and porcelain; *pah₂ pah₂ ch'ēu' ch'ā' kwo'* only looked at it and passed on—unable to buy it; ²⁴*k'eu pah₂*, the spoken parts of a play; ²⁵*kō' pah₂* a notice; *pah₂ ting* (or *sing*), one without a degree, a commoner.

(603)

Pai.

擺

Pai.

To spread out, to expose, to arrange; to move, to shake; to strut, to swagger; to turn, as a rudder in steering: in the coll. read *pá*, q. v.: *'pai pwo'* to spread out, to arrange; *com.*, ²⁶*'yeu 'pai*, to strut and swing the hands; ²⁷*'pai 'ch'iu*, the arms of a grave; in the coll. to stride so

as to turn, as the leading sedanman calls out to his fellow; *coll.*, ²⁸*'pai twai'* turn to the right; *'pai 'sieu*, turn to the left.

俾

Interchanged with the last: to throw down; to strike the hands together; to ruin, to destroy.

誹

Fei.

Read *'pai*; coll. *'pai*, as in ²⁹*'pai paung'* to slander, to backbite; ³⁰*'pai ch'e' kwi*, one who spoils a sale by officious talk.

跛

Po.

Read *'p'ó*; used for the coll. *'pai*, in imitation of coll. mandarin: lame in the feet, crippled: ³¹*'pai chū*, a cripple.

³²*'Pai*. A coll. word, as in *'pai pwoi'* unlucky, unfortunate, as in health, trade, &c.

拜

Pai.

To bow, to show honor to; to make an act of courtesy, obeisance, or worship; to worship religiously; to visit, to salute; a visit, salaam, obeisance; to salute as a superior: ³³*'pai' 'hwong*, to pay a visit; ³⁴*'pai' hō'* to congratulate one; *com.*, ³⁵*'tong' 'siu 'pai'* "with respectful salutations"—a phrase on cards; ³⁶*'pai' 'pwong* or ³⁷*'pai' ch'iek*, to bow to the memorial, as done before transmitting it; ³⁸*'lá 'pai'* to pay divine honors; worship, reverence; ³⁹*'huí 'pai'* to return a visit; ⁴⁰*'pai' t'auk*, to intrust one to do; *'pai' hwoi'* official visits, as between those of the same rank; *'pai' tong*, to "worship in the hall"—to bow to heaven, earth, and ancestors, as the

¹五 ²顯 ³公 ⁴白 ⁵白 ⁶白 ⁷白 ⁸面 ⁹搖 ¹⁰擺 ¹¹誹 ¹²誹 ¹³鬼 ¹⁴市 ¹⁵訪 ¹⁶頓 ¹⁷首 ¹⁸拜 ¹⁹拜 ²⁰拜 ²¹拜 ²²回 ²³摺 ²⁴禮 ²⁵拜 ²⁶託
²⁷白 ²⁸芒 ²⁹○ ³⁰白 ³¹白 ³²白 ³³白 ³⁴食 ³⁵手

bride and groom do; ¹*pai*² *siong*² a prime minister; *met.*, prime, capital, as a full, round price; *coll.*, *pai*² *'nü ch'ó*² *sing*² *sang*², I salute you as my teacher! *pai*² *'pa*, to swear to be brothers, to vow lasting friendship.

湃² The sound of a torrent or dashing waves: *ç'ang pai*² the roar of waters.
P'ai.

徘徊² To walk about, to run to and fro: ²*ç'pai* *húí*, to walk back and forth irresolutely.
P'ai.

俳² Used for the last: to walk irresolutely; dissipation: ²*ç'pai* *iu*, amusements; plays, shows, sports.
P'ai.

排² To place, to dispose, to arrange in order; to make a show; to shove, to push; a row, a rank, a file: in the coll. read *ç'pá*, q. v.: *ç'pai* *'chá*, to push and elbow.
P'ai.

排² A raft, a float: in the coll. read *ç'pá*, q. v. Read *pai*²: the name of a tree; a thwart piece of wood at the stern of a boat.
P'ai.

誹² To speak against, to slander, to defame, to backbite: in the coll. read *'pai* and *ç'pá*, q. v.: *com.*, *'pai paung*² to slander.
Fei.

稗² Good, white rice, hulled and thoroughly cleansed by pounding.
Pai.

稗² Tares, cockle; a noxious weed having a small grain and resembling rice; *met.*, hypocrites, dissemblers; used for *p'á*² in the coll.
Pai.

q. v.: ⁵*pai*² *'ch'ó*, darnel; ⁵*pai*² *siok*, vicious novels; ⁷*pai*² *hwang*² a huckster.

億² Debilitated, weak, exhausted: ⁵*p'í* *pai*² to suffer from total loss of strength.
Pei.

頌² A term in Buddhist books for praise; to laud, the sound of reciting prayers.

敗² To subvert, to destroy; defeated in battle; broken, ruined, spoiled, as affairs or things; corrupt, tainted: *com.*, ⁵*ek*, *pai*² *'tu te*²

a complete loss, or wreck, as of property; a total rout; ¹⁰*pai*² *hwai*² ruined, wrecked; ¹¹*pai*² *'liu chang hwa*, "a ruined willow and faded flower"; *met.*, lost beauty or chastity; ¹²*pai*² *'chiong*² a defeated general; ¹³*pai*² *'heng*² pleasure spoiled, as by interruption; ¹⁴*loh*, *pai*² ruined, wasted; *coll.*, ¹⁵*pai*² *'ong ching*, to derange prices, as by underselling; ¹⁶*pai*² *'mwí kiáng*, a son who makes a final wreck, a spendthrift, scape-grace; *pai*² *'t'ah, t'ah*, to make "a clean sweep," to ruin utterly.

(604) Paik.

百² A hundred; a round number, the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous, all: in the coll. read *pah*, q. v.: *com.*, ¹⁷*paik*, *'ch'ó*, all kinds of grasses; ¹⁸*paik*, *pwang*, all sorts of; ¹⁹*paik*, *hak*, *hwa*, the lily; ²⁰*paik*, *hak*, *'hung*, arrowroot; *paik*, *seu*² *'tu*, a scroll with a hundred, or more, forms of the

- 1拜 8俳 5稗 7稗 9一 10敗 殘 13敗 15敗 尾 18百 花
 相 優 草 販 敗 花 興 行 仔 般 百
 2徘徊 4誹 6稗 8疲 塗 11敗 12敗 14落 情 17百 19百 20百
 徊 謗 說 憊 地 柳 將 敗 敗 草 合 合 合
 粉

(605) Paing.

*Paing*¹. A coll. word: similar to *'peng*; to invert, to turn over; to rock, to roll: *'paing*¹ *'tjong*, *'peng*, to turn the other side up; to turn and show the back of the head, as a bride standing to be gazed at; *'paing*¹ *'sioh*, *'tjong*, to turn a thing over, or the other side outward; *'peng*¹ *'paing*¹ *'paing*¹ to roll, as a boat does.

瓣² Read *piéng*² in the dictionaries: the carpel or divisions of melons, etc.: Pan. COM., ¹*hwa* *'paing*² a petal, a flower-leaf; ²*kwa* *'paing*² the sections of a melon or pumpkin.

辦² To manage, to dispose; to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to depute; to transact business, as a factor: also read *piéng*² q. v.: Pan. COM., ³*paing*² *'li*, to manage; ⁴*pe*² *'paing*² to prepare, to provide for; ⁵*chü* *'paing*² an official scribe; ⁶*paing*² *'ang* to manage a lawsuit; ⁷*paing*² *'chó* to condemn, to give sentence; ⁸*má* *'paing*² a comprador or steward; ⁹*paing*² *'ch'á*, to provide for officers on a journey; ¹⁰*paing*² *'hwo* to contract for goods; ¹¹*paing*² *'hó* or ¹²*paing*² *'t'io* *'taung* to manage properly; well done; *'paing*² *'chiu*, to prepare an entertainment.

(606) Pak.

炆 Read *ch'a*¹; used in the coll. *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *Ch'a*. *pak*: the crackling or snapping of fire: *pak*, *'k'i* *'li*, to snap up; *pak*, *pak*, *kieu*¹ a crackling sound.

啞 Read *paik*; used in the coll. *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *pak*; the chirping of birds: *pak*, *pak*, *'cheu*, "a chattering bird;" *met.*, a talkative person; *pak*, *pak*, *kieu*¹ an incessant clatter of voices.

Pak, A coll. word: the sound of thread breaking: *pak*, *pak*, *'tong*, to snap in two, as thread.

Pak, A coll. word: a brogue for *pwak*, as in *pak*, *'ma*, a pickpocket.

煖 The heat of fire, hot air ascending; used for the coll. *pak*; to smoke a pipe; the sound made in smoking, called *pak*, *'chiá* *pak*, *'chiá*.

拔 To pull up, to eradicate, to pull up by the roots; to pull or select out; to destroy, to extirpate; to storm a city; to elevate, to promote; quickly; eminent above one's fellows; the barb of an arrow: in the coll read *pek*, q. v.: ¹³*pak*, *'choi* to surpass one's associates; COM., ¹⁴*pak*, *'kong* a selected Siutsai; ¹⁵*'ti* *pak*, to advance, to bring one forward.

鈹 A small bell like a sleigh-bell, used by priests in chanting idolatrous services; symbols of various sizes: in the coll. read

*pwak*² q. v.

跋 To travel by land: to walk through grass; to drabble, to trudge along; to stumble; the bottom of

¹花 ³瓣 ⁴備 ⁵書 ⁶辦 ⁷辦 ⁸買 ⁹辦 ¹⁰辦 ¹¹辦 當 ¹⁴拔
²瓜 ¹²辦 ¹³拔 ¹⁵持
 瓣 理 辦 辦 案 罪 辦 差 貨 好 萃 拔
 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

a candle; addenda of a second edition; the heel; the root, the foundation, handle of: used for the coll. *pwak*, q. v.: 'pak, siék, to travel by land and water, a toilsome journey; COLL., lak, pak, an intensive, meaning very bad, poorly done, stinking, offensive, according to the context.

芟 The roots of grass, stubble: 'pak, sié' a thatched hut. Read *pwak*, as in 'pek, *pwak*, a small, spicy berry, cubeb.

魃 The demon of drought, called *ang' pak*,; represented in Formosa with a mouth like a bird and many eyes on the head and hands, having a fiery red sash across the shoulder, and as fleet as the wind.

Pak, A coll. word, as in *pak*, *kau*, resin.

(607) Pang.

般 Similar to the next two: a boat returning: to move, to remove; to distribute, to divide among: also read *pwang*, q. v.

頒 To confer upon, to give, to distribute among all; to bestow, as a king does; to publish abroad; circulating everywhere; gray, grisly: 'pang 'sióng, to distribute rewards; 'pang chieu' to publish imperial orders; COM., 'pang heng 'tiéng a' to publish to the world.

班 To confer, to distribute, as rewards or places; to circulate everywhere; to place in a series; an order, rank, series, grade; a class of persons; a turn, a numerative of groups or classes; a manager; variegated, striped, in which sense the same as the next: also read *pwang*, q. v.: 'pang pek, grayhaired, grisly; COM., 'pang 'kiwang or *pang*, *pung*, a room where prisoners are kept till time of trial; 'chó' pang, a lictor, a torturer; 'k'wai' pang, an official messenger; 'tióng pang, official attendants in constant employ; 'sióng' pang, to take one's turn; 'hié' pang, a company of play-actors; 'Lu pang, the patron of carpenters; COLL., 'Lu pang meng' seng laèng' tó 'p'wo, to wield an ax before Lopan—to assume skill before superiors.

斑 Variegated, striped, mixed: used for the coll. Pan. *peng*, q. v.: *pang lang*, streaked and colored; COM., 'pang 'teng, spotted; 'pang t'èuk, a species of spotted bamboo.

斑 Variegated, streaked, as agate: *pang lang*, of mixed colors, veined.

瘢 A scar, cicatrix; darkish pimples, marks, pits on the skin: 'ch'ong pang, a scar, mark of a sore.

蟻 A poisonous, striped fly; it is found on pulse: *pang meu*, any blistering fly, cantharides.

- 1 跋 2 涉 3 羣 4 芟 5 頒 6 賞 7 頒 8 行 9 班 10 白 11 班 12 館 13 皂 14 班 15 快 16 班 17 長 18 班 19 上 20 班 21 戲 22 班 23 斑 24 點 25 魯 26 班 27 斑 28 竹

邦 A feudal state, a fief, a principality; to confer the rule of a state on one:
 Pang. ¹ pang kwok, a country; ² pang ka, the state, the nation; ³ pang kung, a feudal prince.

Pang. A coll. word: to open, to separate, to spread apart: pang k'oi, to spread apart, as curtains or the feet; pang hiä, to make a gap between; k'a pang pang, to spread the feet apart, as a small child in walking.

Pang. A coll. word, as in pang pong slow, heavy in one's movements; dull, stupid: pang pang taeng' pompous, puffed with conceit; pang á' liék, or pang á' p'wai, you'll burst yourself! you'll collapse!

板 A board, a plank, deal; a plate of any kind; a page, wooden blocks for books; a flat stick, used as an instrument of punishment; a stroke of the stick or bamboo; obstinate, doltish; castanets; a stretch of wall; a register: in the coll. read 'peng, q. v.: 'pang te' stupid, doltish; com., 'ku pang, "old boards"—antiquated, old foggyish.

版 Interchanged with the last; a schedule, a register; a mace, a baton, insignia of office; boards, planks used in building mud walls; to divide: 'pang tu or 'pang chik, a census, registration of the people; 'teu pang k'e' kwang, to throw down the mace and give up the office.

坂 Interchanged with the last in the sense of a register or census: great; extremely: 'pang chiong, the sun very bright.

坂 A bank, a ridge; a slope near the water; a hillock: 'p'ó pang, a dyke, a mole, a levee.

柄 Read peng'; coll. pang': a handle, a haft; the root, the source; met., authority, influence: 'k'wong pang' power, authority; 'pa pang' to "grasp the handle"—to have proof; pang' p'ah, siék, the handle is broken.

棚 A scaffolding, a stage; a framework or trellis; a hut, a shed of mats or bamboos; a covering, an awning: com., 'liong pang, an awning; 'tak pang, to erect a staging; 'hié pang, a theatrical stage; 'hwa pang, a flower-trellis.

平 Read ping; coll. pang: even, level, uniform, plain; the same, equal; colloquial; just, right; common, usual; met., tranquil, peaceful: 'pang tiäng, level and smooth; 'kung pang, just, equitable; 'pang tio' a level road; 'pang siong, common, usual; 'pang syong ch'ienng 'ch'ó, a level country; pang wa' the patois, colloquial; pang tik, straight; pang 'ta, a flat bottom; pang chiäng' ordinary, inferior in quality; pang p'iek, to stop even, to cry quits; pang tak, evenly adjusted, all right; pang paik, consumed, gone; pang k'a, the

- 1 邦 3 邦 4 板 5 古 6 版 8 投 9 坡 11 把 13 搭 15 花 17 平 19 平
 國 君 滯 板 圖 版 坂 柄 棚 棚 路 洋
 2 邦 家 ○ ○ ○ 7 版 籍 8 乘 官 10 權 柄 12 涼 棚 14 戲 棚 16 公 平 18 平 常 草

large footed (class of women); *paŋ*, *t'au*, *chieng*, even money, as a full hundred, thousand, &c.; *paŋ*, *paŋ* *twai*² equal in size; *paŋ* *'kong hié*² a colloquial play; *paŋ* *'tu*, *paŋ* *taiu*² a fair game, to deal fairly; *paŋ* *'chwi* *'sai*, *paŋ*, *'sung*, "sail a steady boat on smooth water"; *met.*, straight forward, honest.

病² Read *paŋ*²; coll. *paŋ*²: sickness, illness, disease; *met.*, malady, infirmity; *met.*, defect, fault, sin: *'p'wai*² *paŋ*² sick, ill; *'paŋ*² *cheng*² diseases; *'paŋ*² *t'iang*² sickness and pain; *paŋ*² *na*² *tiong*² *'la* *k'æk*, wasted to a shadow by illness; *paŋ*² *tó*² *puk*² a relapse; *saŋ*, *ch'ong* *paŋ*² *ká*² to have bad sores (all over one); *pok*, *kaŋ* *paŋ*² ague and fever; *paŋ*² *'kwí*, the demon of disease; sick imp, as said facetiously; *paŋ*² *kong*, the root of the disease; *paŋ*² *t'auk*, *t'á*, the system recovered from a sickness; *paŋ*² *chieng* *ló*, a passion for money-making; *'nü* *mek*², *chiu* *paŋ*² *wong* *k'ó*², *ló*, your eyes are jaundiced!—i. e., you are prejudiced and falsely impute wrong; *mó* *paŋ*² a defect, fault; a moral failing; *mó*, *mó* *paŋ*² no defect, blameless.

(608) Pau.

包 To wrap around, to enwrap, to infold, to inclose; *Pao.* to contain, to embrace, to be included in; to be patient; to undertake, to contract; to manage a whole matter, to monopolize; to assume all the risks for a consideration; to promise, to warrant, to insure;

a bale, a bundle, a wrapper, a roll; used in the coll. for bread: *com.*, *'pau* *kwak*, to embrace, to contain; *'pau* *huk*, (coll. *pa* *huk*), a bundle or parcel, a knapsack; *'pau* *kieng*, to bind or cover the edge; *'pau* *ngüŋ*, to plate with silver; *'pau* *chai*² *nó*² included, embraced in; *'pau* *wang*² to engage to exchange an article (if not good); *'pau* *'lang*, to monopolize; to assume risks (for the specified fees); *'pau* *chong*, to harbor, as a criminal; *'pau*, *hang*, patient, forbearing; *coll.*, *'pah*, *pau*, to wrap up, to mat or make into a bundle *pau* *cheu*² warranted to be small-pitted lichi; *pau* *'tiang*, to assume the whole management of; *pau* *tiong*, to contract for a job; *pau* *'chío*, the responsible head, as of a theatrical company; *pau* *chá*² dough; *pau*, *pui*, yeast; *pau*, *wong*, a sort of boiled rice-dumpling.

飽 To eat enough; fed, satiated; pleased as with flattery; in the coll. read *'pa*, q. v.: *'ki* *'pau* *sek*, *si*, to take meals irregularly; *com.*, *'pau* *'nwang*, fed and clothed; *'pau* *hok*² very learned.

豹 A leopard, a panther, ounce, or other wild spotted felinæ; spotted: *'kó* *kiu* *pau*² *sek*, a lambskin robe with leopard-skin facings; *coll.*, *pau*² *t'au* *hwang* *'ngang*, has a panther's head and fierce eyes; *ch'iah*, *pau*² "red panther"—a kind of dark tobacco.

豹 To run and jump, to leap, to gambol. Read *'pauk*, to strike the feet

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 破 | 3 病 | 5 包 | 6 包 | 9 包 | 9 包 | 10 包 | 11 包 | 13 饑 | 14 飽 | 16 羔 |
| 病 | 痛 | 袱 | 墩 | 在 | 換 | 攬 | 藏 | 飽 | 煖 | 裘 |
| 2 病 | 4 包 | 7 包 | 8 包 | 內 | ○ | ○ | 12 包 | 失 | 15 飽 | 豹 |
| 症 | 括 | ○ | 銀 | ○ | ○ | ○ | 函 | 時 | 學 | 飾 |

against anything; the sound of the feet striking together.

𥇑¹ An angry look: COLL., *pau' pau'* the eyes large and protruding; *mek, chiu, pau pau'* (or *pau lau'* or *ku 'lung pau'*), a fierce, angry glare of the eyes.

Pau'. A coll. word, similar to *pau'*: to appear, to come out; to have in addition, additional: *po' pau' sioh, yong' ,ki tai'* another matter coming up; *po' pau' sioh, 'chio ch'ok, li*, another creditor making his appearance.

Pau'. A coll. word: to burst, to break out; bulging, protruding: *pau' ch'ok, li*, to burst, to bulge out, as wood from the force of a wedge, or of a nail driven too near the edge.

胞 The placenta; uterine, brotherly, near, own, of the same parents: ¹*pau, i*, the after-birth; COM., ²*pau, hing tá'* (coll., *pau, hiang tié'*) own brothers; ³*pau' só*, the wife of an own elder brother; ⁴*pau tik*, the sons of own brothers, nephews; ⁵*pau ku*, father's own sisters, paternal aunts; ⁶*pau 'chiá mwoi'* own sisters.

包 To boast and swagger: sometimes used for the next, also for *p'au'* a gun. Read *p'au'*: to wrap up and roast, to roast in the ashes.

咆 To roar, as a tiger or bear; to bluster: ⁷*pau hau*, to roar as a tiger; angry blustering.

鮑 Also read *p'au'*: a kind of dried fish; salted or pickled fish; stinking, rank fish; a surname: in the coll. read *p'au'* q. v.: ⁸*ü ik, pau, ngü, chi sèü'* like entering a salt fish market — so the society of the vicious soon blunts the moral perceptions.

匏 A species of bitter gourd, formerly used for musical and drinking utensils; a calabash, a gurglet or gourd-like vessel: *pau kwa*, a gourd; the name of a star.

苞 Also read *pau*: rushes used in making mats and sandals; rank, luxuriant; presents wrapped in leaves; a stem, the trunk of a mulberry: ⁹*hié' ü, pau, song*, tied to the mulberry trunk; *met.*, stable, secure; *pau, chü*, presents wrapped up, bribes.

庖 A slaughter-house; a kitchen, a public cook-house: ¹⁰*pau, ing*, a cook, a butcher; ¹¹*Pau, hi se'* name of the inventor of cookery; ¹²*tai' pau pok, ing*, a large kitchen not filled; *met.*, sparing, frugal.

刨 A plane; to plane, to shave, to smooth.

鞞 A currier, a leather-dresser.

¹胞衣 ²胞兄 ³胞嫂 ⁴胞姪 ⁵胞姑 ⁶胞姐 ⁷胞妹 ⁸咆哮 ⁹如入鮑魚 ¹⁰之肆繫于 ¹¹苞桑庖人 ¹²庖不盈

敲² Read *p'au'*; coll. *paŋ'*: to thump, to strike with the knuckle of a bent finger: *p'ah, sioh, pau'* to give a thump with the knuckle; *tŋi' pau'* to strike knuckle against knuckle.

鈞² Read *p'au'* and *paŋ'*; coll. *paŋ'* as in '*ma pau'* a curry-comb; *pau'* *ma,* to curry a horse: *pau' sauk,* to curry and brush.

Paŋ'. A coll. word: to peck at, to fight with the bill; also to tread, to cover, as a cock: *paŋ' sioh, 'ch'oi'* to give a stroke with the beak; *paŋ' 'si,* pecked to death, as a cock in a fight; *pe' paŋ'* to tread, to feather.

(609) Pauk.

爆¹ The crackling noise of fire: also read *puk,* q. v.: COLL., *'pauk, sioh, siŋg,* to give a crackling sound; *pauk, pauk, kieu'* crackling, snapping; *pauk, tŋng,* inspired by a god; *met.,* excited, angry; *'pauk, 'tong* or *pauk, 'chwi,* disputing, caviling about this and that.

褻¹ A red collar worn outside of the dress at court or at sacrifices: *'pieu pauk,* to show outside; external, outward.

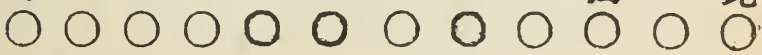
膊¹ A slice of meat, a collop, dried slices; the shoulder, the upper arm; to slice; to flay and mangle, as a carcass; the sound of striking, a clinking, as of stones: in the coll. read *'pong,* q. v.: *'kieng pauk,* the shoulder.

駁¹ A piebald-horse; mixed, impure; to dispute, to contradict, to oppose; to find fault with, to criticise; to tranship; also used in the sense of to change, to exchange: used for the coll. *p'auk,* q. v.: *'p'ie' pauk,* to reverse the decision of a lower court; COM., *'pauk, 'k'eu,* to dispute, to contradict; COLL., *pauk, wang'* to exchange, to barter; *pauk, 'hwang,* to change dollars; *pauk, 'hŋi'* or *pauk; tŋng,* to send back and exchange (an article); *ch'iŋg' pauk, sai'* to hire boats to tranship a cargo.

博¹ Ample, extended, spacious; general, universal; intelligent, versed in, well informed; to barter; to game, as at chess: *'lŋk, pauk,* to play dice; *'pauk, 'lang,* well-informed; *'pauk, sŋŋ'* a learned scholar, a doctor; COM., *'pauk, 'hok,* learned, well-read; *'pauk, 'ku, tŋu,* a cabinet of curiosities; *'tu pauk,* to gamble; COLL., *'pauk, niŋg'* *p'au,* to run rapidly, a break-neck race; *pauk, miŋg'* *kae'* to cry out lustily; *pauk, ta'* to "try for a degree"; *met.,* to hasten, to press on; *pauk, 'ta,* a fine, promising chance.

剝¹ To flay, to peel, to skin; to strike with force; to split off; to diminish; to let fall; to extort, to oppress; the 23d diagram; in the coll. to burst, to split asunder, riven: also used for the coll. *pwoh,* q. v.: COLL., *pauk, 'k'wi* (or *'hiŋ*), burst open; *pauk, 'nŋng,* pus from a burst (boil);

¹爆 ²爆 ³肩 ⁴批 ⁵駁 ⁶六 ⁷博 ⁸博 ⁹博 ¹⁰博 ¹¹賭 ¹²博
 一 湯 膊 駁 口 博 覽 士 學 古 博 命 跑
 聲



pauk, *ch'oi'* to open the mouth, as shell-fish when spoiled or cooked; *pauk*, *'kieng*, to open a coffin and hold an inquest on the corpse; *pauk*, *sioh*, injured, as the system by imprudence; injuring, causing loss; *pauk*, *tiék*, fallen, unfortunate, in reduced circumstances.

卜
Pu.

Read *pok*,; coll. *pauk*, as in *'pauk*, *kwa'* to tell fortunes by rattling cash in a tortoise shell; *pauk*, *sioh*, *kwa'* to try one's luck at a diviner's; *pauk*, *'ma*, *chiéng kwa'* to divine by "the revolving horseman"; *met.*, to dispute, to contradict everything.

搏
Po.

To lay hold of, to seize, to take; to play on an instrument; to fight, to strike: *'pauk*, *chek*, to seize; *'pauk*, *kek*, to strike.

鋪
Po.

A kind of hoe; a bell, the thwart piece from which a large bell is suspended: *pauk*, *ling*, the brazen ornaments on a bell-frame.

礮

To fill up, to cram: *pong pauk*, filled, stopped up; diffused, as the air; mixed, in confusion; a vast number.

(610)

Paung.

謗
Pang.
P'ang.

To detract, to vilify, to slander: *com.*, *'hwi paung'* or *'pai paung'* to backbite, to speak evil of.

傍
Pang.
P'ang.

Near, by; placed or standing near a thing; to lean or depend on: also read *pong*, and in the

coll. *p'aung'* q. v.: *i paung'* to rely on; *com.*, *'paung'*, *ch'iong*, by the wall; *coll.*, *paung'* *'mó*, a guide or rule; a pattern to work by; *paung'*, *néng*, *mwong ch'ie'* to lean on another's door-post; *met.*, poor and dependent.

傍
Pang.

To run by the side of a cart or carriage: *'paung'* *Jucong*, perturbed, agitated.

棒
Pang.

Also read *p'aung'*: a stick, club, staff, cudgel; to beat, to cudgel: *tong t'eu ek*, *paung'* a rap on the pate.

Paung'. A coll. word, also spoken *p'aung'*: the report of a gun: *paung'* *sioh*, *siang*, to give a sound, to boom, bang!

(611)

Pe.

痺
Pi.

Rheumatism, weakness or paralysis of the limbs; numbness, attributed to wind, cold, or dampness: *com.*, *'ch'iu pe'* the hands benumbed; *coll.*, *'ka kiang tu pe' k'ó'* the feet numb from walking; *ch'eng' pe'* a chilly sensation.

庇
Pi.
P'i.

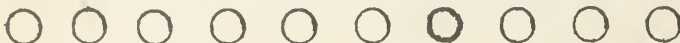
To shelter, to cover; to afford protection; to lodge one: in the coll. read *'pi*, q. v.: *'pó pe'* to shield, to protect; *com.*, *'pe' eu'* or *pe' eng'* to protect, as the

gods do.

蔽
Pi.

Brushwood, small plants; minute, delicate; to hide, to keep back; to shade, to screen, to cover, to conceal; to embrace, to include in; obscured: *'sü ük*, *ko' pe'*

- 1 卜 2 搏 3 搏 4 毀 5 誹 6 傍 7 傍 8 手 9 保 10 庇 11 私
卦 執 擊 謗 誹 墻 徨 痺 庇 佑 慾
固 蔽



弊² Analogous to the above; ruined, spoiled; distressed, fatigued, reduced to extremities; corrupt, vicious, tricky, fraudulent; deteriorated, debased, as coin; used for my, our: ¹chawk,

Pi. ^{pe} or ^{u pe} to impose on, to hoodwink; COLL., ²laeng² ^{pe} to deceive, to obtain fraudulently; ^{chi} ^{tié} ^o ^{pe pang} ^{ma chai} there's some deception about it perhaps!

斃² To fall prostrate, to fall down dead; a violent death; to ruin, to kill, to slaughter.
Pi.

幣² Full pieces of silk, silks; things given as presents; riches, wealth; pearls and gems, gold, copper—are three kinds of ^{pe}: ^{pe} ^{pek}, pieces of silk, presents in general; ^{pe} ^{i pe} rich furs.
Pi.

備² To prepare, to provide, to make ready; to guard against; prepared, complete, ready; sufficient; entirely, all: ^{chëuk}, ^{pe} ^{kang nqui}, has experienced trouble; COM., ^{ëu} ^{pe} or ^{pe paing} to prepare, to make ready.
Pi.

婢² A maid-servant, a female slave, a slave-girl, one bought or condemned to servitude: ^{kwang pe} condemned women; ^{nu pe} slaves; COM., ^{pe} ^{nü}, a female slave; a handmaid—applied by women to themselves.
Pi.

媿² To couple with, to pair, to marry; equal, paired, matched: ^{pe} ^{mi}, alike pretty.
Pi.

篋² A rake or toothed net for catching crabs; a single, or double, fine-toothed comb; to comb; to lead or draw: COLL., ^{pe} ^{së}, a fine-toothed comb; ^{pe} ^{t'au huok}, to comb the hair with a fine comb; ^{pe} ^{t'au kau}, to comb out dandruff.
Pi.

狴² A wild beast, called ^{pe} ^{ngang}; a jail, a prison.
Pi.

陞² To ascend steps; the steps of the throne; ascent to a palace or into court: ^{pe} ^{kieng} to have an audience; ^{pe} ^{ha} Your Majesty, (we who are) before the throne.
Pi.

比² To harmonize, to equal; even, equal, regular, uniform; near, intimate; party-spirited, clannish; close, secret; to reach, to attain to; the 8th of the 64 diagrams: also read ^{pi}, q. v.: ^{pe pe} constantly; ^{o pe} selfish, partisan.
Pi.

畀² To grant, to confer, to give, to bestow; to distribute among; a man's name.
Pi.

睥² To peer, to look about: in the coll. read ^{pa}, and ^{pa}, q. v.: ^{pe} ^{ngá}, to look askance; also the parapets and embrasures of a wall.
Pi.

¹作 ²弊 ³弊 ⁴備 ⁵預 ⁶官 ⁷奴 ⁸婢 ⁹媿 ¹⁰篋 ¹¹篋 ¹²陞 ¹³見 ¹⁴阿 ¹⁵比
弊 弊 備 歷 備 婢 婢 女 美 頭 見 比
○ ○ ○ 危 ○ ○ ○ ○ 梳 髮 下 睥

被^{Pei.} To reach, to add to; to cover over, to protect; to suffer, a sign of the passive, for which the coll. equivalent is *seu'* or *k'ëuk*; by, from, of: in the coll. read *p'woi'* q. v.: *'pe' hai'* injured; *'pe' këü'* all ready; *'pe' loi'* involved, implicated; com., *'pe' kó'* the defendant in a lawsuit.

諛^{P'i.} Also read *'p'i*: to dispute; to flatter, to adulate; specious debate in order to flatter and win over: *'pe' sü*, flattering words.

賝^{P'i.} To add to, to augment; to benefit, to take from one and confer on another: *'e' pe'* to increase in order, gradation.

鼻^{Pi.} Also read *pe'*: strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.

Pe'. A coll. word: to smell, to scent: *pe' k'ang'* to test by smelling; *pe' hiong*, to scent the fragrance.

Pe'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pe' pó'* to embrace, to carry in the arms; *pe' pwoi'* to dry over a fire; *pe' poi'* to bark, as dogs.

(612) Pë.

Pë. A coll. word: vain, fruitless: *pë k'ó'* it has come to nothing, a complete failure!

Pë. A coll. word: to emit suddenly and forcibly, to spirt out; *pë ch'ok*, *li*, to spout

forth, as a liquid; *pë pë sid'* an urgent stool.

Pë. A coll. word: to shake, to flap, to flutter: *pë lek*, *sik*, to flap the wings.

(613) Peh.

Peh. A coll. word: to spirt, to squirt, to pop out; to spout, as liquid from a crevice: *peh*, *'mwang nöi'* to spirt all about, as spittle; *peh*, *sioh*, *sing*, spirted over the whole person.

Peh. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *peh*, *pah*, to break into pieces; *peh*, *póh*, to curse, to revile; *peh*, *pwoh*, to flay; to strip off.

(614) Pek.

筆^{Pi.} The Chinese pencil, a small brush, a pen, a stylus; to write, to compose; *met.*, writing, penmanship, drawing; composition, style: *'tiék*, *pek*, the "iron pen" — *scil.*, which does

not flatter, as in writing the archives of the land; *'ung pek*, *hung*, a small sharp-peaked pagoda — to secure literary fame for a place; com., *'pek*, *tëng*, a pen-cup; *'pek*, *ka'* a pen-rack; *'pek*, *ch'ong*, a grooved pen-stand to lay pens on; *'pek*, *hung*, the fine point of a pen; *'nióng* (or *'chwi*) *pek*, and *'ngaing'* *pek*, soft and hard pencils — those kept moist and those not; *'tai'* *pek*, to act as scribe; *'pek*, *'kwang*, a pen-shaft or handle; *'pek*, *hwak*, rules of penmanship; *met.*, rules and style of composition; *'pek*, *chek*, or *pek*, *sié'* penmanship, one's pecu-

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 被害 | 8 被累 | 5 諛辭 | 6 賝 | 7 鐵筆 | 8 文筆 | 9 筆筒 | 11 筆床 | 18 軟筆 | 15 代筆 | 17 筆法 |
| 2 被具 | 4 被告 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 10 筆架 | 12 筆鋒 | 14 硬筆 | 16 筆管 | 18 筆跡 |

liar handwriting; ¹pek, *chü*, a writer's pay; a physician's fees; ²pek, *t'aik*, *sek*, the clerks of the Six Boards at Peking; COLL., *pek*, *'kwong t'ak*, a pen-sheath; *pek*, *kauk*, one's handwriting, as being firm or easy; *pek*, *taung' k'á'* facility in composing and writing.

陝

Pi. A fissure, a rent in the ground; in the coll. to crack, cracked; a crack, rent, fissure; COLL., *pek*, *hiä*, or *pek*, *liék*, cracked open; *pek*, *sioh*, *sioi'* has a crack in it.

焮

Pi. To roast, to fry or try out; COLL., ²pek, *iu*, to try out the fat of meats; ⁴pek, *pauk*, or *pek*, *pek*, *pauk*, *pauk*, to crackle, as fire; to snap out, as oil from meat when fried.

迫逼

Pi. Read *p'aik*; coll. *pek*: to oppress, to harass, to abuse, to reduce to straits: ²pek, *sang*, to "press to the hill"—drive one to extremities; ⁹pek, *'si*, to drive one to commit suicide.

必

Pi. Certain, fixed, absolute; necessarily, must; decided, determined on: ⁷pek, *yeü* indispensable; ⁶pek, *hié'* it certainly is; ⁹pek, *taik*, will doubtless obtain; COM., ¹⁰pek, *pek*, not necessitated or certain; ¹¹pek, not quite certain, not positively so; ¹²hó pek, what necessity? why must it be? ¹³pek, *teng' ü e'* it will certainly be as one wishes—a play on the names of "pen", "ingot" and the *ü e'* or "luck-or-

nement", which are painted or carved on various things to secure luck.

畢

Pi. To finish, to conclude; completed, ended, over; the last, the end; all, entirely; the 19th zodiacal constellation, comprising the Hyades; a sort of fork or spit used in sacrifices; an iron under a carriage; a document, writings: ¹⁴i pek, done, finished; ¹⁵pek, *che'* all came; ¹⁶kung s'ü' pek; the public matters completed; COM., ¹⁷pek, *ing*, the marriage consummated; ¹⁸pek, *keng'* at last, finally.

萼

Pi. Used for the next: a kind of pulse: ¹⁹pek, *pwak*, long peppers.

篳

Pi. A wicket; an inclosure hedged in, made of osiers or bamboo; a wood cart: ²⁰pek, *mwong*, a wicker-gate; *met.*, a poor man's cot; ²¹pek, *lek*, a flageolet.

啤

Pi. Fragrant; to talk sweetly, sweet words: used for the coll. *p'ek*, q. v.

鞞

Pi. A sort of apron; leather pads for the knees in kneeling.

蹕

Pi. To warn persons off the road, to yield the way to the sovereign; an imperial journey; to stop, to halt: ²²king pek, to bid people to halt or retire.

威

Pi. A sort of horn, called *pek*, *lek*, blown by the Tartars to frighten horses; to issue, to pour out:

¹ 筆	² 式	³ 爆	⁴ 死	⁵ 係	⁶ 必	⁷ 意	⁸ 至	⁹ 畢	¹⁰ 萼	¹¹ 筆
¹² 資	¹³ 焮	¹⁴ 迫	¹⁵ 必	¹⁶ 必	¹⁷ 未	¹⁸ 必	¹⁹ 已	²⁰ 公	²¹ 畢	²² 萼
²³ 帖	²⁴ 油	²⁵ 山	²⁶ 要	²⁷ 得	²⁸ 必	²⁹ 定	³⁰ 畢	³¹ 事	³² 畢	³³ 門
	³⁴ 焮	³⁵ 迫	³⁶ 必	³⁷ 不	³⁸ 何	³⁹ 如	⁴⁰ 畢	⁴¹ 畢	⁴² 竟	⁴³ 蹕

'pek, *hok*, water flowing from a fountain; 'pek, *hwak*, a cold wind.

Pek,. A coll euphonic prefix, as in *pek, pauk*, to change (money); to return, as a present; also to snap, to crackle, as fire.

白
Pai.
Po.
White, a mourning color, immaculate; bright, as moonlight; explicit, plain, manifest; free, disinterested; the white part of a thing; to explain, to make clear; the 106th radical: in the coll. read *pah*, q. v.: 'pek₂ *ting*, a commoner, one of no rank, or literary degree; 'pek₂ *tai* fluor albus, leucorrhoea; 'pek₂ *chok* lues venerea; com., 'ch'ing *t'ing* pek₂ *nik*, in open day, in broad daylight; 'ming pek₂ clear, intelligible; to understand clearly; 'pek₂ *i tai* 'sëu' the white-draped Kwanyin; 'pek₂ 'ch'iu *sing ka*, to rise in life by one's own efforts.

帛
Pai.
Plain silk, taffety; a present of silk; wealth; rolls of white paper to represent silk, offered to Confucius; paper on bamboo frames, offered to the dead in funeral rites: 'chai pek₂ wealth, property.

拔
Pa.
Read *pak*, coll. *pek*: to pull; to pull up, to eradicate; to draw out, to extend; to pay out: 'pek₂ *k'au*, to draw lots; 'pek₂ *p'ung*, to raise a sail; pek₂ *siang'* to "pull the string"—to annoy, to humbug; 'pek₂ *chaik*, to grow by joints, as a bamboo; *met.*, the growth of a child; 'kwong *sieu pek*, *siék*, to be a great liar; 'pek₂ *nak*, to tow a

boat; 'pek₂ *pwong*, to use one's capital; 'pek₂ *chieng*, to pay out money; 'pek₂ *hek*, to be constantly paying out; 'pek₂ *tek*, *tik*, enough to meet expenses; pek₂ *ló t'ó'* to remove (a corpse) through a hole in the prison-walls; pek₂ *k'i tang*, to draw up the heel of the shoe.

別
Pieh.
Read *piék*, coll. *pek*: other, another, different: 'pek₂ *chiäh*, or pek₂ *ki*, another one; pek₂ *sang'* a different surname; pek₂ *tó'i* or pek₂ *oi* 'ch'ëu' another place; pek₂ *oi* 'siäh *pwong* to eat elsewhere—to be banished; pek₂ *nëng k'a t'ek*, 'k'eng, to kick a dog with another person's foot—to injure one through another.

(615)

Peng.

斑
Pan.
Read *pan*; used for the coll. *peng*, as in *peng k'ó'* mildewed; *si ong'* *peng*, mildewed; spotted, as the face; 'hu *peng*, striped as a tiger's skin; striped (cloth).

崩
Pëng.
The fall or slide of a mountain; to fall in ruins; to fall from a high estate or position; the demise of an emperor: used for the coll. *prung*, q. v.: *sang peng t'è liék*, the mountain fallen and the earth rent—a great ruin; *ka' peng*, the emperor is dead.

繡
Pëng.
To bind, to tie, to fasten; a bandage, a cloth for carrying an infant pickapack.

¹ 臧 ³ 白 ⁵ 白 ^白 ⁸ 白 ⁹ 白 ¹⁰ 財 ¹² 拔 ¹⁴ 講 ¹⁵ 拔 ¹⁸ 拔 ¹⁹ 拔
沸 丁 濁 日 衣 手 財 帛 蓬 講 箇 錢 的
² 臧 ⁴ 白 ⁶ 青 ⁷ 明 ^大 ^家 ¹¹ 拔 ¹³ 拔 ¹⁶ 拔 ¹⁷ 拔 ^直
發 癩 天 白 士 家 闖 節 舌 本 獲 ○

板
Pan.

Read 'pang; coll. 'peng: a board, a plank; a plate of iron or any metal; a page, a printing block; the bamboo, an instrument of

punishment; strokes of the bamboo; castanets; tablets: 'peng lai'u' boards; 't'iek, 'peng, iron plates; 'peng p'wo, a bedstead of boards (laid on benches); 'peng t'ai'u' a plank-crossing (over a stream); 'peng lak, boarding on the sides of a room; 'peng pang, a board-floor; 'ch'iek, 'peng, castanets; 'kek, 'peng, and k'wang 'peng, quick and slow-measure in castanet-playing: 'kek, 'peng, boards to hold or support things; t'wai' 'peng and 'sieu 'peng, the large and small bamboos (to beat culprits with); p'ah, se' sek, 'peng, to inflict forty blows; eng' 'peng, printing-blocks; k'aik, 'peng, ki, printed, not written; sang 'peng, a sampan or small boat.

'Peng. A coll. word, for which the last may be used; to invert, to turn over: 'peng t'iong, 'peng, to turn the other side up; 'peng t'iong 'li, to turn inside out; 'peng t'iong p'ok, to turn the face of a thing down, as bowls, etc.; 'peng t'iong sing, to turn the body, to turn about; 'peng ku, to play cat's cradle; 'peng tong 'peng to' to retch violently; 'chieng k'zük, i' 'peng k'ó' cheated out of money by him.

扁
Pien.
P'ien.

Read 'pieng; coll. 'peng, as in 'peng tang, a cooly's carrying-stick; 'peng tang sóh, the carrying stick and ropes; 'peng tang tó, the edge of the stick, as used

in a fight; 'peng tang p'ah, 't'ó ek, che', pang, the carrying stick has fallen as flat as the character "one"; met., a prosperous man reduced by poverty to the level of others.

扁
Pien.

Read 'pieng; coll. 'peng, as in "peng ngiäh, or pá 'peng, a door tablet, as of Kújin, and in temples.

'Peng. A coll. word: a corruption of paik, ng' as in 'peng paik, 'ngwai, do you know me or not?

迸
Pèng.

To be dispersed; to flee; expelled, driven away; to wander, to idle about.

并
并
並
竝
Ping.

Two standing or going together, dual; also, and, with, moreover, together; even with, united; to compare together; to copulate: 'peng, hi, not at all, by no means; 'peng' lik, two standing together; 'peng' t'ong, to seize or usurp all; 'peng' t'üng' equally heavy; com., 'peng' 'ch'ia, also, moreover; COLL., 'peng' mó 'ch'ia tai' there was no such affair, it was not so at all; 'peng' t'au leng, two lotus flowers on one stem—an emblem of the marriage relation.

併
Ping.

Used for the last: equal, even, on a line with; to make one, reduce to a uniform size or likeness; to expose, to be regardless of: used for the coll. piäng' and p'ing, q. v.: 'peng' k'ü' opposed to; 'peng' meng' to expose life, as in battle.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1板 | 8板 | 5板 | 7切 | 9挾 | 索 | 12並 | 13並 | 14并 | 15并 | 16並 | 17併 |
| 料 | 鋪 | 粒 | 板 | 板 | 11扁 | 非 | 立 | 吞 | 重 | 且 | 命 |
| 鐵板 | 透板 | 6板 | 8急板 | 10扁擔 | 額 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

妣 A deceased mother: ¹*k'ó pi*, deceased parents; COM., ²*ka pi*, my paternal grandmother; ³*siéng pi*, a deceased paternal grandmother; ⁴*leng pi*, your paternal grandmother.

佻 To part, to take leave of, to separate from. Read *pi*, as in *pi hwi* (or *ch'wì*), plain, homely, as a woman.

粃 Grain that does not mature; chorion, immature seed; chaffy grain; tares: *pi k'ong*, chaff, husks. Read *pi*: ignorant, uninformed.

匕 A spoon or ladle, a spoon with which sacrifices are taken out; a sort of stiletto or dagger; the 21st radical: *pi t'ü*, chopsticks.

彼 A distributive pronoun, the correlate of *ch'ü* (this); that, the other, the opposite, the further of two; to exclude, to leave out: *pi chai pi chai*, he, indeed! he, indeed! COM., *pi si*, at that time; *pi ch'ü*, that and this, then and now, there and here.

指 Read *chi*; coll. *pi*: to point with the finger; to designate, to refer to: *pi pi*, to point at; *pi tié*, *niéng*, to whom does he refer?

Pi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pi pwí*, to rake and search, as for a thing dropped among shavings; *pi pá*, to strut, to swagger.

脾 The stomach, the internal tunic which digests food; the digestion, the appetite; the temper; to stop: COM., *pi oi*, the stomach; ¹⁰*pi k'e*, "gastric effluence"—i. e., the temper; ¹¹*pi ch'ing*, a delicate stomach; ¹²*k'wi pi*, to excite the appetite, as with bitters; ¹³*pi t'u hair*, a good digestion; COLL., ¹⁴*pi t'iang*, a stomach-ache; ¹⁵*pi hwa niéng piéng*, away with your schemes! Read *pi*; fat, full, abundant.

臄 Used for the last: the stomach or tripe of a cow; thick, substantial, abundant: *pi ch'i*, the entrails of birds; *pi chá*, the human navel.

豹 Also read *pi*: a species of leopard from Liautung; some say a spotted bear or badger: *pi hui*, a flag with a leopard on it; *met.*, valiant, as troops.

琵琶 A musical instrument; name of a scaleless fish; to push with the hand: COM., ¹⁶*pi pa*, the guitar or viol, pear-shaped and having four strings: ¹⁷*wong liéng ch'eu*, *muí tang pi pa*, to play the guitar in the top of the bitter Huang lien tree—to be joyful in sorrows.

枇 A fruit: COM., ¹⁸*pi pa*, the loquat, medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*): ¹⁹*pi pa nióh*, loquat leaves, used in coughs; *sang ngwok*, *pi pa ch'ok*, *hó sié*, the loquat comes in the 3d month at the right time (when there are no other fruits); *met.*, to get a place

1 考 3 先 5 批 7 彼 9 脾 11 脾 13 脾 14 脾 拈 17 黃 彈 杷
 妣 妣 糠 時 胃 清 土 痛 邊 連 琵琶 枇
 2 家 4 令 6 匕 8 彼 10 脾 12 開 厚 15 脾 16 琵琶 模 琶 杷
 妣 妣 箸 此 氣 脾 ○ 花 琶 尾 枇 杷
 葉

away the leavings, as to beggars; *piáng' king*, to cast gold; *piáng' tain'* to sell off old things to a broker.

併¹ Read *peng'*; used for the coll. *piáng'*: to reckon, to cast up; to unite, to bring together: *'piáng'* so' to foot up an account; *'piáng' pá*, to place together, as chairs side by side; *'piáng' hiong*, feuds and fights between villages.

閉 Read *p'eng*; used for the coll. *piáng'* (or *piáng'*): a noise, as of the slamming of doors; a thumping, a pounding: *piáng' sioh*, *siáng*, a thump, a slam; *piáng piáng kieu'* a constant noise, as of doors, etc.

(622) Pié.

鉤¹ The iron colter of a plow; the barb of an arrow; a probe with a barbed point: com., *'ngàng pié* (coll. *ló' pié*), a silver probe, used by coroners to detect the presence of poison.

Pié. A coll. word: the leaf of a vegetable, called *ch'ai'* *pié*; *a' pól*, *pié*, the lower leaves of vegetables; *'piéng pié*, bracelets having a flat surface.

Pié. A coll. word: to add to, to enlarge: *pié k'wak*, to widen by adding a piece; *pié 'ch'iu 'wong*, to widen a sleeve; *pié sioh, hok*, to add a breadth of cloth.

臂¹ The fore-arm, the cubit; the arm; the shoulder or leg of a slaughtered animal; the power or strength of an arm: *'pié' chiék*, the elbow-joint; *'hwang pié'* to throw the arm backwards; *'ch'ek, pié' chi lík*, to lend a hand, to help; com., *'kiéng pié'* the upper-arm, humerus; *'ch'iu pié'* the arm; *'hu pié'* the tiger's arm—right side of a grave; COLL., *pié' song 'nè*, the arm aching from fatigue; *pié' t'aung' k'ó'* dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

轡¹ The reins attached to a headstall or bridle: *chek, pié'* to grasp the reins, to hold a horse.

Pié' A coll. word: to run, to go quickly: *pié' pié' 'chau*, to run away; *pié' yok*, jaded by running; *pié' tek, hě, p'i, p'á*, to run till one pants.

避² To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun, to shirk; to stand aside, to withdraw; to hide, to abscond: *'pié' chai'* to avoid creditors; *'pié' sié'* or *pié' te'* to go into privacy; com., *'ló pié'* to flee from, to abscond; *pié' ka'* flight of the emperor; *'hú pié'* "stand aside"—written on staves carried before magistrates and idols; *'pié' chai* or *pié' nang'* to shun distress; *pié' s'ü*, to escape hot weather; *'pié' hiéng*, to avoid suspicion; *'pié' 'ngang hwak*, (coll. *piéng' 'ma hwak*), a sleight of hand, juggler's tricks; *pié' 'sing hu*, a charm to make one's self invisible.

- 1 併數 3 併鄉 4 銀鏡 5 臂節 6 反臂 7 助一 8 肩臂 9 虎臂 10 避債 11 避世 12 逃避 13 迴避 14 避災 15 避嫌 16 避眼法

閉² To shut a door; to shut out, to exclude; to screen, to shade; to store, to lay up; to stop; obstructed, closed: 'pié', *muong*, to close the door—to go into privacy; 'pié' ¹ *king*, obstruction of the menses; 'pié' ² *pié* full, abundant; 'pié' ² *saik*, stopped up; 'k'ié pié' commencement of autumn and winter.

(623) Piék.

鼈¹ A turtle, said to hear with its eyes; marine chelonæ; the stars Corona Australis: *nak*, *piék*, a kind of turtle unable to retract its head; com., 'hwi' *piék*, a water turtle red under the body; 'piék', *k'aèk*, turtle shells.

鸞¹ A species of pheasant or francolin, called 'piék', *te* like the gold pheasant; it is said to be fond of seeing its own reflection in the water.

蹩¹ **足** Lamé, halt, hobbling; club-footed: 'piék', *chëük*, lame; COLL., 'piék', *piék*, club-footed; 'piék', *wang*, the foot bent or deflected; COLL., 'k'a piék', 'lá sói' to sit with one foot across the knee.

扱¹ To strike, to beat; to brush away; to pierce; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. 'piék', to turn over, to roll up: 'piék', 'ch'iu' *wong*, to roll up the sleeves; 'piék', *sioh*, *kiéng*, to turn over an edge, as a hem.

別¹ To separate, to distinguish: also read *piék*, q. v.: COM., 'hung' *piék*, or 'piéng' *piék*, to distinguish, to discriminate; 'hung' *piék*, *ching'ka*, to distinguish between true and false.

別² To leave, to recede from, to go off; a separation, a parting; different, another: also read *piék*, and in the coll. *pek*, q. v.: 'kó' *piék*, to announce one's leaving; 'piék', *ngiék*, to change one's calling; COM., 'piék', *lié*, or 'lié' *piék*, to depart from, to leave, as one's friends; 'piék', *k'e' ch'ok, ka*, to forsake one's family and become a Bonze; 'piék', *seng chié chiék*, "grow another branch"—to change to something different.

(624) Piéng.

邊¹ The side; an edge, a bank; a border, frontiers, confines, boundary: Pien. 'piéng' *kiéng*, the boundary, the frontiers; 'piéng' *ngwoi* beyond the frontier; COM., 'hwa' *piéng*, an embroidered edge or border; milled, as a dollar; *sing piéng*, at one's side; 'hai' *piéng*, the seaside; 'tiéng' *piéng*, the horizon; distant; 'piéng' *kaèk*, a corner, a by-place; 'piéng' *muong*, a side-door; 'pong' *piéng*, the side, at the side; COLL., 'tié' *piéng*, inside.

籩¹ A bamboo basket, called 'piéng' *tau* made like a dish and used to contain offerings of fruits: 'piéng' *ing*, one who brings the salver at sacrifices.

1閉門 8閉塞 5火鼈 7鸞雉 9扱手 一墘 12辯別 真假 15別業 17離別 出家 枝節
 2閉經 4啟閉 6鼈殼 8蹩足 10扱別 11分別 13分別 14告別 16別離 18別棄 19別生 20邊疆

篾 A bamboo cart or barrow used for transporting earth.
Pien.

鞭 A whip, a lash; a cut or lash of a whip; an iron cudgel; to whip, to flog: 'piéng 'ta or 'piéng t'ak, to flog; COM., 'ma, 'piéng, a horse-whip; 't'iek, 'piéng, an iron bludgeon; COLL., 'p'ui, 'piéng, a lictor's lash; 'piéng, p'ah, to whip.

鰱 A bream (Abramis bramura); one or two species are reared by the Chinese: COM., 'piéng ngü, the bream.
Pien.

扁 Flat, low, not globular; used for the next in the sense of tablet: also used for 'peng in the coll. q. v.: COM., 'piéng sing, the character for heart (in distinction from 'tong sing, the character for body); 'piéng k'aiw' flat buttons; 'piéng ak, a round flat box for containing presents; 'piéng ak, flat duck—preserved in saltpetre; 'piéng pah, the juniper; the arbor vitae; 'piéng sik, a sort of meat dumplings; COLL., 'piéng 'piéng ch'oi' flattened mouth, as of a child about to cry. Read 'piéng: a small boat.

扁 Analogous to the last: flat, thin; a slice; honorary or votive tablets: in the coll. read 'peng, q. v.: 'piéng ngiäh, (coll. 'peng ngiäh, or p'á 'peng), a tablet, as over a graduate's door; votive tablets in temples.
Pien.

蝙蝠 Also read 'piéng: a bat, called "piéng hok, ; 'siéng 'ch'ü, the fairy rat—the bat; in the coll. the terms yä' yéng' (night-swallow) and 'pi, 'pa tau' kiék, are common: COM., 'piéng hok, 't'au, the figure of a bat, as on the toes of shoes; 'piéng hok, 'seu' the bat and word "longevity," as in embroidery.

褊 Hasty, narrow-minded; mean, covetous; pusillanimous.
Pien.

褊 Interchanged with the last: cramped, contracted, narrow; petty, small, strait, as territory, garments, or the mind: 'piéng 'sieu, small, mean; 'piéng laiw' cramped and mean; 'piéng sing, hasty, fearful.
Pien.

貶 To dispraise, to censure; to criticise; to diminish; to degrade: 'pó 'piéng, to praise and blame, as a critic; 'piéng chaik, to censure and degrade; COLL., 'piéng k'ó' degraded.
Pien.

窆 To bury, to put the coffin into the grave: 'piéng k'e' implements used in interments.

變 To change, to alter; to transform, to metamorphose; a change, a mutation in being or condition; a turn of affairs, a revolution in the state; a calamity, a judgment from Heaven: 'piéng 'piéng' providential calamity; 'p'aiik, 'piéng' to excite to revolt.
Pien.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 鞭打馬鞭 | 8 鐵鞭皮鞭 | 5 鰱魚扁心 | 7 長身扁卸 | 9 扁盒扁鴨 | 11 扁栢扁食 | 18 匾額蝙蝠 | 15 褊小褻貶 | 17 貶謫天變 | 19 迫變 ○ |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

by oppression; COM., ¹*piéng* *keng* or ²*piéng* *ch'èng* or ³*piéng* *wang* to change, to alter; ⁴*piéng* *hua* a change in nature or substance; to change by moral influence; a metamorphosis, as of elves; ⁵*piéng* *sai*, to change or lose color; ⁶*tiong piéng* to change, to assume another aspect, as an affair; *cheng piéng* a change in a disease; ⁷*kai piéng* to reform; to alter; *piéng* *t'ung*, to have versatile talents; COLL., *piéng* *si*, change at death—as in the mind, disposition, etc; *piéng* *chiàng*, metamorphosed to elves, as animals by long discipline; *piéng* *meng* change of countenance—displeased; *piéng* *mó k'ó* gone, lost, has disappeared; *piéng* *ma hié* or *piéng* *ma huak*, sleights of hand, juggler's tricks.

胼 Also read *ping*: the hard skin of a laborer's hand; hard, firm, callous, indurated; also loose, flabby skin and flesh.

駢 Also read *ping*: a span of horses; a redundance, superfluity, overplus; to arrive together; to associate, to join together, to clan: *piéng* *mu*, a double thumb.

便 To investigate, to discuss; easy, graceful; adulatory, flattering; full, well-read, learned; accustomed, habituated: also read *piéng* and in the coll. *peng*, q. v.: *piéng* *p'ek*, to flatter; *piéng* *piéng*, to discuss;

COM., *sieu piéng*, to urinate; *twai piéng*, to go to stool; COLL., *sing mwoi piéng*, the mind not yet accustomed to; *chó piéng k'ó* accustomed to doing it.

緹

Also read *piéng*: to join flaxen threads; to sew, to seam; to connect, to bind; also to lift up one's garments.

便

To put one at ease; to accord with; rest, convenience; convenient, opportune, advantageous; ready, at hand, at pleasure; an adverb, then, so, thus; forthwith, just as; that is: also read *piéng*, q. v.: *piéng* *ang*, at leisure, otium; *piéng* *se* it is just so, that is; *piéng* *chiék*, quick, ready at; handy, good to use, as a fine implement; COM., ¹⁰*song piéng* to embrace an opportunity; ¹¹*taik piéng* at one's convenience; ¹²*sui piéng* as you please, when convenient; ¹³*heng hwong piéng* to do deeds of benevolence; ¹⁴*piéng kek*, convenient, handy; ¹⁵*piéng kiéng* you will then see at once (that it is so); COLL., *piéng t'ên* (dispose) your chopsticks at convenience—i. e., don't wait till I finish eating; *piéng* *ie*, convenient seats; *ng piéng* not ready; inconvenient; *piéng* *sing*, (go) just as you are—without change of dress.

辨

To separate, to divide, to distinguish, to discriminate; to inquire into, to learn by investigation; the frame of a bedstead; an ancient land-measure: also used for *piéng* (pervading) and

¹變 ²更 ³換 ⁴遷 ⁵色 ⁶變 ⁷轉 ⁸安 ⁹便 ¹⁰捷 ¹¹便 ¹²便 ¹³隨 ¹⁴行 ¹⁵便 ¹⁶急 ¹⁷便 ¹⁸見

signal; to stick up a card of prices; *pieu t'iong*, a cockpit, a place where birds fight; COLL., *tok pieu* to get the prize, as a successful dragon-boat.

標 A streamer, a pendant on the staff above the flag: COM., *'pieu tai'* a tag or tab; the silk tags on the robes of brides, officers and graduates.

漣 The name of a river; a flowing stream, water running north: used for the coll. *pieu*, q. v.: *'pieu tié*, a flowing pool.

漣 The noise of sleet; the falling of rain and snow: *'u siok pieu pieu*, rain and snow falling abundantly.

麋 To hoe up weeds; feathers that change color, as the feathers of the ptarmigan: *pieu pieu*, a martial appearance.

臃 Full of flesh, fat, gross: *'chié pieu*, fat and full, obese.

鑣 A bridle-bit: *pieu pieu*, full, abundant; in numbers, as a stud of horses.

儻 A company of men, a group, a crowd; herds in motion; crowds passing along.

彪 A small beast, striped like a tiger; a tiger's stripes; veins, streaks; ornate, elegant: *'pieu ping*, ornate, as literary style.

髻 Long hairs, locks hanging down the face; the 190th radical: *t'iong hwak pieu pieu*, long bushy hair.

焮 Dogs running about; also a violent wind rushing upwards: *pieu Jung*, a whirlwind.

表 The outer or upper garments; external; beyond the borders; to show, to manifest; a guide, a signal; a statement sent to the emperor; a permit, a manifest; relations of a different surname, cousins; a watch: *'pieu li ü ek*, the inside and outside alike; *'pieu pieu*, lofty, conspicuous; COM., *'si sing pieu*, a watch; *'pieu ch'iong*, a statement to the Emperor; *'cheng pieu*, to make a statement, as to the Pearly Emperor by burning it; *'pieu ming*, to show, to manifest; *'pieu li 'ó*, a lined, bridal robe; *'pieu ch'ing*, relations of another surname, maternal relations; *'pieu hing tá*, maternal cousins; *'pieu tik*, sons of a maternal cousin, second cousins; *'pieu sang hung hang*, to cure a cold.

婁 A woman's name; used in the coll. in the sense of a strumpet, as in the expressions *pieu kiäng*, a bastard; *'pieu chü t'iong*, a brothel.

裱 A lady's neckerchief, a sort of comforter; to paste papers, to make pasteboard, to mount scrolls or pictures: COM., *'pieu pwoi'*

- ¹標 ²帶 ³漣 ⁴池 ⁵雨 ⁶雪 ⁷漣 ⁸漣 ⁹脂 ¹⁰臃 ¹¹彪 ¹²彪 ¹³表 ¹⁴裏 ¹⁵時 ¹⁶辰 ¹⁷表 ¹⁸章 ¹⁹進 ²⁰表 ²¹表 ²²明 ²³裏 ²⁴襖 ²⁵表 ²⁶親 ²⁷表 ²⁸兄 ²⁹弟 ³⁰表 ³¹姪 ³²表 ³³散 ³⁴風 ³⁵寒 ³⁶婁 ³⁷子 ³⁸場 ³⁹裱 ⁴⁰褙 ⁴¹子 ⁴²○

to paper, as a wall; to mount maps, etc; *'pieu pwoi' ch'iong'* a paper-hanger.

(626) Pih.

Pih₂. A coll. word: to pop, to spirt, to squirt out: *pih₂ cheng² keng*, to spirt very high; *pih₂ leh, sioh₂ siang*, a squirting sound, pop! *pih₂ lih, puh₂ luh₂*, to clatter, as books falling; *pih₂ leh, puh₂ loh*, or *pih₂ peh, puh₂ poh*, a splashing sound, as of things falling into water.

Pih₂. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pih₂ pwoh₂* to tie up, to bind; *pih₂ puh₂* a noiseless blow, as of the fist on the clothes.

(627) Pik.

闢
Pi.² To burst forth, to open, to expand; to disclose, to appear; to develop, as nature; to avoid; to shun: *'ek, hak₂ ek, pik*, an opening and a shutting; culmination and decline, as of states; *'ch'u pik₂ t' hwong*, to occupy new land; com., *'k'ai pik₂ t' ieng t' or 'k'ai t' ieng pik₂ t'* to spread abroad the heavens and the earth, creation.

鼻
Pi.² The nose, nasal; to bore the nose; the 209th radical; *met.*, the first, the original: in the coll. read *p'e'* q. v.: *pik₂ 'chu*, the first ancestor in a genealogy; *'hwang pik₂* an adder.

必
Pi.² Also read *pe'*: used for the next; grave, dignified, majestic; full, filled with; a man's name.

悖
Pi.² Also read *pe'*: to act rudely or disrespectfully, as when one is muddled with liquor.

悞
Pi.² Perverse, self-willed, pertinacious; wicked, disobedient.

弼
Pi.² To aid, to assist, as statesmen do; a sort of splice or support on a bow; perverse, opposing: the 2d also read *hok*, q. v.: *'ho' pik₂*, ministers, assistants; *'liang pik*, a good minister.

甓
Pi.² A large kind of tile, in which lines are made, and which is partly covered by other tiles when laid.

Pik₂. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pik₂ pek₂* to draw, to pull, to pull out.

(628) Ping.

兵
Ping.² Arms, weapons; a soldier, troops, forces, armies; military, martial, pertaining to war; to fight, to use arms: *'t'iong ping*, long arms, as spears and muskets; *'twang ping*, short arms, as swords and daggers; com., *'ping k'e'* arms, military weapons; *'ping hiong'* soldiers' pay, rations; *'ping ting* or *'ping s'ei'* a soldier; *'ping sung*, a man-of-war; *'ping hwak*, military tactics; *'ping kwong*, military power; *'ping ma*, infantry and cavalry; *'ma ping*, cavalry; *'pwo' ping*, infantry; *'ping pwo'* the Board of War; *'ping pung*, the military office, as at a district magis-

1 一 2 初 3 開 4 輔 6 長 8 兵 9 兵 10 兵 12 兵 14 兵 16 馬 18 兵
闔 闔 闔 弼 兵 器 餉 丁 船 權 兵 部
一 地 天 5 良 7 短 11 兵 13 兵 15 兵 17 步 19 兵
闔 方 地 弼 兵 ○ ○ 士 法 馬 兵 房

ping pang pang, to spread the feet apart, as a child learning to walk.

稟 To state to a superior verbally or in writing; to inform a higher officer; to receive an order in course of duty or after inquiry; to receive from heaven; endowments, disposition; to petition, to ask for; a petition, a statement: also read *ling*, q. v.: ¹*ping hok*, to reply to a superior; ²*ping meng* to ask leave to do; to report on orders received; ³*k'ü ping*, a prepared petition; ⁴*ping kü* to petition for a furlough; ⁵*chü ping* or ⁶*'k'e ping*, the natural temper, one's talents; COM., ⁷*k'ó ping*, to inform and petition a superior; ⁸*ping t'aik*, the card of a lower officer; an official statement to a superior; ⁹*ping tó* to inform a superior of one's arrival; ¹⁰*ping ang* or ¹¹*ping kiéng* to visit a superior; ¹²*tá ping*, to present a petition.

秉 A handful of grain; an ancient dry measure equal to 16 *hék*, or 160 *tau*; to seize, to grasp, to lay hold of; to maintain, to uphold: ¹³*ping tai*, to adhere to virtue; ¹⁴*ping ch'ek, tai tang* to hold a light watching for the dawn; COM., ¹⁵*ping kung heng sü* to act justly.

屏 A carriage curtain or screen, a wagon-covering: COM., *ping liéng*, a bamboo screen or curtain—usually called *t'ük, liéng*.

餅 A cake, a biscuit; dump-lings; a general name for pastry of flour, water and fat: in the coll. read *pidng*, q. v.

丙 The third of the ten stems; a fish's tail: *ping ting*, the 3d and 4th of the stems, which belong to fire and the south, and hence mean bright; ¹⁶*ch'ing ping*, heaven; ¹⁷*ing ping ch'ó' hióng* facing the south, as a house or grave; COM., ¹⁸*ping k'e wong* the igneous element prevalent—i. e., he has a warm physical temperament.

炳 The light of fire; bright, clear, as daylight; luminous, perspicuous, as style.

柄 Sad, sorrowful; grieved, deeply afflicted: ¹⁹*ü sing ping ping*, a mournful spirit, sorrowing.

邳 A city in the ancient principality of Sung; also one in that of Ching, in the east of China: *ping ping*, harmonious, agreeable.

牝 The female of birds and beasts; also applied to plants: ²⁰*ping meu*, male and female; *ping kié sü sing*, the hen rules the morning—the wife governs.

鞞 A scabbard, called *ping p'ung*. Read *pe*: a kind of drum, used as an accompaniment in music; to help.

1 稟覆 2 稟命 3 具稟 4 稟假 5 資稟 6 氣稟 7 告稟 8 稟帖 9 稟到 10 稟安 11 遞稟 12 秉德 13 秉燭待旦 14 秉公行事 15 青丙 16 壬丙 坐向 17 丙氣 旺 18 憂心 19 牝牝 ○

臍 The knee-pan, the patella; the skin; to cut off the leg, as a punishment: com., *Song ping*, a worthy so mutilated by *Mang kiong* at the close of the Chow dynasty.

'Ping. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ping peng*, to turn over, to invert; to rock, as a boat does; *'ping pong*, the splashing of water.

平 Even, level, uniform; just, upright; fair, equitable, as a price; usual, common, daily; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed; to pacify, to tranquilize, to subdue; to adjust, to harmonize; plenty; a plain: in the coll. read *'pang*, q. v.: *'ping hwo*, at peace, tranquil; *'ping ming*, dawn; *'ping huk*, to subdue; com., *'tai ping*, a state of peace; *'ping so* or *'ping nik kang*, heretofore, usually, daily; *'ping ang*, well and happy, free from trouble; *'ping cheng* peace and quiet; a calm, as after a storm; *'ping chah siang*, the even and the deflected tones; COLL., *'ping ang ne che tek ch'ien king*, the two words *'ping* and *ang* are worth a thousand of gold!

抨 To grasp, to hold; to raise up. Read *'peng*: to cause, to occasion; to follow.

坪 A valley; a cave on the seashore, where the waves rush in; name of a stream: *'ping ping*, the roaring of surges.

萍 Used for the next: a sort of edible celery or cress, called *'ping lui*, of which deer are fond; it has straight stalks and whitish leaves: *'ping ping*, grassy, herbaceous.

萍 A kind of duckweed, a floating plant grown in fishponds, a species of Azolla; *met.*, busy, wandering about: *'ping chwi siong hung*, to meet, as floating duckweed—i. e., accidentally; *'ping chung u teng* to have no fixed abode, as travelers.

枰 A sort of wood, suitable for tables and stools; made plain and smooth; a chess-table; *met.*, a game of chess.

蘋 An apple: *'ping po*, the Sterculia balanghas, an edible fruit; com., *'ping kwo*, a kind of apple, brought from Shantung.

頻 Urgent, pressing; precipitate, urged, hurried; continually, incessantly; the margin of a stream: *'ping lai*, to come incessantly; *'ing ping*, the areca-nut; *'ping nieng*, these few years past.

顰 To smile, to simper and giggle; to knit the brows, to frown: *'hau ping*, a poor imitation, as one says of his own writing, etc.: *'Tung sie hau ping*, Tungshih's miserable attempt to imitate (the beautiful Hsishih)—which only made her look uglier.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 平 | 3 平 | 5 平 | 間 | 9 平 | 9 平 | 10 萍 | 11 萍 | 12 蘋 | 14 頻 | 16 頻 | 18 東 |
| 和 | 服 | 素 | 7 平 | 靜 | 仄 | 水 | 踪 | 婆 | 來 | 年 | 施 |
| 2 平 | 4 太 | 6 平 | 安 | 聲 | 逢 | 相 | 無 | 18 蘋 | 15 仁 | 17 效 | 效 |
| 明 | 平 | 日 | ○ | ○ | ○ | 逢 | 定 | 果 | 頻 | 顰 | 顰 |

蘋

^{Pin.}
^{P'in.}
^{P'ing.}

An aquatic plant, a large kind of Lemna or duckweed; it bears a white flower and was anciently used in sacrifices.

馮

^{F'eng.}

A horse running; to mount, to ascend; the sound of a hard wall; dissatisfied, angry; to rely on; boastful. Read *Jung*: a surname.

憑

^{P'ing.}

A stand for a valuable stone; to lean on; to trust to, to rely on; to act in accordance with, to obey; as, according to; proof, evidence: com., ¹*ping k'ü* proof; ²*k'eu siok, u ping*, mere woods are no proof; ³*ung ping*, an officer's commission; ⁴*ping yong* a model; according to the pattern; ⁵*ping sik, kong*, to speak truly; ⁶*ping 'tiéng twang* as Heaven decides it; ⁷*ping p'ieu chié, chiéng*, to cash a note or bank-bill.

屏

^{P'ing.}
^{P'ing.}

A wall inside a doorway as a screen; a screen; to screen, to cover, to keep out of view: ⁸*ping hang* servants, those who protect the state, as the emperor and magistrates; ⁹*ping e* a god of rain; com., ¹⁰*ping hung*, a door-screen; also an aquatic plant, called *hwong hung*; ¹¹*ch'ak, ping muong*, the small doors of a fixed screen; ¹²*ui ping*, a folding-screen; ¹³*kiéng ping*, a pier-glass in a standing frame; ¹⁴*ping hung kiéng* pictures on glass slid into frames; ¹⁵*Ping nang k'ing* a district of

the Foochow prefecture. Read *'ping*: to expel, to scatter; to reject; to spoil, as robbers; to retire, to withdraw.

貧

^{P'in.}

Poor, destitute; indigent, impoverished, penniless: ¹⁶*ping hang*, wretchedly poor; ¹⁷*ang ping*, contentedly poor; com., ¹⁸*ping k'ung*, poor, destitute; ¹⁹*ping chiéng* poor and lowly, ignoble; ²⁰*ping k'ung 'ku 'chiu*, poor and distressed; ²¹*ping peng' kau ka*, poverty and sickness combined; ²²*ping cheng*, I, a poor priest.

瓶

餅

^{P'ing.}

A vessel to draw water; a steaming utensil; a vase, a jar, a cruet, a vessel with tubular neck and small mouth; a phial, a bottle: com., ²³*hwa ping*, a flower-vase; ²⁴*chiu ping*, a wine-jug; ²⁵*ping chiok*, a wine-jug and goblet, used in oblations; ²⁶*ping kwó*, flower-vase and (plate of) fruit.

幘

^{P'ing.}

Also read *ping* and *'ping*: a side-screen; a covering, a canopy, a curtain: ²⁷*ping muong*, curtains, awnings.

凭

^{P'ing.}
^{P'ing.}

To lean on or against; to depend on, to trust to, to confide in: ²⁸*ping lang*, to lean on the railing.

²⁹*Ping*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ³⁰*ping pong*, or ³¹*ping pong pong*, a report, as of fire-crackers, bang! ³²*ping piéng*, or ³³*ping ping piéng piéng*, the noise, as of doors slamming.

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|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 憑 | 無 | ⁴ 憑 | 講 | ⁷ 憑 | ⁸ 屏 | ¹⁰ 屏 | 門 | ¹³ 鏡 | 鏡 | ¹⁶ 貧 | ¹⁸ 貧 |
| ² 據 | 憑 | ⁶ 樣 | ⁹ 憑 | 票 | 翰 | 風 | ¹² 圍 | 屏 | ¹⁵ 屏 | 寒 | 窮 |
| ³ 口 | 文 | ⁵ 憑 | 天 | 支 | ¹¹ 屏 | 插 | 屏 | ¹⁴ 屏 | 南 | ¹⁷ 安 | ¹⁹ 貧 |
| 說 | 憑 | 實 | 斷 | 錢 | 翳 | 屏 | ○ | 風 | 縣 | 貧 | 賤 |

(629) Piu.

流 Read *piu*: water flowing, a stream running north: used for the coll. *piu*, to spirt, to spout forth; *piu ch'ok*, to spirt out; *piu cheng' tong*, to spirt out in a long stream.

(630) Po.

富 Read *ho'*; coll. *po'*: rich, wealthy: *po' n'ng*, a rich man; *po' ho'* a wealthy family; *po' tu p'ak*, overflowing with wealth.

菹 Read *po'*; coll. *po'*: to brood, to incubate, to cover, as a bird broods over her eggs, to hatch; a hatch, a brood: *po' luung'* to hatch eggs; *po' ak, ki'ng*, to hatch ducklings; *po' sioh, po'* to hatch a brood; *ch'ok, po'* hatched out.

腐 Read *ho'*; coll. *po'*: to rot, to decay: *po' lang'* decayed, rotten, as wood; *'ang po'* to rot or decay.

仅 A coll. character: and, also, moreover, again, further; both, the same, at the same time: before a negative, but, still, yet; combined with a negative, neither, nor: *po' ki'ng*, and, in addition; *po' li*, to come again; *po' se'* it yet is; *po' si'ie po' ch'ien'* to cry and laugh at the same time; *po' ch'au p'ó-ch'iong'* both sauce and pickle; *met.*, to go to extremes; excessive, supererogatory; *po' ch'ek, po' paik*, both seven

and eight—both this and that, extreme, exorbitant.

(631) Pó.

褒 Long garments or skirts; to proclaim the excellence or merits of; to praise, to extol, to laud, to commend, as virtuous deeds: *po' ch'iong*, to praise; *po' pi'ng*, to praise and to censure; *com.*, *po' mi* (coll. *po' pi*), to extol; *coll.*, *po' n'ng hwang hi*, to please one by praising him.

鄱 A district in Kiangsi, called *po' yong*; *com.*, *po' yong hu*, the Poyang Lake in the north of Kiangsi.

皤 White, plain; gray, white-haired, as the aged; silvery hair turning gray; a white belly; abundant, affluent.

坡 Read *po'*; coll. *po'*: a mound, a hill, a hillock: *po' pang*, a mound of earth; *pang po'*, a hill with a level top.

玻 Read *po'*; coll. *po'*, as in *po' lá*, a vitreous substance, glass; *po' lá ting*, a glass lantern; *po' lá pi'ng'* panes of glass; *po' lá ch'ai*, a kind of clear, smooth paper.

Pó. A coll. word: a corruption of the next, as in *po' ho'* to protect, to guard or bless, as the gods do.

¹富 ³菹 ^菹 ⁶仅 ⁸仅 ⁹仅 ¹⁰仅 ¹¹仅 ¹²褒 ¹⁴褒 ¹⁵褒 ¹⁶鄱
富 蛋 出 兼 是 啼 糟 七 獎 美 伙 陽
²富 ⁴菹 ⁵菹 ⁷仅 ^梨 ^笑 ^仅 ^仅 ^八 ^八 ^八 ^八 ^八 ^八 ^八 ^八
戶 一 ○ 梨 ○ 笑 醬 八 八 八 八 八 八 八 八

保 To protect, to preserve, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to warrant, to guaranty, to secure, to be surety for; a protector, a guardian; a bail, a surety; an advocate, a mediator: ¹*ing 'pó au ngū*, forever kept from injury; com., ²*'pó ho'* to protect, as the gods do; ³*'pó 'kū*, or *'pó chiéng'* to recommend another; *'pó neng'* (coll. *chó' 'pó*), to be surety for; *'pó piéu* or *'pó ka'* to defend, take one's part; *'pó chié* or *'pó piéu'* to be security for the payment of a bond; *'pó t'üny' sing 'á*, to take care of the health; *'pó sing hu*, a charm to guard the person; *'te' 'pó*, or *'pó 'tióng*, or *'pó 'tióng kung*, a village constable; *'pó k'ik*, a union for mutual protection, as in a ward or village; ¹⁰*t'ung 'pó*, a mediator; *liéng k'wang 'pó*, mutual security, or several persons being security for one; *kung 'pó*, a stamped certificate, given to students by the *Oh, kuang*.

堡 A low wall or breast-work; a battery, a fort; a post or small fortified town; a citadel in the country: *'pó chiong'* a military post, a barrier.

葆 Interchanged with the last and the next: luxuriant herbage, thick, bushy; sprouts of mulberry and other trees; to cover, to shade, as trees; even, level; to store up; a wild leguminous vegetable. Read *'pó'*: wide, broad.

褓 A swaddling-cloth: in the coll. read *pó'* q. v.: *'kióng 'pó*, a clout; a swathe to carry an infant on the back.

寶 Precious, valuable, as gems; value, worth; a term of respect; to regard as precious or felicitous, to esteem, to value; noble, honorable; *met.*, the great seal, the throne: ¹¹*t'ing 'pó*, jewels, trinkets; ¹²*teng tai' 'pó*, to ascend the throne; com., ¹³*'pó proi'* precious, costly; ¹⁴*'pó 'wong*, large, dried lungans; ¹⁵*'pó t'ing'* your shop; ¹⁶*'pó kwang* and *'pó ne'* the proprietors of a gambling establishment; ¹⁷*'pó 'tióng*, a gaming establishment; ¹⁸*'pó chó'* an idol's seat; ¹⁹*paik, 'pó*, "the eight precious"—certain silver ornaments on a child's cap; ²⁰*wang' 'pó 'chióng chü*, a book of plays, &c.; *'u ka' 'chi 'pó*, priceless; *kwok, 'pó*, or *t'ung 'pó*, the precious metals; coll., *paik, 'pó*, to know the merits or value of; *ch'au'ng' ch'au'ng' 'pó*, trifling things esteemed precious; *'pó 'tau* and *'pó 'chi*, the two blocks (one within the other) of the apparatus used in the *liéng' liéng' 'pó* gaming.

鵝 A kind of wild goose, having spotted plumage, and flying in flocks; it is described as without a hind toe.

報 To recompense, to requite for benefits or injuries, to avenge; a retribution, a reward, a recompense; to tell, to state, to inform; to report; a messenger;

- ¹永保無虞 ²保護 ³保舉 ⁴保認 ⁵保支 ⁶保重 ⁷保身 ⁸保符 ⁹保甲 ¹⁰保中
¹¹珍寶 ¹²登 ¹³寶 ¹⁴大寶 ¹⁵寶圓 ¹⁶寶官 ¹⁷寶場 ¹⁸寶店 ¹⁹寶座 ²⁰萬寶全書

a report, an advertisement, a gazette; to debauch superiors: 'ing pó' and 'yong pó' secret and open requital; 'nik, pó' a daily Court Circular; also the 'official business circulars, issued by magistrates; com., 'pó' tak, to recompense; 'pó' eng' a reward or recompense; retribution; 'pó' seng' to give intelligence of; 'pó' chong' finished, all completed; 'pó' 'hoi, to inform (the officers) of a conflagration; 'pó' 'siu, to take revenge; 'pó' kwang, to inform a magistrate; 'pó' 'ong, to requite a favor; 'pó' 'swoi' to report for toll (at a custom house); 'pó' ko' to report a death; 'pó' 'ling, iu, to report the death of one's parent, as an officer does; 't'i tong pó' intelligence by official courier; 'king pó' the Peking Gazette.

播 Po. To sow seed; to disseminate, to scatter; to publish, to divulge; to throw aside, to reject; to dupe, to befool; to shake; in the coll. to give alms: also used for the coll. *puo'* q. v.: 'pó' 'chüng, to sow seed; 'pó' 'yong, to promulge; to winnow grain; 'pó' 'liong' to dupe; COLL., 'pó' 'sié' to give alms—a term used by beggars.

颶 Chü. Read k'eu', used for the coll. pó'; a furious wind without rain: 'p'ah, hung ch'ó' pó' a storm of wind, a violent gust of wind; 'k'i pó' or huak, pó' a gust rising.

簸 Po. A winnowing fan, called 'pó' 'ki; to fan grain in the wind: in the coll. read 'pwoi' q. v.

婆 Po. An old woman, a wife; a dame, a gammer, a granny; matronly; much used by Buddhists in the sense of immortality: 'siu seng, pó, a midwife; com., 'pó' kwang, pó' 'chiá, the thirty six attendants of Ling 'chwi 'ná (the guardian of children); 'muí, pó, an old match-maker; 'kung, pó, male and female ancestors; 'sá', pó, a concubine; 'twai', pó, the principal wife; COLL., 'lau', pó (or 'lau', 'p'ó), a wife—an imitation of the term in the Court dialect; 'pó, pó or 'lau', 'pó, pó, an old lady; 'i, pó, old lady! Madam! k'woh, 'tá, pó, a boat-woman; a strumpet; 'pó' 'ná, a midwife; 'Pó' 'ná, sang, a slight eminence in the suburbs of 'h'oo-chow.

蔞 Po. Luxuriant vegetation: 'pó, só or 'pó, pó, só, só, an exuberant growth; COLL., 'pó, 'pó, peppermint; 'pó 'pó 'kwí, steamed rice-cakes, flavored with peppermint—eaten in the 'ch'ing ming festival.

袍 P'ao. A robe, a court dress, a long garment of ceremony; a gown single or quilted; the front skirts: 'tung, 'pó, compeers; 'chiéng', 'pó, defensive armor, mail; com., 't'ó', pó, a Taoist's robe; 'p'ui, 'pó, a fur robe; 'mong, 'pó, a court dress embroidered with boas or dragons; 'kak, 'pó, a double or quilted robe; 'pó, 'lung, an overall, worn to preserve the robe; 'kak, 'pó 'twang' 'ngié' to break friendship.

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|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 陰報 | 8 日報 | 5 報應 | 7 報竣 | 9 報仇 | 11 報恩 | 13 報故 | 憂京 | 種播 | 生婆 | 婆姐 | 21 公婆 |
| 陽報 | 報答 | 6 報信 | 8 報火 | 10 報官 | 12 報稅 | 14 報丁 | 15 報 | 17 播揚 | 19 婆官 | 20 媒婆 | 22 細婆 |
| | | | | | | 16 播 | | 18 收 | | | |

'chi, not only, not simply; 'pok, 'lieu, can't get done with, can't get rid of; 'pok, 'sing k'e' worthless, defective, as men or things; 'pok, 'chai' not here—dead; 'pok, 'chá s'ü' the business can't be completed; 'pok, 'taik, 'i, necessary, unavoidable; 'pok, 'taik, 'pok, 'kong, must say it; 'pok, 'laung' or 'pok, 'kü, without regard to, no matter which or what; 'pok, 'nang 'pok, 'paëk, "neither south nor north"—neither the one thing nor the other, incomplete, incongruous.

卜 Pu. To divine by rattling cash in a tortoise's shell; 'to guess, to conjecture; divination, sortilege; to give; the 25th radical: in the coll. read 'pauk, q. v.: 'pok, 'kwa' to divine; 'chiëng 'pok, to draw lots, to prognosticate in any way.

腹 Fu. Read 'hok, ; coll. 'pok, as in 'pok, 'ló, the belly, the abdomen, the bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections: 'pok, 'tong, the intestines; 'pok, 'sai, the navel; 'pok, 'ló 'tié, in the abdomen; in the mind; 'pok, 'ló 'tiëng' the belly-ache; 'pok, 'ló 'ku, a kind of female necromancer; 'pok, 'ló 'kwi (or 'eu), hungry; 'pok, 'ló 'küng 'ch'ieu' 'k'iu, the muscles of the abdomen convulsed with laughter; 'pok, 'tié 'ming, the mind clear; 'sing 'pok, near, esteemed and trusted; 'pok, 'ló 'tié 'ha, 'ma 'kiëng 'toi 'sang, "the mind full of little toads"—very clever, precocious.

Pok,. A coll. word: to gather, to scrape up and gather in the arms; the quantity gathered: 'pok, 'tu, to gather up dirt; 'pok, 'sioh, 'pok, to gather a quantity or the arms full.

Pok, A coll. word, as in 'pok, 'kang, or 'pok, 'kang 'pang' the ague and fever.

Pok,. A coll. word, as in 'pok, 'chióng' (or 'pwook, 'chióng'), a pestilential disease, a plague or distemper among animals; also used as a curse: 'pok, 'chióng' 'tü, a hog having the distemper.

薄 Po. Trees standing singly, no brushwood; thin, subtle; slight; poor, bad, unfortunate, unlucky; light, few; careless, vain; to slight, cold, inattentive to, polite; stingy; a screen, a curtain; a thin leaf, a pellicle: in the coll. read 'póh, q. v.: "'ing 'ting 'tang 'pok, to have few descendants; com., 'pok, 'ching 'long, an unfeeling husband; 'pok, 'ch'ing, distant relationship; 'lok, 'pok, reduced to extreme poverty; 'pok, 'ló, or 'pok, 'pok, 'e' to be mean or stingy, as in presents; also affectedly, my poor feast or presents; 'pok, 'hó 'iu, the essence of peppermint. Read 'p'aik, : to near, to approach.

亭 Po. A place in Honan, the capital in the early period of the Shang dynasty: "Pok, 'chiu, a department in the north-west of Nganhwui.

1 不 器 不 得 不 不 腹 人 薄 薄 薄 油
 了 不 濟 己 講 南 腸 丁 情 親 禮 毫
 不 在 事 不 不 不 腹 單 郎 落 薄 州
 成 在 事 得 論 北 臍 薄 薄 荷 州
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

(636)

Pong.

幫 To bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to take a part or share in; to lend a hand, to assist; to succor, to defend; in the coll. a lot of goods; a picking of tea: COM., *'pong chái'* to aid, to help; *'pong 'mó,* a guide or rule to work by; *'pong 'ch'á,* an assistant policeman; *'pong 'lū,* a company, a club; *'pong tak,* to take passage on a boat with others; *'pong 'taik,* to make up a deficiency; *'pong 'siéng'* to get a share in the (wind of another's) fan; to go shares in a partition between shops; *'pong 'ngiong,* to speak a good word for one; *'pong 'ch'iu,* to lend a helping hand; COLL., *'t'au 'pong 'tu,* the first picking of tea; *'pong 'sioh,* 'ku, to take a subsidiary share in a business; *'chi 'sioh,* *'pong 'ki hwo'* this lot of goods.

邶 An elf or sprite, coming out of the ground; it is greedy to eat and has no fingers.

梆 The name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in offices to call people; a watchman's rattle, called in coll. *p'ok, p'ok, 'k'wong,* q. v.: COLL., *'pong 'pong 'ku,* a long drum slender in the middle, as the *'long 't'iong'*; a sort of one-headed drum used by begging-musicians.

榜 To propel a boat; a fleet; to bamboo criminals; a slip, a splinter of wood; a rule for selecting graduates of the second and third degrees; a list of successful Kújin or Chinsz'; **榜** Pang. famed, celebrated: *'king 'pong,* or *'läng 'hu 'pong,* the official list of graduates; *'pieu 'pong,* celebrated; COM., *'t'ung 'pong 't'üng'* fellow-graduates; *'lióng 'pong 'ch'ok, 'sing,* a Chinsz' entering upon office; *'pong 'ung,* an official notice, as inviting aid against rebels; also a notice of the *'kung 'taik,* or *'p'wo to'* rites; *'pong 'ngang* (coll. *'pó 'ngang'*), the second on the list of Chinsz'; *'hwak, 'pong,* to post up the list of graduates; *'hó 'pong 'ka'* a firm attitude in archery; *'pong 'yong'* an example; *'chu 'pong,* a lease. Read *'p'ang:* a support put on a bow.

榜 To cover, to screen from view; to propel a boat; a boatman; the 2d also used for *'pong* (an elf). Read *'pong:* to beat, to pound.

綁 Pang. To bind, to tie with cords, to tie the hands behind the back; in the coll. a pair of drawers or overalls, in which sense also read *'puong,* q. v.: *'seng 'pong,* to loosen the bonds; COM., *'pwoi' 'pong,* to tie the hands behind the back; *'pong 'ch'ek,* to tie a tie; *'siong' 'pong,* bound, as a criminal for execution; COLL., *'pong 't'oi,* a pair of overalls or leggings; *'pong 't'oi k'o'* full drawers, drawers lined or wadded for winter-wear.

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|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 幫助 | 8 帮差 | 9 帮貼 | 7 龍虎榜 | 8 標榜 | 9 同榜中 | 10 兩榜出身 | 11 榜文 | 12 榜眼 | 18 發榜 | 14 好榜架 |
| '帮姆 | '帮侶 | '金榜 | ○ | ○ | ○ | | | | ○ | ○ |

膊 Po. Read *pauk*,; coll. 'pong, as in *kiéng 'pong*, the shoulders; 'pong *k'wak*, the shoulders broad; *met.*, to have many friends; 'pong *chah*, narrow-shouldered—having few friends.

髀 Pang. P'ang. The pelvis, the hip-bone, the bones of the groin.

滂 P'ang. Read *pong*; used for the coll. 'pong, as in 'pong 'pong *kieu*' (or 'p'ong 'p'ong *kieu*') the splashing sound of water; 'pong 'pong *ch'ing*, thin, having but few grains in, as rice-gruel.

放 Fang. Read *hwong*; coll. 'pong': to dismiss, to let go, to loose, to liberate; to fire off; to issue, to invest; to set, to place, to put down: 'pong' *k'ó* to release; 'pong' *ch'ok*, *li*, to set things out, as from a closet; 'pong' *sang*, to let go alive; 'pong' *ch'iu*, to relax the grasp; to relinquish a work; 'pong' *tong*, to let out long, as a string; 'pong' *chai yeu'* to fly a kite; 'pong' *pong' sing*, to dismiss anxiety; 'pong' *tau'* to dismiss for dinner, as a school; 'pong' *taik*, to issue cards of invitation; 'pong' *chai'* to invest money; 'pong' *ch'èung'* to fire off guns; 'pong' *chi*, to deposit the eggs, to spawn, as fish.

糞 Fèn. Read *hong*; coll. 'pong': ordure; filth, muck; excrement, dung; refuse, sweepings; *met.*, vile, bad, wicked: 'pong' *t'èng*, a

dung-bucket; 'pong' *p'woi'* a crust of ordure; *met.*, used as a term of abuse; 'pong' *tié* or *pong' hëk*, a manure-pit or cistern, as in fields; 'pong' *k'ang ch'io'* a privy; 'pong' *k'ang' ku*, the goddess of privies; 'pong' *mwong' k'au*, the anus; 'pong' *tó'* dirt, sweepings; 'pong' *tó' toi*, a heap of refuse.

畚 P'an. Read 'pwong; used in the *Pauk*, *Ing* for the coll. 'pong' as in 'pong' *ki*, a shallow bamboo basket, a mason's hod; 'pong' *tau*, a dust-pan.

旁 P'ang. Large, extensive; the side; at or by the side of; lateral, sidewise: 'pong' *hong'* marginal comments; 'ki' *pong*, a three-forked road; *com.*, 'pong' *piéng*, the side, at the side; *coll.*, 'pong' *sing chioh*, candles made with a pith-wick at the side of the *mèng' kó* stalk.

傍 Pang. P'ang. Same as the last in the sense of the side, at the side; at, near, by: also read *paung'* and in the coll. 'p'aung' *q. v.*: 'com., 'pong' *ing*, a by-stander; 'pong' *kwang' chiä' ming*, a looker-on sees (the matter) clearly.

滂 P'ang. Also read 'p'ong: a great rain; the noise of rain; the roar of a torrent: used for the coll. 'pong' *q. v.*: 'pong' *yong*, vast, extensive; 'pong' *p'woi'* a flood; flooded; 'pong' *tó tai' 'ü* (coll. 'p'ó, *tó twai' 'ü*), a heavy rain.

1 放 來 4 放 6 放 7 放 9 放 11 糞 13 糞 14 糞 15 旁 17 旁 19 滂
去 手 放 紙 午 債 被 坑 坑 訓 邊 沱
2 放 3 放 5 放 8 放 10 糞 12 糞 16 歧 18 滂 大
出 生 長 帖 桶 池 厝 姑 旁 沛 雨

膀
P'ang.

The ribs; the region of the groin: *pong kwong*, the bladder; *pong kwong kiék, yék*, inflammation of the bladder.

悞
P'ang.

Timid, alarmed, afraid: *pong hwong*, fearful, apprehensive.

磅
P'ang.

The noise of stones falling: in the coll. read *p'ong*, q. v.: *p'eng pong*, the crash of falling rocks; COLL., *ping pong*, a loud sound, the report (of fire-crackers).

螃
P'ang.

A crab, a sea-crab: *pong há*, a species of swimming or sea-shore crab.

踉
P'ang.

To go quickly, to rush forward; to appear as if about to go.

鈍
Tun.
T'un.

Read *tong*; used in the *Paik Ing* for the coll. *pong*: dull, slow, stupid, obtuse: *pong chiéh, pong* or *pong chi che* excessively stupid; *pong chai* 'chü, a dull scholar; *pang pong* slow, as in walking.

(637)

Pu.

Pu. A coll. word, as in *pu pu kieu* the sound of blowing; a purling or gurgling sound, as in smoking the water tobacco-pipe.

Pu. A coll. word, as in *pu* (or *pu*) *sung tong* a sudden tremor, as over the body.

菩
P'u.
P'ai.

A kind of tree, called *pu t'i*, brought from Magadha, India; *pu t'i sak, sui*, a Buddhist term, meaning grateful; com., *pu sak*, a contracted form of the last, a Buddhist demigod, a deified hero, an idol; *pu sak, k'ang*, an idol-shrine or niche; *wak, pu sak*, a very efficacious Budh; *tai' chü tai'* *pu sak*, the very compassionate Budha—Kwanyin. Read *pu*: grass, herbage, thatch, a small mat. Read *p'aiu*: a fragrant plant.

瓠
Hu.

Read *hu*; coll. *pu*: a gourd, the bottle-gourd or gourd-squash, a calabash: *pu té* the stem of a gourd; *met.*, a small cue; *pu p'ieu*, spoons made of gourds; *pu pang*, a frame on which gourds are grown.

葡
P'u.

Read *pwo*; coll. *pu*, as in *pu tó*, grapes; *pu tó chié*, grape-color, purple; *pu tó kang*, dried grapes, raisins.

蒲
P'u.

Read *pwo*; coll. *pu*: a kind of rush: *pu pau*, rush-wrapping; *pu t'wang*, round or square rush-mats; *pu siéng* a palm-leaf fan.

Pu.

A coll. word, as in *pu sing*, a house-fly; *king pu sing*, a bottle-fly; *met.*, applied to one making vain pretensions: *pu sing hu*, a spider which jumps on flies; *pu sing sai*, fly-dirt; *met.*, pimples, freckles; *pu sing p'e' k'ëuk, siéh, nge'* has a fly's nose and a beggar's ears—i. e., has a

¹膀
胱
結
熱

²菩
提
薩
埵

³菩
薩
○

⁴菩
薩
龕
○

⁵活
菩
薩
○

⁶大
慈
大
悲

菩
薩
○

⁷葡
萄
葡
萄

紫
葡萄
乾

¹⁰蒲
團
¹¹蒲
扇

keen scent, is quick to hear all about it.

Pu. A coll. word; similar to *pu*, as in *pu tu*, noise in blowing a fire; a gurgling sound, as in smoking the water-pipe; *pu tu ch'ok*, *li*, to throw out, as the food in laughing; to blurt out, as words.

Pu. A coll. word: to bake or roast in the ashes: *pu sük*, to roast till well done; *pu tié*, *pwo*, to roast oysters in the shell.

Pu. A coll. word, as in *pu tung sai*, the hair disheveled.

Pu. A coll. word, as in *pu pwang sói* to sit with the limbs bent and crossed, as a foreign tailor, or a Bonze in meditation.

(638) Puh.

Puh. A coll. word, as in *pih puh*, the sound of a stroke on soft things; *puh sioh*, *í'ui*, to give a blow with the fist; *puh sioh*, *siáng*, the sound, as of an arrow on a target.

(639) Pui.

肥 Read *p'í*; coll. *puí*: fat, oily; rich, fertile; *pei*. fleshy: *puí 'chwoi*, fat, fleshy; *puí twai* fat and large; *puí ch'ó* the fat layers of pork (under the lean part); *puí nai nai* or *puí naé naé* very corpulent; *puí te* fertile land; *puí tu pek*, obese; *puí 'seng*, the fat and lean (of meat); *puí tú 'kwo*, "the fat-pig fruit", a kind of fruit with a thick skin, containing two or three nuts; macerated and made into balls,

it is used as coarse soap and called *puí tú wong*.

Pui. A coll. word, equivalent to *kau*: leaven, yeast: *hwak*, *puí*, leavened; *pau*, *puí*, yeast.

(640) Puí.

賠 To make up a loss, to indemnify; to restore, to supply a deficit; to confess: *puí hwang*, to restore, to repay; com., *puí chiéng*, to indemnify by paying money; *puí chiéng hwo* goods that sell below cost; *puí 'pwo* or *puí taing* to make up a deficit; *puí wa* or *puí pok*, *se* to confess a wrong; *puí ch'oi* *puí siék*, to act as an advocate for one.

培 To add earth to, to heap mold or manure about plants; to till; to nourish, to assist; to add energy to; to dam up: com., *chai puí*, to plant and till; *met.*, to instruct, to train up; *puí 'yong*, to invigorate; to fertilize, to manure, as plants; *puí 'yong ngwong k'e* to invigorate one's constitution.

陪 Analogous to the last; to add mold to; to assist, to aid; to accompany; to fellowship; to attend upon; to double, to match; attached to, subordinate; to fill: *puí 'sing*, subordinate ministers, as feudal princes style themselves; com., *'k'íéng* *puí*, owe my company—i. e., excuse my leaving you; *puí ch'ó* (coll. *puí sói*), to sit with a guest; *puí ch'íeu* to laugh with one;

1肥	2肥	3賠	4賠	5賠	6賠	7賠	8賠	9賠	10陪	11培	12培	13陪	15陪
水	座	還	錢	錢	補		話	舌	裁	養	養	臣	坐
肥				貨			賠	嘴	培	元	氣	欠	陪
大	○	○	○	○	○				培	○	氣	陪	笑

¹'*pui pai*' to return salutations;
²'*pui p'wang*' to bear one-com-
pany.

(641) Puk.

僕
Pu.
P'o.
To follow, to serve; a
vassal, a retainer; a slave,
a menial, a servant; a
charioteer; a disciple;
I, your servant; to belong
to; hidden, secret: '*ku*

puk, domestics; '*puk, pe*' male
and female servants; '*puk, lá*'
menials, criers before an officer;
'*puk, puk, hung, 'ing*', trouble-
some matters, toil, drudgery; com.,
'*nu puk*', a slave, a male servant.

幞
P'u.
A kerchief for the head;
a sort of military hood;
the skirts trimmed off.

蹼
P'u.
The web of geese and
other water-fowl; web-
footed.

濮
Name of a river; a large
kind of bamboo with the
joints a foot apart; a dis-
trict in Shantung, called
Puk, chiu; a drum in
Corean language: com., '*puk, yéng*'
a thin silk fabric from *Puk, chiu*.

瀑
Pu.
Pao.
Water rushing down
precipices, a cascade:
puk, pwo' a cataract;
puk, pwo' *hiéng, chiong*,
a cascade appearing as a
hanging fountain. Read
pó: a heavy rain.

暴
Pao.
P'ao.
To sun, to dry in the
sun; to manifest; to pro-
claim: '*ek, nik, puk, chi,*
sek, nik, hang, chi', "one
day in the sun and ten days
in the cold"—(a prince)

one day with good counsellors
and ten days with bad ones.

曝
Pao.
Same as the last and
mostly used in the sense of
²to dry, to sun: in the coll.
read *p'woh*, q. v.

爆
Pao.
To burn, to cauterize;
to snap, to burst from heat;
²to dry by the fire; hot,
crackling; in the coll. to
fumigate; blackened with
smoke: also read *pauk*, q. v.:
COLL., '*kwa' chau' mi, t'au puk,*
to smoke over a furnace, as meat;
¹⁰'*hoi, 'ing puk, u*, blackened by
the smoke; *puk, hwa yong*' to
make pictures of flowers by fumi-
gation.

𪗇
Hu.
A large goblet; to
exhaust; thin, poor; a
hoof; the top of the foot;
harsh, unkind: '*puk, sok*,
trembling from fear, as
animals when pursued.

匍
P'u.
To fall prostrate: '*pwo*
puk, to crawl, as children
²do, or as persons prostrat-
ing themselves before the
emperor; '*pwo puk,*
'*wong keu*' to hasten to relieve (a
friend).

蔔
P'u.
A fragrant white flower,
called '*tang puk*': com.,
¹¹'*ló puk*, a term for edible,
spindle-shaped roots, as
beets, radishes, parsnips,
but specifically applied to carrots;
COLL., '*ló puk, 'chéng*, carrot-
leaves.

(642) Pung.
Read *peng*; coll.
崩
P'eng.
pung: the fall or sliding
of a mountain, to cave
in; to fall into ruins:

¹陪 ⁸家 ⁵僕 ⁸風 ⁸一 ¹⁰掛 ¹⁰爆 ¹²烏 ¹²匍 ¹⁵蘿
拜 僕 僕 塵 日 灶 火 火 匍 蘿
陪 僕 僕 奴 暴 眉 烟 骸 匍 往
伴 婢 僕 僕 之 頭 爆 鍊 救 萄
件 婢 僕 僕 之 之 爆 鍊 救 萄

¹ *pung* 'tó, to fall, as a wall; ² *pung* 't'ak, to fall and settle; caved in, as a grave; *pung* sioh, k'íak, fallen so as to make a gap; haik, sang *pung*, a copious hemorrhage, flooding.

枋 Read *hwong*; used in the Paik, *Ing* for the coll. Fang. *pung*, as in *yeu* *pung*, the boarding below the plastered walls in Chinese houses; piáh, *pung*, (partitions of) lath-walls and boarding.

房 A room, a chamber; a house; an office, a department of an office; one living in the same room; a branch or line of a family; the sexual act; a calyx; a quiver; a sacrificial vessel; a bee's nest; the 4th of the 28 constellations, Scorpio: com., ¹ *pung* ok, a house; ⁴ *pung* kang, rooms; ⁶ *pung* s'ük, lodgings; ⁸ *mwong* *pung*, an anteroom; ⁷ *ték*, *pung*, the six departments of an office (*lè*, *hò*, *lá*, *ping*, *hing*, *kung*); ⁸ *pung* s'ü' the sexual act; ⁹ *pung* 't'iong, the head of the branch of a family; ¹⁰ *p'wang* ² *pung*, a bride's attendant; ¹¹ *hié* ³ *pung*, the greenroom; ¹² *p'iéng* ⁴ *pung*, a concubine; ¹³ *yäng* ⁵ *pung*, a camp; COLL., *kiäng* ⁶ *pung*, sexual intercourse; *pung* 't'eng, a wooden chamber-vessel; *pung* 'tié, a bed-chamber; *pung* seng pok, 'iäng' (or *pui* seng pok, 'iäng'), the custom of sending money and food to the bride's parents after marriage.

縫 Read *p'ung*; coll. *pung*, as in *pung* k'aiu' Fêng. *mwong*, to work button-holes.

Pung. A coll. word: to blow with the mouth: *pung* 't'eng, a blow-pipe; *pung* kwo' to blow out (a light); *pung* 'hwí, to blow a fire; *pung* 'tú, p'a, to inflate a hog's bladder; *pung* king king, p'au p'au' to make soap-bubbles; *pung* 'hung, to blow on or into; met., to whisper, to tell tales about one.

(643) Pwai.

簸 Read *pó*; coll. *pwai*: a winnowing-fan; to fan grain in the wind: *pwai* 'ki, a bamboo basket or tray to winnow grain; *pwai* 'mi, to fan rice; *pwai* 'ki 'ku, the winnowing-fan (beaten as) a drum by women cursing when things are stolen; *pwai* 'ki 'sing, the god of the fan.

(644) Pwak.

撥 To spread out, to arrange; to distribute, to allot, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to expel, to abolish; to rid, to exclude; to dissipate, to scatter, as clouds; to flirt, as a fan; the fluttering of a dress; the ropes of a hearse; to draw a bow; the recoil of a bow; in the coll. to stir up, to excite, to arouse; to move, as with a stick: ¹⁴ *pwak*, k'üng, to pull a bow; com.. ¹⁵ *pwak*, ch'á, to detach police; ¹⁶ *pwak*, 'ma, a pickpocket; ¹⁷ *pwak*, liöng 'ch'ó, to give out rations; ¹⁸ *pwak*, k'ai 'hung ó' kiéng' ch'ing 'i'éng, to "scatter

- ¹ 崩 ⁸ 房 ⁵ 房 ⁷ 六 ⁹ 房 ¹¹ 戲 ¹⁸ 營 ¹⁵ 撥 ¹⁶ 撥 ¹⁷ 撥 ¹⁸ 撥 見
 倒 屋 宿 房 長 房 房 差 馬 糧 開 青
² 崩 ⁴ 房 ⁶ 門 ⁸ 房 ¹⁰ 件 ¹² 偏 ¹⁴ 撥 見
 塌 間 房 事 房 房 弓 ○ ○ ○ 雲 天
 霧 ○

the fog and see clear sky"—to get relief from distress; COLL., *pwak*, 'ch'ang, to arouse, to excite one to duty; *pwak*, so' to "turn" an account—to pay a creditor through a debtor; *pwak*, kwong, to increase the light by raising (the wick); COLL., *pwak*, mwong ch'au'ng' to pick a lock or bolt; *pwak*, teng i, take and return it to him.

襪 A rain-garment, made of leaves or coarse cloth: *pwak*, hek, a rain cloak or overcoat.

鉢 An open dish, usually earthen; a narrow-mouthed dish, used by Bonzes: Po. 't'iong i *pwak*, to hand down the robe and dish — to leave, as one's profession to a disciple or a son; COM., 'pwak, pwong, a priest's dish or basin.

鈸 Read *pak*₂; coll. *pwak*₂: a kind of cymbal with a bulging center: *twai* ' *pwak*₂ large cymbals; *pwak*₂ 'kiang, small cymbals; *ne* ' *pwak*₂ cymbals of a medium size.

跋 Read *pak*₂; used for the coll. *pwak*₂; as in *pwak*₂ 'hiék, toilsome, laborious. Po.

跌 Read *tiék*₂; used for the coll. *pwak*₂: to stumble and fall, to fall down: 'pwak₂ 'tó, to fall; 'pwak₂ 'si, to fall dead—an imprecation; 'pwak₂ 'ta, agile movements, the movements of actors; 'pwak₂ saék, very troublesome, difficult to effect; *pwak*₂

'kiang, k'ang, "fall into a children's ditch"—to have many children.

*Pwak*₂. A coll. word: to estimate dimensions, to measure with a rule, &c.: *pwak*₂ k'ang' measure it and see.

(645) Pwang.

般 A sort, a manner, a kind, a way: also read Pan. pang, q. v.: 'tó, pwang, many kinds; 'ek, pwang, the same as, similar to; COM., 'sek₂ paik, pwang 'u ngié 'yong' yong' kai neng, the eighteen kinds of military drill, he can do them all; *met.*, to have manifold ability, very clever. Read, pwang: a large boat; ease, pleasure. Read *pwak*, and used by Budhists in the sense of wise, intelligent.

搬 To remove, to move, to transport; to bicker, to tell tales: COM., 'pwang Pan. 'ié, to remove; 'pwang Su. 'só, to instigate, to excite to evil; COLL., 'pwang 'hwi, to move from a burning house; 'pwang ch'io' to remove, to change residence; sang 'a ngwook₂ nik₂ pwang tang, the allowance of three months' free rent to the lessee for expenses of moving.

班 An order, rank, series; a class, a company, as of actors, police, attendants: Pan. in the same senses also read pang, q. v.: COM., 'ung, pwang, and 'ku pwang, the civil and military classes; 'lung pwang, to serve in turn, as policemen.

- 1 傳衣鉢 ○ 2 鉢盆 6 跌 8 一 般 樣 10 搬 12 搬 14 文 16 輪
 3 跌死 4 跌 5 跌 7 多 9 十八 般 武 藝 樣 11 搬 13 搬 15 武 班
 17 跌打 18 般 19 十八 般 20 輪 ○

半¹ To divide in two; a half, a moiety; a piece, a portion of: COM., 'pwang' p'iéng' half a slice; 'pwang' k'aiik, a while; 'pwang' sing, half of the person, the bust; 'pwang' siéng, "half-fairy"—one endowed with genius or prescience; 'pwang' nang 'nū, a hermaphrodite; 'pwang' sang ta, the "half-hill-tea"; 'pwang' chiék, sang, a coat or gown in two parts of different material united in the middle; 'pwang' heng 'ch'ó, a half-running hand in writing; 'pwang' nang pok, paék, "half south, yet not north"—incomplete, not wholly good or bad; COLL., 'pwang' mang, midnight; 'pwang' tong yeu, the middle, as of a pole or wall; 'pwang' meng' chū, a half-son—i. e., a son-in-law; 'pwang' p'u 't'eng, half-floating and half-sinking, as one only partially successful in trade; 'pwang' tio' m'wo, a temporary wife; 'pwang' lang 'ch'idng, half-done, unfinished; 'pwang' 'a ngwok, nik, half-a-month.

Pwang'. A coll. word, as in *kwang pwang'* an obstacle, a hindrance, a difficulty in the way of; *mó nóh, kwang pwang'* nothing to hinder.

Pwang'. A coll. word: to annoy, to tease: *móh, pwang' i,* don't tease him; *mó k'ok, mó pwang'* I did not touch or annoy (the child).

盤² A plate, a platter; a tray, a dish, a trencher; curved, coiled up; to examine, to investigate; to transfer, to transport; in the coll. to be together; to copy; to take an inventory of; to buy goods; exorbitant, wholesale: used for the coll. *kiék*, q. v.: COM., 'pwang' wang, plates and bowls; 'pwang' k'wo, a plate of artificial fruit; 'pwang' ch'ai' dishes of food; 'pwang' cha, to examine into; 'pwang' k'ik, kang 'pi, to search vagabonds—words on small flags as at the city gates; 'pwang' ong' to transport, as salt from the salt-houses; 'pwang' ku, P'anku, the first man; 'pwang' chiéng, or 'pwang' hié' traveling expenses; COLL., 'pwang' chū, to copy a book; 'pwang' taing' to take an inventory of shop (goods); 'pwang' kiék, to buy goods for retailing; 'pwang' saung' an exorbitant estimate, as for interest; *hwak, pwang,* to sell at wholesale, as to hucksters; 'pwang' hwang, to company together; 'pwang' pauk, or 'pwang' ch'oi' to debate, to dispute; *tó, pwang,* to borrow capital; 'ch'io, 'pwang, to manage, as a superintendent.

槃³ Used for the last: a tray, a waiter; a tub, a wash-basin; to rejoice; to revolve or turn around: 'pwang' lok, to rejoice; 'pwang' ting, to revolve so as not to advance.

磐⁴ A large rock, a foundation-stone: 'pwang' sik, 'chi ang, peaceful as if settled on a rock; 'pwang

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 半 | ² 半 | ⁵ 半 | 山 | 衫 | ³ 半 | ¹⁰ 盤 | ¹² 盤 | ¹⁴ 盤 | ¹⁵ 盤 | ¹⁷ 盤 | ¹⁹ 槃 |
| 片 | 身 | 男 | 茶 | ⁴ 半 | 南 | 碗 | 菜 | 詰 | 運 | 錢 | 樂 |
| ³ 半 | ⁴ 半 | 女 | ⁷ 半 | 行 | 不 | ¹¹ 盤 | ¹³ 盤 | 奸 | ¹⁶ 盤 | ¹⁸ 盤 | ²⁰ 槃 |
| 刻 | 仙 | ⁶ 半 | 接 | 草 | 北 | 果 | 查 | 匪 | 古 | 費 | 停 |

掘 Read *pwoi'*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *'pwi*: to dig for, to rake or scratch open; *met.*, to instruct: *'pwi ch'ok*, to rake out; as from a heap of rubbish; *'pwi pwak*, to instruct, to enlighten one's mind.

(647) Pwo.

晡 Time from three to five P. M.; the afternoon, the sun declining; in the coll. night: com., *'pwang*, *pwo*, the middle of the afternoon, about 4 P. M.; *'pwo si 'u*, afternoon showers, summer gusts; coll., *'hang pwang* (or *ang*) *pwo*, dusk; *mang pwo*, or *pwo si l'au*, the night-time; *pwo pwo*, every night; *pwo nak*, to repay (borrowed money with interest) by nightly installments.

補 To repair, to mend; to restore, to close a breach; to complete, to make up a deficiency; to aid, to assist; to recruit, as the body; a supplement, addenda; a term for a thousand millions: *'pwo huk*, an embroidered official robe; com., *'pwo i siong*, to mend clothes; *'pwo ngung*, to patch up dollars; *'pwo ngung chwi*, to make up the discount; *'pwo pi*, to strengthen the digestion; *'pwo yoh*, to recruit with medicine; *'pwo k'wook*, to supply a deficiency, to fill a breach; *'pwo k'o'* to supply a deficit in the treasury; *met.*, to contribute idol-paper to a temple; *'pwo ch'iong* (or *ta*) to supply (the odd cash) in strings of cash; *'pwo*

pó to requite favor; coll., *'pwo má tik*, short of funds to meet liabilities; *siáh*, *'pwo*, to eat nourishing food; *tai* *'pwo*, to patch.

布 Cloth of cotton or hemp, nankeen, grasscloth, etc.: to spread out, to arrange; to diffuse, to publish; to infer; to worship the stars; a spring, a source; in the coll. a numerative of sizes of needles: *'pwo hwo'* an ancient coin; *'pwo' i*, "cotton-clad"—the common people; *'pwo' sie'* to disburse in charity; com., *'pwo' pek*, cotton piece-goods; *'yong pwo'* foreign cotton-cloth; *'siá ung pwo'* drillings; *'chié hwa pwo'* nankeen; *chá' pwo'* grasscloth; *king ch'ang pwo'* reddish blue nankeen; *iu pwo'* oil-cloth; *hwa pwo'* chintzes; *muai pwo'* hempen cloth; *pwo' mang'* or *pwo' p'ung*, a cotton screen or awning; *pwo' ung*, or *pwo' mó*, the nap of cotton cloth; *'pwo' si*, or *pwo' cheng' si*, a provincial treasurer; coll., *pwo' kiáng*, narrow cotton goods; *pwo' sie'* the coarse threads or lines on cotton cloth; *twai' pwo'* and *ne' pwo'* large and second sized (needles).

佈 Used for the last and the next: to publish; on all sides, reaching, extending everywhere: *pwo' kó'* to publish abroad; *pwo' te'* to arrange; to place, as soldiers to guard a position.

搨 Also read *p'wo*: to loosen, to open out, to expand, to extend; to disperse, to scatter; to strike: *pwo' piéng'* scattered all about.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 掘 | 8 晡 | 半 | 6 補 | 銀 | 9 補 | 11 補 | 18 補 | 15 布 | 17 布 | 19 洋 | 布 |
| 出 | 時 | 晡 | 衣 | 8 補 | 脾 | 缺 | 串 | 貨 | 施 | 布 | 21 紫 |
| 2 半 | 雨 | 5 補 | 裳 | 10 補 | 12 補 | 14 補 | 16 布 | 18 布 | 20 斜 | 紋 | 花 |
| 晡 | 4 舍 | 服 | 7 補 | 水 | 藥 | 庫 | 報 | 衣 | 疋 | 紋 | 布 |

怖^{Pu.} Afraid, frightened, alarmed; to frighten, to cause fear; dread, terror, as on account of crime: 'king pwo' alarmed.

播^{Po.} Read *pó*; used for the coll. *pwo'* as in '*pwo' ch'eng*, to set out (rice plants) in the fields; '*pwo' sioh*, 'mu, to plant a mou or acre; '*pwo' tou*, bunches of plants for transplanting.

蒲^{P'u.} Interchanged with the next: a water rush or sedge, used for mats and sandals, the cat-tail reed; the sweet flag (acorus gramineus): read *pu* in the coll. q. v.: '*pwo kiéng*' the sword-like leaves of the flag, hung as charms over doors; '*pwo chiék*, the "flag-festival" — the 5th of the 5th moon; '*pwo kung'ing*, the dandelion; COM., '*pwo' t'wang*, rush-mats; COLL., '*mi*; *pwo* or '*hai*, *pwo*, the imported rice.

莆^{P'u.} The sweet flag: com., '*pwo' tiéng*, a district of the Hingwa prefecture in Fookien.

葡^{P'u.} The grape: read *pu* in the coll. q. v.: com., '*pwo' tó' ch'eu'*, a grape-vine; '*pwo' tó' chiu*, grape-wine; '*pwo' tó' chié*, purple.

匍^{P'u.} To lie prostrate; to crawl, as a child does; to strive for, to exert one's self: '*pwo' puk*, to go on the hands and knees.

逋 To flee, to abscond; to suspend, to hang; to owe the government, to be a defaulter; a speculator: '*pwo' ho'* debts; '*pwo' tó*, to escape from arrest.

舖^{Pu. P'u.} An afternoon meal or tiffin; to eat; thick rice-gruel; also used for *pwo'* (to feed infants).

鮪 A species of ray or skate that "stings with its tail"; its appearance is said to indicate rainy weather.

Pwo. A coll. word: a numerative of flowers: '*hwa' sioh*, '*pwo*, one flower; '*pwo' so'* or '*pwo' t'au*, a number of flowers.

Pwo. A coll. word: used for '*pung*, as in '*tié' pwo*, oysters in the shell; '*tié' pwo' k'aék*, the shells of oysters.

步^{Pu.} To walk, to go afoot, to step; a step, a pace, a stride; to go slowly; to travel in a barrow or sedan; a measure of about five feet; the

span or length of a bow, used in land measure, called '*k'ang pwo'*; infantry; a way, a manner; a mischievous demon which injures men and animals; a jetty, a landing, for which the next is more used: '*pwo' heng*, to go afoot; '*tiéng pwo'* the ways of heaven; '*pwo' li' pok*, '*chiéng*, my step is slow — i. e., I am old and can't serve the state; com., '*pwo' pwo' kó' sing*, to rise gradually in office; '*pwo' ping*, footmen, infantry; '*ma' pwo' chiéng*' horse and foot archery; '*pwo' so'*

- 1 驚怖 2 怖 3 播 4 播 5 播 6 蒲 7 蒲 8 公英 9 葡 10 葡 11 匍 12 匍 13 逋 14 弓 15 步 16 天 17 步 18 步 19 步 20 步 21 步 22 步 23 步 24 步 25 步 26 步 27 步 28 步 29 步 30 步

steps; 't'oi' pwo' to retire; pwo' pwo' *liu sing*, careful in everything; 'pwo' ch'üang' an idol's attendants; COLL., 'i' k'iaug' o' pwo' so' he is a fast or steady walker; *met.*, he works systematically; *ming' sioh*, pwo' stop! wait a little! pwo' t'au' the step or movement, as of actors or sedanmen; *ch'ia' t'iong pwo'* as soon as one can turn, in a little while.

埠² The 2d is unauthorized: a port, a landing, a mart on the sea side: COM., 'pwo' Pu. 't'au, a commercial town;

埔² a mart, as where salt is collected.

捕² To seize, to pursue and capture; to watch for, to set a watch in order to arrest; to chase, to hunt; to angle for: 'pwo' ngü

to angle for fish; 'pwo' hung ch'ëuk, 'ing, to chase the wind and catch shadows—a vain search; COM., 'pwo' ch'ek, to watch for thieves; 'pwo' nga or pwo' t'iaug, subordinate officers who make arrests—their office is near the district magistrate's; 'pwo' nga, ch'á, the police of a pwo' nga; COLL., pwo' sioh, hiok, to watch a while (for thieves); pwo' tek, 'king, to keep a strict watch.

哺² Also read, pwo: to feed an infant, as with a spoon; to mumble food for a child; to chew, to masticate; to give to eat; a mouthful: 'ü pwo' to feed with milk, to suckle; 't'o' pwo' to spit out the food.

部² The sum, the totality, collective or general amount of; a general control, jurisdiction; a class, a tribe; a genus, as in natural history; the elements; the radicals of the Chinese language; classification of the stars; a bureau, a Board; a public court; a division of a book larger than a kwong'; a classifier of books; a horde, a tribe, a clan; to divide, to spread abroad: 'ngu pwo' the five elements; 'h'ui pwo' Mohammedan tribes; COM., 'lëk, pwo' the six Boards, (*Lé, Ho', Lá, Ping, Hing, Kung*); 'che' pwo' the radicals; 'pwo' ch'iong' officers under a general; 'pwo' sak, the officers composing a Board; 'pwo' ch'ieu' a commission or letters-patent issued by a Board; 'pwo' tong and 'pwo' yéng' titles of a viceroy and a provincial governor; 'Ch'ui pwo' the water-gate suburb of Foochow.

部² A luxuriant plant; a plant eaten by fish, called 'ch'ü pwo'; a screen, an awning; a period of 72 years: 'pwo' ok, a mat house, a hut.

Pwo'. A coll. word: a country brogue, as in pwo' lo' (or so' or lo'), equivalent to sioh, yong' as used in comparisons; kaëng' sié pwo' lo' like to a serpent.

(648) Pwoh.

剥² Read pauk; coll. pwoh: to flay, to peel, to skin, to exfoliate, to stripe off, as skin, bark, the clothes,

1 退步	2 埠頭	3 捕鼠	4 捕賊	5 捕衙差	6 五部	7 六部	8 字部	9 部屬	10 部堂	11 水部	12 部屋
步從	捕魚	捉影	捕衙	○	同部	○	部將	部照	部院	部蔚	○

etc.; also used for wilt, shall, about to; nearly; bent on, resolved: 'pwoh, p'ui, to skin; 'pwoh, i siang, to strip the clothes (from one); pwoh, kwong kwong, to strip bare; 'pwoh, t'au, p'ui, "bald pate!"—i. e., a Bonze; 'pwoh, p'ui 'tu, to gamble away one's clothes; ch'ing pwoh, will, about to; pwoh, li, about to come, will come soon; pwoh, suk, nearly ripe; almost done or cooked through: pwoh, chiong wang' bent on (do'ng) so.

縛 To bind, to tie up; to fasten baggage on a cart; to roll up; a roll: com., 'pwo', sol, a limit or fixed, binding rule; impeded circulation (in the system); 'pwoh, tai' to tie the girdle; coll., 'pwoh, pe' to make racks for rice-steamers; 'pwoh, k'a 'toi, to bind things on the thigh, as a widow at her second marriage taking things to her new home; pwoh, sioh, 'pa, to tie up a bundle or bunch.

(649) Pwoi.

輩 A hundred chariots make a pwoi'; chariots in line; a phalanx, a company; a class, an order, a generation; alike; kinds, sorts; to compare, to class; a sign of the plural of pronouns: 'ngó pwoi' we, our class; 'chong pwoi' you all—a polite phrase; com., 'chieng pwoi' seniors—a polite compellation of the aged; 'tieng pwoi' seniors; 'lung pwoi' (coll. pang pwoi' or pang kieng pwoi'), of the same class or gen-

eration; "wung pwoi' or haiu' pwoi' juniors.

貝 Tortoise shell; also other fine sea-shells; cowries used as money before the time of Ch'in Shih-huangti, B. C. 246; a conch; jewels, riches, money, valuables; precious, valuable; name of a silk; the 154th radical: "pwoi' 'king, rich silks or dresses; "pwoi' lek, a Manchu title of nobility; com., "pó pwoi' precious; "kwi pwoi' tortoise shell; ornamental work, figured as shells.

苒 Name of a plant: com., pwoi' 'nu, a medicinal herb, the seeds of which are used as an expectorant.

根 A high tree, called pwoi' 'lò, growing in India and Burmah, of whose bark hooks are made; perhaps the talipot palm.

褶 Ancient long garments; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. pwoi'; to paste paper together, to paper, as walls; to mount maps

and pictures: coll., "pien pwoi' to paper walls; to mount scrolls, etc.; "pwoi' 'chai, to paste paper on; "pwoi' 'lieng, to make scrolls; "pwoi' 'poh, to paste the foil on idol-paper; pwoi' 'piä, to paper walls; pwoi' 'tak, a kind of jacket, or vest.

背 The back, the back part; behind, rear, opposite of face or front; may be applied to the cover of a book, roof of a house, etc.; rays of the sun; north side of a hall; aged; secret-

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|------|--------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 1 剥皮 | 2 裳剥頭皮 | 3 剥衣 | 4 剥皮賭 | 5 縛 | 6 束縛帶 | 7 縛 | 8 算縛肢腿 | 9 我輩 | 10 尊輩 | 11 前輩 | 12 長輩 | 13 同輩 | 14 晚輩 | 15 貝錦 | 16 貝勒 | 17 寶貝 | 18 龜貝 | 19 袂褶 | 20 褶紙 | 21 袂 | 22 袂 |
|------|--------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|

ly: also read *pwoi'* q. v.: *'pwoi' chék*, the back; *'hiong' pwoi'* front and rear; *'t'ai' pwoi'* aged, growing old; COLL., *'pwoi' au'* or *'pwoi' te'* behind the back; secretly, clandestinely; *'pwoi' au' 'ch'iu*, "hand behind the back" —double-dealing; to slander or injure secretly; *p'ah, pwoi' hwa*, to beat a woman on the thighs at a yamun; *sang pwoi'* to have a carbuncle or anthrax on the back.

背¹ To turn the back on; to oppose, to disobey; to recite memoriter; the opposite, the reverse; in the coll. to put on the back,

to saddle: also read *pwoi'* q. v.: COM., *'ui pwoi'* to oppose, to rebel against; *'hwng pwoi'* the opposite, reverse of what it should be; *'pwoi' pong*, the hands tied behind the back; *'pwoi' chü*, to recite with the back to the teacher; *'pwoi' 'ch'iu*, the hand casting its shadow on; COLL., *pwoi' 'ong*, to throw a shadow back (on a thing).

悖² Analogous to the preceding: copious and confused; perverse, contrary, contumacious; to rebel, to oppose: COM., *'pwoi' ngik*, to oppose; *'pwoi' k'e'* opposing fortune, infelicitous.

蓓² A flower bud; an opening blossom, termed *sing 'yong* in the coll.

倍² To double, to multiply; answers to fold; repeated; to rebel, to oppose; low, vulgar: COM., *'ka pwoi'*

to double, to increase; *'hak, pwoi'* or *'seng pwoi'* twofold. Read, *'pui*; the name of a hill.

佩² Things worn on the girdle, pendants, girdle ornaments; to gird about one, to wear on the girdle; to keep by one; *met.*, to remember; *'pwoi' huk, pok, wang*, "gird on my clothes and not forget"—I'll never forget (your kindness); COM., *'pwoi' 'tö*, to wear a dagger or sword; *'pwoi' sing*, to gird on one's person.

珮² Girdle ornaments, gems worn by women on their persons; tinkling stones hung in the wind.

焙² To dry by or over a fire: COM., *'pwoi' 'ta*, to dry tea; *'pwoi' sük*, thoroughly dried; *'pwoi' 'leng*, a large drying-basket of bamboo; *'pwoi' hwa seng*, to cure peanuts by drying or toasting.

狽¹ An animal said to be of the wolf species, perhaps like the kangaroo; having short fore or hind legs, so that one rides the other to make progress; COM., *'long pwoi'* the name of this animal; *met.*, an embarrassed condition; much, excessively involved, as by many crimes; COLL., *'i chö' 'yá long pwoi'* he does very wickedly; *'murong pieng' 'moong long pwoi'* to become worse and worse; *'pai pwoi'* unlucky.

- 1背脊 3台背 5違背 7背綁 9背手 11悖氣 13合倍 15佩服 16佩刀 18焙茶 20焙籠 22生狼 21焙花 23狼狽

邨 Name of a city or small region in the Shang dynasty: 'pwoi', *hung*, the name of an ode in the Book of Odes.

(650) Pwok.

Pwok, A coll. word: to germinate, to bud; to sprout, to shoot forth; to manifest, to show; to contract, as mold: *pwok, nyok*, or *pwok, ngu* or *pwok, 'yong*, to bud, to sprout; *pwok, 'ch'au*, grass springing up; *pwok, 'lwi*, to grow a leaf-bud; *pwok, 'mó*, to grow hair, as a fledgeling; *pwok, 'ngai*, to cut teeth; *pwok, 'pu*, to become moldy; *pwok, 'hung mó*, to have a rash, as from a cold or wine-bibbing; *pwok, 'kwong*, to get into a violent rage; *pwok, 'chiong'* (or *pok, 'chiong'*), to have the distemper, as swine.

餽 Used in the coll. for flour, as in 'mieng' *pwok*, (or *mok*); wheat flour.
Po.

淳 To bubble up, as a spring; to shoot up, as plants; copious, abundant; sudden: 'pwok, *kiok*, gurgling, bubbling; 'pong *pwok*, disturbed, vexed; 'pwok, 'li 'hai, name of a southern sea, the seas of Sooloo and Celebes?

葶 The water chestnut, called 'pwok, *chá*; the Eleocharis tuberosis, an edible tuber; in the coll. termed 'mwí, *si*, q. v.

孛 Interchanged with the next: to shoot up suddenly, as plants; disobedient, stubborn, intractable: 'pwok, *si*, a comet.

勃 To change countenance; fluttered, confused, disconcerted; to arrange hastily: P.o. 'pwok, 'yong, suddenly, Pu. furiously.

(651) Pwong.

分 Read *hung*; coll. *pwong*: to divide, to distribute; to separate: Fên. 'pwong *taung'* or *p'ong líe'* to divide (the property) and separate, as brothers do; 'pwong *sueng'* to distribute presents; 'pwong 'ku, to divide into shares; 'lói, 'pwong, to share with each other; 'pwong *chü*, to distribute books; 'pwong 'ka 'hwi or 'pwong *ku, 'chui*, to divide the property; 'pwong *twai'* 'pwong *sá'* or 'pwong *teng* 'pwong, *sá*, to divide among all.

奔 Cattle frightened and scattering; to walk fast or flee; to run away in confusion; to elope or marry informally; to be busy, to toil and drudge; fagged out: 'ing, 'pwong, or 'sü, 'pwong, a clandestine marriage; 'pwong *ti*, to hasten, as a courier; urged, pressed; com., 'pwong, *p'ó* (coll., 'pwong, *p'ó, 'ló luk*), toiling, overwhelmed with cares; COLL., 'pwong *lié*, the althea—perhaps so called because used for a *lié pa*, or hedge-fence.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 邨 | 8 淳 | 5 淳 | 6 葶 | 9 勃 | 10 分 | 12 對 | 14 分 | 15 分 | 16 淫 | 18 奔 | 19 奔 |
| 風 | 瀟 | 里 | 葶 | 然 | 送 | 分 | 家 | 東 | 奔 | 馳 | 波 |
| 麩 | 滂 | 海 | 葶 | 分 | 分 | 分 | 伙 | 分 | 私 | 奔 | 奔 |
| 麩 | 淳 | ○ | 星 | 斷 | 股 | 書 | ○ | 西 | 奔 | ○ | 離 |

賁

Strenuous, valorous, as in serving one's prince: also read *pe'* q. v.: "hu prong, to serve with energy. Read 'hung: full of rage; defeated, as troops. Read 'hung: large, as a drum; a tortoise with three feet.

本

The root of a tree or plant; the origin, source, root, cause of; the beginning or fundamental part of; proper to, special;

capital, principal; native, one's own; I, my, our, own; this, the present; a numerative of books and documents, a volume: com., "pwoong, chieng, capital in trade; "pwoong te' principal and interest; 'ch'ok, 'pwoong, to advance capital; "pwoong sing, I, self, own; "pwoong seng' kek, his temper is hasty; "pwoong nieng, this year; "pwoong kwok, one's native land; "pwoong te' wu' the patois; "pwoong 'hu, I, the prefect; our prefect; "ch'iu 'pwoong, a visiting-card sent to a superior; "siong' 'pwoong, to present a petition; "pwoong lui or 'pwoong 'ta, originally, naturally; "pwoong sik, the original color; met., one's own ability; "pwoong 'liuy or "pwoong seü' ability, talent, genius; "pwoong seng ho' an own father; COLL., 'pwoong neng, the principal, not an agent; k'roh, 'pwoong, a book of theatrical plays; 'pwoong 'pwoong 'tiu 'pwoong 'pwoong, the sales offset the capital, no profits; 'pwoong sang ngu na' sid', 'pwoong sang' ch'au, "the ox eats only the grass of his native hills"; met., to succeed only in one's own sphere, or native place.

笨

The inner part of bamboo; coarse, inferior; stupid, ignorant.

畚

A basket for containing grass, earth, or refuse; a provision-basket; also a spade or shovel: used for the coll. *pong'* q. v.

綁

Read 'pong; used for the coll. 'pwoong, as in "pwoong 'toi, a sort of overalls or leggings, tied at the bottom and extending to the thighs; 'pwoong 'toi k'o' full overalls or drawers; 'pwoong 'toi laiü' remnants of cloth fit for overalls.

盆

Basins, pots of earthen; wash-basins of brass, etc.: COM., "hwa, 'pwoong, flower-pots; "pwoong 'king, flower-pots ornamented with scenery; "pwoong 'mui, a species of almond grown in pots; "pwoong lung, pot-hyacinths; 'pwoong ngü, fish reared in jars, gold and silver fish; ling 'pwoong, a child-birth; 'hai, i 'pwoong, a small bathing-tub for children; 'chiong 'pwoong, department-clerks in pawnshops; 'pwak, 'pwoong, to fall into a pot—blundering, constantly making mistakes; 'chiong 'pwoong (or 'chiong lö or 'chiong lö 'pwak), large earthen basins.

飯

Read h w a n g'; coll. 'pwoong': cooked rice; a meal: 'pwoong' 'mi, rice for cooking, the kinds used in ordinary meals; 'pwoong' ch'ëak, rice-congee; 'pwoong' 'wong (or 'pwoong' 'mü),

- 1 虎賁
- 8 本利
- 5 本身
- 7 本年
- 急本
- 國本
- 10 本府
- 12 上本
- 14 本色
- 16 本專
- 父
- 19 花盆
- 21 盆梅
- 2 本錢
- 4 出本
- 6 本性
- 8 本
- 9 本地
- 11 手本
- 13 本來
- 15 本領
- 17 本生
- 18 綁腿
- 20 盆景
- 22 盆蘭

rice-balls; 'sioh, taung' p'wong, a meal of rice; met., a while; 'p'wong, pau (or ku ch'eu, p'au), grass bags to boil rice in; 'p'wong, song, a rice-steamer; 'p'wong, lik, grains of cooked rice; 'siá, p'wong, 'k' m'oi, have you eaten yet? 'p'wong, t'ing, an eating-house; 'siá, p'wong, t'ang, a dining-room; 'p'wong, t'ea, rice turned sour; 'k'wei p'wong, to spread the repast—term used in high families; 'p'wong, ch'ai, a common or inferior entertainment; 'ch'á p'wong, to cook rice; 'ch'á p'wong, breakfast; 'pieng' p'wong, the ordinary meal, as for a friend when he happens in; 'p'wong, liong, one's capacity for eating; 'p'wong, t'ing, the temples; 'p'rang, sié kauk, the shoulder-blade; p'wong, má, 'hieu tek, 'mi ch'á, does not know that rice is the grain boiled—an ignoramus, a ninny.

(652) P'a.

抛 Read p'au; coll. p'a, as in 'p'a teng, to drop anchor; 'p'a maeng, to cast a net; 'p'a, to get a draught (of fish); met., to have in abundance—no fear of want; 'chi sioh, maeng, p'a tek, sí, this (throw of the) net has caught many.

睥 Read p'au; coll. p'a, as in 'leng, p'a, the scrotum; 'nieu, p'a, the bladder; 'tú, p'a, a hog's bladder.

P'a. A coll. word, as in p'a a' 'uu k'ó, to withdraw by a back way, to go around, as to catch a thief or avoid meet-

ing a person; 't' p'a sioh, lieng' 'tiong, made an extra circuit.

P'a. A coll. word, as in p'a p'a 'kung, to bubble up, as boiling water.

帕 A kerchief or veil for the head; a stomacher for children; the first (read nang' or má,) also means a turban or silk fil-

P'a. let anciently worn by soldiers; the second also means a roll of silk, a wrapper, a bundle of clothes: com., 'ch'iu p'a' a handkerchief; 'tau p'a' a fillet worn by elderly females.

怕 To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose as likely to occur: 'k'ai p'a' to dread; com., pok, p'a' not to fear; p'a' 'chi p'a'

P'a. only fear that; 'tang, seng p'a' 's'ü, to covet life and dread death; 'k'ang p'a' (coll. 'hung p'a'), to fear lest, lest perchance.

P'a'. A coll. word: the skirt raised to receive things, a lap, lappet; to put or hold things in a lap: p'a' t'oh, 'ó p'a' to place in the lappet of the coat; 'i, siong k'a' t'ó lí p'a' to make a lap of the skirt of the dress.

P'a'. A coll. word, as in 'k'wi p'a' a water-blisters, as from being pinched or burnt.

(653) P'a.

睥 Read pe'; used for the coll. p'a, as in p'a 'ngá, to look askance at; p'a 'ngá' to scrutinize, to examine closely.

- 1 一 飯 飯 囉 食 餸 菜 飯 量 匙 抛 尿
 頓 包 粒 味 飯 開 煮 便 飯 骨 絃 睥
 飯 飯 食 飯 廳 飯 飯 飯 洞 抛 腎 猪
 ○ 飯 飯 店 飯 飯 早 飯 飯 碗 睥 睥

p'wai broken; *p'ah, kieu* to bring a sedan; *p'ah, pok, kang*, to have the ague; *p'ah, t'iek, sa ho* a blacksmith; *p'ah, hak*, to conspire; *p'ah, chak*, jest, ribaldry; *p'ah, ch'iéng*, to kneel on one knee; *p'ah, tong*, lasting, forever; *p'ah, ch'üing* to fire guns; *p'ah, tiong* to war; *p'ah, kiu*, to play ball; *p'ah, mi*, to buy up rice; *p'ah, ka* to ask and settle the price; *p'ah, yäng*, to gain the victory in a fight; *p'ah, hwa*, soiled, blotted; *p'ah, kung tau*, to turn a somersault; *p'ah, kwang si*, to accuse before a magistrate; *p'ah, t'iong t'au*, to turn end for end; *p'ah, tong*, to break or snap in two, as threads; *p'ah, ch'ang* a crooked stick with a spike, used for making holes; *p'ah, taung* to let fall; to miss, to pass over; *p'ah, mó*, lost; *p'ah, lak*, the sexual act of birds or insects; *p'ah, i tá ek, hó*, to set him down as the very best.

(657) P'áh.

P'áh. A coll. word; to sit or throw one's self down carelessly: *p'áh, tié tau*, to sit on the ground, as a child; *p'áh, la cha*, to sit in the dirt; *p'áh, sioh, toi sói* to sit together, to crowd together on a seat.

(658) P'ai.

P'ai. A coll. word; low, mean; shabby, seedy: *p'ai kiäng*, a vagabond, a worthless scamp; *yá p'ai*, very mean; shabby, as clothes; *p'ai sing k'e* shameful, mean, as a person or act.

(659) P'aik.

逼 To ill-use, to oppress, to harass, to force; to approach near, to crowd, to press upon; near, pressing, urgent: in the coll. *Pi.* read *p'aik*, and *pek*, q. v.: *'süu p'aik, u nai* a matter pressing and no resource—i. e., necessitated, obliged to do.

迫 Used for the last: to urge, to insist upon; to vex, to press, to reduce to straits; to compel arbitrarily; near, urgent, pressing: in the coll. read *p'aik*, and *pek*, q. v.: *com., p'aik, ka* to force (a widow) to marry; *p'aik, t'üing* to press near; imminent; *p'aik, ch'iek*, very urgent, importunate; *p'aik, chai ling mwong*, the duns have reached his door, as in the 12th moon; *coll., p'aik, miäng* or *p'aik, 'si siäng*, to oppress one so that he commits suicide; *p'aik, lóh, hai*, to force (people) to the sea—compel them by oppression to become pirates; *ch'wi p'aik*, to urge, to hurry; to dun one.

(660) P'aiu.

覆 Also read *haiu*: to cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a hen: also read *Fu, Fou* *hok*, q. v.: *'neu p'aiu ik, chi*, the bird covers it with her wings; *'üéng p'aiu te' chai* the heaven covers and earth sustains.

1 事 2 迫 3 迫 4 迫 5 迫 6 迫 7 迫 8 催 9 鳥 10 天
 逼 嫁 近 切 債 命 落 迫 鳥 覆
 無 嫁 近 切 債 命 落 迫 鳥 覆
 奈 ○ ○ ○ 門 ○ ○ ○ 之 載

阜¹ A mound or hill of earth; great, high, large; fat, full, complete, abundant; the 170th radical: ¹ *hung p'aiu'* abundant, as harvests; ¹ *hiong p'aiu'* the fragrant mound—a Buddhist temple.

蟬² A kind of grasshopper or cricket: ² *p'aiu' chüng*, a sort of green locust.

掬³ Interchanged with the next: to grasp, to take to one's self; to collect, to exact; to extract salt from sea-water: also read ³ *p'eu*, q. v.: ³ *p'aiu' k'aiik*, to exact rigorously, as duties.

裒⁴ Also read ⁴ *p'eu*: to collect; to reduce, to diminish; many, numerous: ⁴ *p'aiu' tó ek, 'kwa*, to diminish the surplus and add to the deficiency—aid the poor by taking from the rich.

(661) P'ak.

𦵏⁵ A coll. word: to bubble, to rise and overflow: ⁵ *p'ak, k'i li*, bubbling up; ⁵ *tiéng p'ak,* rimful; ⁵ *p'ak, lau k'ó'* full and running over.

(662) P'ang.

攀⁶ Also read ⁶ *p'wang*: to lead, to drag, to pull towards one; to climb, to pull one's self up; to drag into, to implicate: ⁶ *p'ang* P'an. ⁶ *ch'iu*, to lead by the hand; ⁶ *küng p'ang*, to denounce, to inform against; ⁶ *p'ang ch'ie'*, to implicate; ⁶ *kang p'ang tai ka'* I presume to drag you, Sir (to my house); COLL., ⁶ *p'ang*

⁶ *nü má' k'i*, I can't presume to associate with you—sometimes used satirically; ⁶ *p'ang i ch'ó' wo ka*, to implicate him as a receiver of stolen goods.

𦵏⁷ An eye showing much of the white, a turned up or distorted eye: ⁷ *p'ang ching*, a cataract.

潘⁸ Read ⁸ *p'wang* in the dictionaries: dirt on the face; water in which rice has been washed; a surname; a river in Yungyang district—Honan.

𦵏⁹ A coll. word: to divide, to distribute; to equalize; to pay off; to separate: ⁹ *p'ang hwak*, to disburse; ⁹ *p'ang p'wo*, to equalize, to apportion; ⁹ *p'ang so'* or ⁹ *p'ang chai'* to pay debts; ⁹ *p'ang mó, seng p'ang mó au'* not enough to meet all demands.

𦵏¹⁰ A coll. word, as in ¹⁰ *p'ang p'ang éng a'ng'* gallipots, jars of all sizes; *met.*, a medley of things.

井¹¹ Used for the coll. ¹¹ *p'ang*: the splash of a bucket in a well: ¹¹ *p'ang sioh, siäng 'hiong*, the reverberation of a bucket on the water.

有¹² A coll. character: empty, open, hollow; light, porous, loose-grained: ¹² *p'ang ch'a*, porous wood; ¹² *k'ang p'ang* hollow, empty; ¹² *p'ang sing*, the hollow heart, as of a tree; ¹² *p'ang ch'ioh*, blasted rice; ¹² *p'ang kong*, to chat; ¹² *p'ang tang*, chitchat; aimless talk; ¹² *p'ang chau chau*, very porous; exceedingly vain,

¹ 豐 ² 阜 ³ 蟬 ⁴ 裒 ⁵ 攀 ⁶ 攀 ⁷ 攀 ⁸ 攀 ⁹ 敢 ¹⁰ 敢 ¹¹ 有 ¹² 有 ¹³ 有 ¹⁴ 有 ¹⁵ 有 ¹⁶ 有 ¹⁷ 有
 阜 蟬 裒 攀 攀 攀 攀 攀 攀 攀 有 有 有 有 有 有 有
 香 克 益 算 手 攀 扯 攀 攀 攀 柴 心 講 糟
 阜 克 算 ○ ○ ○ 台 空 有 栗 談 ○
 香 克 算 ○ ○ ○ 台 空 有 栗 談 ○

as talk; 'p'ang' p'ung wo, as hollow as a bee's nest! 'p'ang' 'kong' kwoh, mere talk, tentative words.

彭 The beating of a drum; a chariot-scythe; to journey; a road; abundant, numerous; unceasing; a river and districts in Sz'chuen: 'p'ang' lí, the west side of the Poyang lake; com., 'P'ang' 'chu, a noted officer in the era of the Shang, said to have died on the 12th of the 8th month, aged 800 years; coll., 'p'ang' 'chu, pó 'ié 'yá ch'aik, "Madam Pang cries bitterly"—said when it rains on the 12th of the 8th month.

螿 Small land-crabs: com., 'p'ang' 'ki (coll. 'k'i), a small crab, found in rice fields; 'p'ang' 'ki k'èuk, the Crab-aster; coll., 'p'ang' 'ngai, or 'p'ang' 'hai, sea-shore crabs having longer claws than the 'p'ang' 'k'i; 'p'ang' ch'iék, the large male crab with elliptical shell; 'eng' 'k'eng, 'p'ang' 'k'i, a small crab having red claws.

膨 The belly puffed and swollen: 'p'ang' 'heng, the belly much distended; coll., 'pok, 'ló, 'p'ang' 'p'ang' 'tióng' a distended belly, flatulency.

澎 The noise of dashing waters: com., 'p'ang' 'hu 'tó, the Pescadore Islands off the west coast of Formosa; 'p'ang' 'hu 'tiáng, the magistrate of the Pescadore district.

評 To discuss the merits of, to discourse, to deliberate; to fix fairly, to dispose, to arrange; to criticise, to revise for publication: com., 'p'ang' 'laung' to discourse about, to discuss the merits of; 'p'ie' 'p'ang, to make critical notes, to review a book; coll., 'p'ang' 'lang' a reunion or party to which each person contributes his share of the expense.

研 Read 'p'eng; used for the coll. 'p'ang: to roll out cloth, to press cloth with a roller: 'p'ang' 'sioh, stone cloth-rollers, consisting of upper and nether stones; 'p'ang' 'kwong, to roll cloth smooth.

'P'ang. A coll. word, as in 'p'ang, 'p'ang' 'k'i, to ascend, to rise densely, as smoke or dust.

'P'ang. A coll. word, as in 'p'ang, 'p'ang' 'chiéng' in a tremor, shivering.

撞 Read 'p'eng and 'p'ang'; used in the Paik, 'Ing for the coll. 'p'ang', but seldom heard in Foochow patois: a loud thump, a heavy knock: 'p'ang' 'sioh, 'siáng, the clang of a gong, or booming of a gun.

(663) P'au.

抛 To fling, to throw down; to reject, to cast off; to toss up: in the coll. read 'p'a, q. v.: 'p'au 'mieu, to anchor; 'p'au 'k'e' to reject, to abandon; 'p'au 'kú, a balista; com., 'p'au 'ch'a 'piék, 'chú, to leave wife and children (and go abroad).

- 1 有蜂窩 ○
- 2 彭祖 ○
- 3 彭菊 ○
- 4 彭葵 ○
- 5 蟻蟻 ○
- 6 膨脝 ○
- 7 澎湖島 ○
- 8 澎湖廳 ○
- 9 評論 ○
- 10 批評 ○
- 11 研石 ○
- 12 研光 ○
- 13 拋錨 ○
- 14 拋棄 ○
- 15 拋妻別子 ○

枹

Read *hu*; used for the coll. *p'au*: a pomelo: *Fou.* *p'au wang*, bowls made of pomelo-rinds; *p'au kiang ta*, tea impregnated with the flavor of the pomelo—by enclosing it in pomelo rind and exposing it to the air.

泡

Read *p'au* in the dictionaries: a bubble, froth, spoon-drift, spume; name of a river; to dip, to steep in; to add water to: in the coll. read *p'au* q. v.: COLL., *p'au chwi siäh*, to eat it with an infusion of water; *p'au pieng sik*, to season pork-dumplings with gravy. Read *pau*: full, copious, abundant; *pau pau*, the flow and murmuring sound of water.

炮

To bake or roast in ashes, to wrap up and roast; to fire or roast in a pan; to boil water; a gun, a cannon, in which sense used for the next: COM., *p'au chié* to roast, as medicines in a pan; *p'au ho* to toast slices of the Rhamnus; COLL., *p'au ta*, to boil water for tea; *p'au kung t'ong* or *p'au kung chwi*, to boil water; *sieu hui p'au* to burn the wood-pile on the evening of the 30th of the 12th moon.

砲

The ancient balista or catapult; a cannon, a great gun; fire-works: *ming lö sing p'au* a salute of gongs and guns; P'ao. COM., *p'au tai*, a fort, a battery; *p'au ka* a gun-carriage; *p'au muong*, a touch-hole; *p'au chi*, a cannon-ball; *p'au ch'iu*, a gunner;

¹⁴*sá p'au* to scale guns; ¹⁶*lieng k'wang p'au* or *lieng siäng p'au* or *paik*, *chü p'au* strings of fire-crackers; COLL., *pong p'au* to fire cannon; *p'au hiong sang siäng*, three reports of cannon; *p'au liong* a large kind of fire-cracker.

燾

Used for the coll. *p'au*: swollen, puffed; to expand, to grow large; also read *p'au* in the coll. q. v.: *p'au p'au* puffed up, as a boil; *hwa k'wi 'yá p'au* the flower has opened very large.

P'au. A coll. word, as in *p'au kieu* a ceremony to "secure *i sik*, (clothes and food)" to the bride's family, when she enters her sedan—fruits and various useful articles are placed in a red coverlet held by the corners, and "good words" said over them by the bride's maid; *p'au tiong* a like ceremony at the bridegroom's on the day preceding.

跑

To run, to gallop; to prance, to gambol; to paw the ground; to ride rapidly, as a courier; to dispatch: COM., ¹⁶*p'au chang* to post, to travel swiftly; ¹⁷*p'au ma*, to gallop; COLL., ¹⁸*p'au muong chü*, to dispatch an official document; ¹⁹*p'au chau* or *p'au taeng* to run, to go on errands; ²⁰*p'au ka*, a traveling agent; *p'au yok*, jaded from running about.

鮑

Read *pau*; coll. *p'au* as in *p'au ngü*, a species of salted fish from Lo-choo.

¹枹 ²碗 ³泡 ⁴水 ⁵餉 ⁶製 ⁷茶 ⁸湯 ⁹燒 ¹⁰火 ¹¹砲 ¹²臺 ¹³升 ¹⁴架 ¹⁵子 ¹⁶砲 ¹⁷連 ¹⁸砲 ¹⁹手 ²⁰洗 ¹砲 ²站 ³門 ⁴書 ⁵街 ⁶走 ⁷跑 ⁸門 ⁹書 ¹⁰街 ¹¹砲 ¹²站 ¹³門 ¹⁴書 ¹⁵街 ¹⁶走 ¹⁷跑 ¹⁸門 ¹⁹書 ²⁰街

遇²
Vü.

Read *ngèü'*; used for the coll. *p'aung'*: to meet, to come upon; to hit upon, to occur, to happen: *'p'aung'* *tioh*, to meet, to happen on; *p'aung'* *tioh*, *t'au*, a rare hit; *'p'aung'* *chó* *hwa'* or *p'aung'* *si* *tó'* to hit on the lucky time; *'p'aung'* *ch'iu*, as they come to hand, not to cull out, or select; *'p'aung'* *muong*, "at the very door"—the time has come, just now.

P'aung'. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to run upon; to strike, to bump or knock against: *p'aung'* *náh*, indented by a knock; *p'aung'* *ting*, bumped against a nail—have incurred his anger, as a servant says.

(666) P'e.

鼻¹
Pi.

Read *pik*,; coll. *p'e'*: the nose, nasal; mucus; *met.*, skill, cleverness; a point, an end: *'p'e'* *liong*, the bridge of the nose; *'p'e'* *k'èng*, the nostrils; *'p'e'* *sai*, or *p'e'* *ně*, thick mucus from the nose; *'p'e'* *chwi*, watery mucus, as in the snuffles; *'p'e'* *k'èng* *k'a*, the alar cartilages of the nose; *'p'e'* *t'au* *sa*, influenza in the nose; *'eng* *kó* *p'e'* a parrot-beak nose—a Roman nose; *'p'e'* *hong*, snuff; *'p'e'* *tok*, *tok*, to pat the nose with the finger—a challenge to fight; *p'e'* *p'ah*, *sioh*, *chiáh*, to make a fastening, as at the end of a seam; *p'e'* *tong* *kwó* *tóh*, has a nose longer than a table—too clever to be cheated; *s'èng* *p'e'* double-corded toes, as of shoes; *sang* *p'e'* the end of a hill.

鼻¹

Also read *p'e'*: the noise of hard breathing; to pant, to have a labored breathing.

屁¹
Pi.
P.i.

To break wind: in the coll. read *p'oi'* q. v.: *p'e'* *'ku*, the haunches, the posteriors; COLL., *p'e'* *nóh*, nothing!; *'p'i* *p'e'* *tai'* nothing of any consequence; *p'e'* *nóh*, *'kong*, he said nothing, had nothing to say.

嬖¹

Also read *p'è*: a familiar, a favorite, a vile but beloved person; partial to, blinded in favor of; depraved, lecherous: *'p'e'* *ch'iek*, a favorite concubine; *'p'e'* *haing'* or *'p'e'* *tung*, a catamite.

(667) P'è.

P'è. A coll. word, sometimes used for *p'èk*, very; exceedingly: *'p'è* *'p'è* *yék*, very hot! piping hot!

P'è. A coll. word, as in *'p'è* *'p'è* *siáng*, a broken voice, a voice wanting in clearness and volume.

(668) P'eh.

P'eh,. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'eh*, *p'ah*, to beat, to strike.

(669) P'ek.

A pair; one of a pair; a mate, a partner; to unite, to match and pair; a classifier of horses and fledgelings: *'ek*, *p'ek*, *chu*, a fledgeling; *'p'ek*, *hu*, a solitary man, one without relatives; *com.*, *'p'ek*, *p'noi'* to mate, to marry; *'p'ek*, *'ma* *tang* *ch'iong*, a solitary spearman on horseback—without company, journeying alone.

匹¹
Pi.

1 遇	2 化	3 門	4 空	5 水	6 鼻	7 哥	8 鼻	9 妾	10 童	11 匹	12 匹
著	3 遇	5 鼻	7 鼻	9 鼻	10 鼻	11 鼻	12 鼻	13 妾	14 童	15 匹	16 匹
遇	手	梁	屎	空	頭	鼻	點	倖	一	夫	馬
造	遇	鼻	鼻	肢	痧	烟	點	倖	匹	匹	單
					鸚		烟	雙	雙	配	鎗

疋
Pi.

A classifier of cloths, woolens and silks, the; 103d radical: COLL., 'sioh, p'ek, one piece of cloth; 'p'ek, t'au, piece goods, a roll of silk, &c.

霹
Pi.

A clap of thunder: 'p'ek, lek, a crash, a splitting clap, a sharp peal; a crashing noise; the rumbling of wheels.

癖
Pi.

Indigestion, a morbid appetite; a penchant, a fancy, partiality for; one's natural disposition: 'ka p'ek, costiveness; 'p'ek, chik, indigestion; com., 't'ang p'ek, accumulation of phlegm, as from excessive wine-bibbing; 'p'ek, e' or pe'k, seng' or p'ek, k'e' the natural bent or disposition; 'p'ek, au' a stubborn disposition; 'p'ek, e' kwai tiong, a perverse, unamiable spirit; 'chiá, ngu o' p'ek, this ox has temper.

璧
Pi.

A badge of office, made round to represent heaven, with a square hole in the centre to represent Earth, used in ancient Chinese courts; the k'ie and p'ek, were a sort of letters-patent; to decline: 'hwang p'ek, to return presents; 'p'ek, siá' declined with thanks, as written on a card in returning a present.

壁
Pi.

A mud wall; plastered partitions; a screen, an obstruction, a military defense; a steep ridge; the 14th zodiacal constellation, g in Pegasus, and a in Andromeda: read pidh, in the

coll. q, v.: 'ka tu p'ek, lik, only bare walls, a poor family; 'miéng' p'ek, to face the wall —i. e., to study hard.

僻
Pi.
Pel.

Mean, low, vulgar; depraved, licentious; partial, prejudiced; private, retired, secluded: in the coll. read p'idh, q. v.: 'piéng p'ek, depraved; out of the way, retired; 'p'ek, cheng' secluded and quiet, 'hwong' p'ek, dissolute.

辟
Pi.
Pi.

Used for the last, also for pik, (to open, to expand): a prince, a ruler; heaven; a law, rule, example; to perceive; clear, distinct; to punish; punishment; to kill; depraved, partial: used for the coll. p'idh, q. v.: 'tai' p'ek, a severe punishment, death; 'p'ek, ming, nominal; false pretences; 'hwong p'ek, a title applied by a wife to her husband in worshipping his manes.

劈
Pi.

To split, to rive, to cut open; to rend, to tear asunder: 'p'ek, liék, to cut or tear open.

躓
Pi.

Unable to walk, lame; upset, overthrown, prostrate.

襞

The seam joining two pieces of leather; clothes folded: p'ek, chek, plaits or folds in a skirt; the gathers in a dress.

擗
Pi.

Also read pik,; interchanged with the next: to open, to break off; to beat the breast; to

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|------|
| 1 疋 | 2 霹 | 3 霹 | 4 癖 | 5 癖 | 6 反璧 | 7 家徒 | 8 面壁 | 9 僻 | 10 大辟 | 11 皇 | 12 劈 |
| 疋 | 霹 | 霹 | 癖 | 癖 | 璧 | 家 | 壁 | 僻 | 辟 | 皇 | 劈 |
| 疋 | 霹 | 霹 | 癖 | 癖 | 璧 | 家 | 壁 | 僻 | 辟 | 皇 | 劈 |
| 頭 | 瘰 | 瘰 | 瘰 | 瘰 | 謝 | 徒 | 偏 | 放 | 各 | ○ | ○ |

bend the knee, to bow: 'p'ek, 'ung k'ok, k'ek, to beat the breast, stamp the feet, and wail.

擘 Also read p'aik,: to break asunder, to part, to divide into pieces: used for pah, in the coll. q. v.: 'k'ëü' p'ek, the thumb; met., the principal person; 'wang p'ek, to draw a bow.

碧 A valuable, translucent stone, like prase or jade; some are greenish, and others blue, like the deep sea: 'p'ek, hung, the azure clouds; 'p'ek, s'ëü' a coralline tree, fabled to grow in the Kwan-lun mountains.

啤 Read pek,; used for the coll. p'ek, as in 'p'ek, chié, a kind of coarse, twilled, woolen cloth.

P'ek, . A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'ek, p'auk, to eat, as dogs do; p'ek, p'iak, to throw or dash out, as water; p'ek, p'wak, to scatter, to sprinkle on.

(670) P'ëk.

雹 Read p'au'; coll. p'ëk,: hail: lôh, p'ëk, to hail.

P'ëk, . A coll. word: hot: p'ëk, p'ëk, yék, very warm, hot, piping hot—the same as in p'ë, q. v.

(671) P'eng.

烹 To boil, to stew; to decoct: 'p'eng ta, to boil water for tea; 'p'eng yong, to stew mutton;

COM., 'p'eng tieu' the art of cookery, to cook professionally.

伴 To order, to send on a message; to conduct, to convoy: a messenger; according, following, agreeing to.

聘 To ask, to inquire of; to make inquiries of a suzerain through an envoy, to request, to invite with a present, as to take office; to request the services of a teacher; to negotiate a marriage, to espouse, to betroth; to engage a partner: 'p'eng' 'ch'ing, to invite, as a teacher or official adviser; com., 'p'eng' king, a present in money to the bride's parents; 'p'eng' 'lá, marriage-presents; presents to one invited to office; 'p'eng' p'woi' matched, mated, as by destiny; to be a partner in a work.

娉 Used for the last: to inquire, to request or invite with a present; elegant, graceful, in which sense also read p'ing: 'p'eng' ting, a lady-like deportment.

聘 To run swiftly; to fly in a direct course, as when defeated: 'ti p'eng' to ride swiftly, as a courier; 'p'eng' hwai, pleased, elated.

P'eng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in p'eng' p'wang' to investigate and decide (a case); p'eng' p'ang' 'king kong, to chat.

- 1 躄 踊 哭 泣
- 2 巨 擘
- 3 挽 擘
- 4 碧 雲
- 5 碧 樹
- 6 啤 吱
- 7 烹 茶
- 8 烹 羊
- 9 烹 調
- 10 聘 請
- 11 聘 金
- 12 聘 禮
- 13 聘 配
- 14 娉 婷
- 15 馳 騁
- 16 騁 懷

*P'eng*². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'eng*¹ *p'ang*² the slamming of doors; *p'eng*² *p'aung*² to knock, strike against; *p'eng*² *p'iduy*² to compare two articles.

(672) P'eng.

P'eng. A coll. word, as in *p'eng* *p'eng* *'ki*, vapor or steam rising; *met.*, growing prosperity.

(673) P'eu.

缶 Earthenware vessels; a jar, a vessel for containing wine; a measure of capacity; a jar to drum on in order to keep time: *'ngwa* *'p'eu*, earthenware.

苜 Also read *'p'eu*: the plantago or plantain leaf, called *'p'eu* *'i*.

否 Not so, ought not; at the end of a sentence, it makes a negative interrogation; else, whether, otherwise, or not: also read *'pi*, q. v.: *'k'ó* *'p'eu*, will it do, or not? *'se* *'p'eu*, is it so? *'uak* *'p'eu*, it is not; *'cheng* *'p'eu*, has it occurred or not?

剖 To cut in two; to split, to divide, to halve; to judge, to decide; to expose, to lay open: *'p'eu* *'p'wang* to judge and decide; *com.*, *'p'eu* *ming* or *'p'eu* *pek*, to state clearly, to make manifest, as one's innocence.

掬 Also read *'p'eu*: to collect, to add to; to grasp, to take hold of; to exact rigorously, as duties: also read *'p'aiu* q. v.

浮 To float, to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to inundate; past time; fleeting; light, unsteady; unreal, vapory; rising, floating, as vapors; many and violent, as waters: used for the coll. *'p'eu*, q. v.: *'p'eu* *'p'eu*, light, vain; much; *'p'eu* *'hwang* to float; vague; *'p'eu* *'ngiong*, unmeaning words, mere compliments; *'p'eu* *sik*, pumice; *'p'eu* *'seng*, the living; *com.*, *'king* *'p'eu* or *'p'eu* *só*², fickle, unsteady; *'p'eu* *'ngidh*², a false number or reckoning; *'hü* *'p'eu*, void, unreal.

蜉 A large ant, called *'pi* *'p'eu*; *'p'eu* *'iu*, an ephemera, produced from muck.

罟 A rabbit-net: *'p'eu* *'sü*, a sort of wooden screen outside of a door or a window.

呼吸 To draw in the breath, to inhale, to inspire.

絳 New silken garments; elegant, lustrous.

抔 Also read *'p'eu*: to take in both hands, as water or grain; a handful: *'ek*, *'p'eu* *'u*, a handful of earth.

1可 2是 3日 4曾 5剖 6剖 7浮 8浮 10浮 12浮 14蜉 土
否 否 否 否 判 明 泛 言 生 額 蟻
9浮 11輕 13虛 15一
石 浮 浮 抔 ○

鄙 A frontier town, a small place; a town of 500 houses; five 'p'i towns make one *hsien* or district; a border, a frontier; low, rustic, vile, mean; to despise, to contemn: "p'i lain" vulgar, low; mean, dilapidated, as a house; "piêng p'i, the frontiers; com., "p'i pok, to treat mealy; "p'i ch'ieu" to despise and ridicule; "p'i leng" stingy, niggardly; COLL., "nū chiong wang" ch'ó' á' k'zák, nêng 'p'i, if you do so people will despise you.

菲 A red, marshy plant; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; fragrant; mixed, blended; beautiful, variegated; straw sandals: "p'i pok, poor, of no value, shabby; "p'i uk, (only) a mean thing, as one says affectedly of his present; "p'i keng" "my poor respects" — written on a present of money. Read 'p'i, as in *hwong* 'p'i, exuberant vegetation.

匪 A square bamboo-box; a graceful gait; the regular march of horses; not right, illegal; banditti, vagabonds: "p'i saik, variegated; "p'i 'tong, a band of villains; com., "p'i tu or 'p'i loi' thieves, vagabonds. Read *hung*: to distribute, as a prince does.

斐 Elegant, graceful, polished, adorned, as actions or essays: "p'i 'mi, pleasing; "p'i 'yong 'sing *chiong*, an ornate and finished composition.

靡 Spread abroad, dispersed, overturned; scattered, defeated, put to flight, as troops; poured out; profuse, showy; extravagant display, luxury; not without, not having; to involve, to implicate: "p'i 'p'i, slow; small, insignificant, private; "ch'it 'p'i, extravagant; "p'i nik, pok, sh, not a day without thinking.

悱 Hesitating, embarrassed, unable to express one's ideas.

斐榷 Used for the next: a kind of cabinet-wood with lines, suitable for furniture; a piece of wood tied to a bow at the Fei. grasp to strengthen it; to aid, to assist; to lean on; "p'i 'chū, a long nut like the hazel, found in Shantung.

筐 A round, bamboo basket; square ones are called Fei. k'wong.

疲罷 Fatigued, wearied, exhausted; inability, loss of strength; in the coll. slow, sluggish; the 2d also read pa' q. v.: "p'i nu, worn out, as a statesman says of himself; "p'i mang, tiresome and difficult, as an office; com., "p'i kwong' wearied, jaded; COLL., 'p'i nó' or 'p'i 'p'i tieu' or 'p'i 'p'i nong' nong' slow, sluggish in working.

皮 The skin, the undressed hide; tanned hides, leather; leathorn, leathery; furs; bark, peel; wrap-

- 1 鄙 8 鄙 5 鄙 6 菲 7 菲 9 匪 11 匪 10 斐 14 侈 不 17 疲 19 疲
 陋 薄 吝 薄 物 色 徒 然 靡 思 驚 倦
 2 邊 鄙 3 鄙 4 笑 5 菲 6 敬 10 匪 12 斐 15 靡 16 榷 18 疲 難
 鄙 笑 ○ ○ 敬 黨 美 章 日 子 難 ○

P'iek,. A coll. word: even, exactly corresponding, as accounts: *p'id't*, *k'ó'* balanced, squared; *p'id't*, *so'* the accounts balanced; *p'iek*, *tek*, *tik*, just even—neither one owing the other.

P'iek,. A coll. word: to throb, as the heart or the temples: *p'id't*, *p'iek*, *tiong*, to throb or palpitate incessantly; *p'id't*, *k'i p'id't*, a continuous throbbing.

P'iek,. A coll. word: to slap: *p'iek*, *sioh*, *s'ang*, the sound of slapping or of a thing falling.

(678) P'iang.

拚 Read *pieng'* in the dictionaries; often read *ping*; coll. *p'iang*: to contend, to strive together: *p'iang'la*, *sio y'ang*, to strive for the mastery, to decide by a fight or lawsuit who is to rule, etc.

P'iang. A coll. word, used for *p'ioi'*: the back; behind, rear, the back part, the opposite of the face or front: *p'iang au'* behind the back, the back; *p'iang chek*, *kauk*, the vertebral column; *p'iang*, *p'ui kau'* the skin of the back thick; *met.*, rich, wealthy; *p'iang*, *p'ui k'ó' i mwo mwo*, pat the skin of his back—wheedle him to give money; *p'iang p'ok*, hump-backed; *p'iang' t'iu*, *p'iang*, back to back—making a united effort.

跛 Read *p'ó'*; used for the coll. *p'iang*: lame: *p'iang k'a*, maimed, crippled in the feet; *p'iang chü*, a cripple.

P'iang. A coll. word: a large spot or stain, as of grease on clothes; a patch, a broken place, as in plastering; a numerative of folded pieces of vermicelli: *mieng' sioh*, *p'iang*, one fold of vermicelli.

P'iang. A coll. word, as in *p'iang p'iang kieu'* a rattling sound, the clatter as of crockery.

P'iang. A coll. word: to spill: *p'ang wong*, all spilled out.

閉 Read *p'eng*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *p'iang* (or *p'iang'*): similar to *piang* (and *piang'*), but with the meaning intensified; the slamming of doors; a violent pounding or thumping.

P'iang'. A coll. word, analogous to *k'iang'*: to unite, to place together: *p'iang' king* or *p'ang' leng*, to bring close together.

P'iang'. A coll. word: to compare, to place in juxtaposition, so as to compare together: *pi p'iang'* to compare, to illustrate; *p'iang' chi twai'* as large as this; *p'iang' chi' yong'* after this sort or fashion.

(679) P'ie.

批 To strike with the hand; to push away, to turn round; to pare, to scrape off; to revise, to criticise, to animadvert; to assist; to give an official reply, to post a case at the door of an office; the notice of a case; a comment, a gloss: com., *p'ie*, *p'ang*, to criti-

拚
喇
輸
贏

跛
肢

跛
子

批
評



viso, to add critical notes, as to an essay; ¹*p'ie'ngu*, or *p'ie se'* to post a case, the notice of a case posted at an office; ²*p'ie'chung*, to grant a petition; ³*p'ie'pauk*, to return a petition ungranted; COLL., *t'auk*, *p'ie'*, a bamboo stick or ferule; *ch'ui' p'ie'*, a switch.

P'ie. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a letter, an epistle: *p'ie seng'* or *p'ie chak*, a letter; *p'ie t'oi'* (or *p'iu'*), a letter-envelop; *p'ie sloh*, *hung*, one letter; *p'ie meng'* the superscription; *s'ia' p'ie'*, *hung p'ie'*, and *kie' p'ie'*, to write, seal, and send a letter.

披
Pi. To hold on one side; to open, to spread out, to extend; to unroll; to rive, to break; to throw on, as a cloak; to cast off clothes; to oppose; disheveled: ¹*p'ie'lang*, to turn the leaves and read; ²*p'ie' sing tai' ngwok*, to don the stars and put on the moon—to travel by night; COLL., ³*p'ie' hung*, a large cape or cloak; ⁴*p'ie' kieng'* (or *ui' kieng'*), a sort of tasseled cape, as worn by brides; ⁵*p'ie' p'wai'* to distribute to others, as money to be used for a common object; ⁶*p'ie' t'au sak*, *hwak*, the hair all disheveled.

剝
Pi. To trim, to hew, to pare off; to peel, to flay: COLL., ¹*p'ie' p'iu'*, to pare off the skin, or bark; ²*p'ie' ch'ia'* to pare sugar-cane; ³*p'ie' k'a neng*, to trim of the hard skin, of the feet.

砵
Pi. An ore of arsenic, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic: COLL., ¹⁰*p'ie' seng*, arsenic, commonly called *seng'* or *ing ngiong*.

(680) P'iek.

丿
P'ieh. A stroke from right to left in writing; the 4th radical.

擊
P'ieh. To tap, to strike lightly; to brush along, to wipe; to divide; to skim off; to pull, to lead, to drag; gently, somewhat, a modicum; the stroke to the left in Chinese characters;

in the coll. a light, bamboo basket to weigh in: COLL., ¹¹*p'iek, s'ia'* a roof sloping one way, as on the sides of a court; *met.*, mustaches, also called *ne' p'iek, su'*; ¹²*p'iek, iu'*, to skim off the fat; *met.*, to learn surreptitiously another's art; COLL., ¹³*ch'oi' tai' p'iek, t'auk*, to do up a business properly; ¹⁴*p'iek, k'wei* or *p'iek, k'oi'* to set aside or dismiss (a matter); ¹⁵*p'iek, ngung iu'*, "skim off a film of silver"—a business that is not lucrative; *p'iek, ch'ui p'iek*, to throw (shells) so as to skim the water; *chieng' to p'ah, ch'ui p'iek*, to take money and make it skip over the water—i. e., to waste it; *ching' kung p'iek*, a weighing-basket.

瞥
P'ieh. To glance at, to look at slightly; just perceived: ¹⁶*p'iek, kieng'* a hasty glance.

- ¹批 ³批 ⁴披 ⁶披 ⁷披 ⁸披 ⁹披 ¹⁰砵 ¹¹擊 ¹³做 ¹⁴擊 ¹⁶油
 語 駁 覽 月 風 肩 派 髮 樹 事 開 警
 批 披 披 披 披 披 披 砵 擊 擊 擊 擊 見
 准 〇 星 〇 〇 〇 頭 霜 油 托 銀 〇

斲 To pare, to whittle, to sharpen to a point; to deliver a blow with a sword: P'ieh. COLL., *p'íèk*, 'toi, to whittle off short; *p'íèk*, *sioh*, 'tó, to give a stroke with a sword; *'èk*, 'tó *p'íèk*, 'tuang' to cleave off with a blow—have nothing to do with it; *'p'íèk*, *ngék*, to behead—term used jestingly.

P'íèk,. A coll. word, as in *p'íèk*, *sák*, a strange, outre custom; a style different from the prevailing mode: *p'íèk*, *sák*, *tek*, *kik*, excessively odd.

(681) P'íèng.

篇 Slips of bamboo, anciently used for books; a leaf of a book, a section; books, publications; a species of edible red-skinned bamboo: 'èk, 'p'íèng, one leaf; com., 'p'íèng *sik*, a section or chapter, as in the Book of Odes; 'chiong *p'íèng*, a whole section.

偏 Inclined, lateral; a side, at or by the side; partial, bent on having, longing for; depraved, selfish; a half; 25 chariots; fifty men: 'p'íèng *ai*' partiality; 'p'íèng *kièng*' prejudiced; 'p'íèng *chek*, to be opinionated; 'p'íèng *sá*, selfish; com., 'p'íèng *p'èk*, a perverted will; 'p'íèng *pung*, a concubine; 'p'íèng *küng*, an Imperial concubine; COLL., *kièng* *p'íèng* *mwong*, "go in a side-door"; *met.*, to follow evil ways, dissolute; *p'íèng* *peng*, inclined; partial; *p'íèng* *p'íèng* *mooh*, *chó*' perversely bent on doing; *p'íèng* 'lieu, *p'íèng* 'ló, and

p'íèng *kwo*' 'lieu, expressions borrowed from the Court dialect, meaning have eaten, have taken my meal.

編 A cord to tie ancient bamboo-books; to arrange materials for a book; to string things on a cord; to compose; records, books; to twist, to plait; a kind of turban: 'kang, *p'íèng*, a book; 'p'íèng *siéng*, annals; 'p'íèng *siu*, a reviser of books—the lowest title in the Hanlin; com., 'p'íèng *chü*, to compose a book; *p'íèng* 'sieu *siok*, or 'p'íèng *ping wa*' to compose novels.

癱 A paralysis, a palsy on one side: com., *p'íèng* *hung*, a palsy.

翩 To fly swiftly; to hurry to and fro; a hustle and running, as at a parade; hovering, fluttering, as pennons: *p'íèng* *p'íèng*, flying about.

片 A thin and small thing, a leaf, slip, splinter, strip, bit, chip, fragment; a short time; a petal; to split, to slice, to divide; a half, a section of; the 91st radical: 'p'íèng' *hang*, a note, a chit; 'p'íèng' *ngiong*, a word or sentence; 'ch'íèk, *p'íèng*' to slice up; com., 'p'íèng' *si*, a while; *p'íèng*' *tang*, or *tang* *p'íèng*' visiting-cards; *p'íèng*' *nuk*, slices of pork; *ngwa*' *p'íèng*' pieces of broken tiles; COLL., *p'íèng*' *sieu*, to slice up an animal roasted whole; *p'íèng*' *chai chiah*, *che*'

斲	刀	級	席	愛	執	僻	官	年	書	片 ¹⁹	切 ²¹
一	斲	一	全	偏	偏	偏	簡	編	編	緘	片
刀	斲	篇	篇	見	私	房	編	修	平	片 ²⁰	片 ²²
一	斲	篇	偏	偏	偏	偏	編	編	話	言	時

tu mó, "not a slip of paper or word"—no evidence of; no law-suits, etc.; *hung ling piéng'* wafer-cakes of rice flour and China root.

騙
騙

To mount a horse; to take advantage of, to delude, to deceive, to cheat, to lie to: *'piéng' kwóh*, a plan to cheat; COM., *'hai'*; Pien. *'piéng'* to impose on one most grossly; *'k'i piéng'* or *'hung piéng'* to delude, to cheat; COLL., *'piéng' nēng, chiéng*, to cheat one of money; *'piéu: nēng kiáng*, "a child who deludes one"—as said of a child dying early; *'piéng' ch'oi'* to cheat the mouth, as by eating cheap things.

遍
徧

Universal, all around, pervading; the entire, the whole; to make a circuit; a visit, a walk: *'piéng' kwók*, throughout the whole land; *'ek, piéng'* (in the Court dialect) a visit, a walk, a trip; COM., *'piéng' sing*, the whole person; *'p'wo piéng'* universal, pervading; COM., *'piéng' sing nióng*, "the whole person limber"—dressed in silks and satins; *'piéng' sang piéng' yá tu ó'* "are both in hill and country"—everywhere, in all places, all about.

(682) P'ieu.

飄

A spiral gust, a whirlwind; a brisk gale; noise of the wind; blown or swayed by the wind; a light, easy manner; vain, frivolous; to fall: *'piéu ling*,

the falling of leaves; COM., *'piéu hū* (coll. *'piéu hū*), empty, not substantial; *'piéu liu*, floating about; roving; *'piéu tung'* to wander about, to vagabondize; *'piéu yong kwó' 'hai*, sailed or blown over the sea.

漂

Analogous to the last: to float, to be moved by the wind or waves; cold, dismal: also read *'piéu'* q. v.: *'piéu piéu*, floating, soaring aloft; COM., *'piéu liu tung' 'chū*, a dissipated person; COLL., *'king piéu piéu*, very light; trifling, frivolous.

嘍

Without rule, irregular; a carriage thundering along, swift: *'piéu ch'iong'* to sing loose songs.

蝶

A chrysalis: *'song piéu sieu*, chrysalides of insects which have a woolly envelop, as the mantis; *'hai piéu sieu*, a cuttlefish.

鏢

The end or mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper and ornamented; the point of a knife.

縹

Also read *'piéu'*: a sort of fine blue silk; blue, azure, greenish: *'piéu piéu*, buoyant, light and floating; *'p'ek piéu*, amethystine, cerulean; *'ch'oi' piéu*, leek green; *'piéu miéu*, floating in the air, as the genii.

剽

To strike, to stab; to pierce, to puncture; to cut off; to rob, to plunder;

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 騙 | 8 欺 | 5 騙 | 國 | 身 | 身 | 12 飄 | 14 飄 | 過 | 浪 | 18 桑 | 19 碧 |
| 局 | 騙 | 騙 | 一 | 普 | 軟 | 虛 | 蕩 | 海 | 子 | 縹 | 縹 |
| 3 黑 | 4 哄 | 錢 | 遍 | 遍 | 11 飄 | 18 飄 | 15 飄 | 16 漂 | 17 嘍 | 蛸 | 20 翠 |
| 騙 | 騙 | 遍 | 遍 | 遍 | 零 | 流 | 洋 | 流 | 唱 | ○ | 縹 |

nimble, swift: ¹'p'ieu ch'iong, a spear, a dart; ²'p'ieu liok, to rob; ³'p'ieu ch'iek, to purloin, to plagiarize. Read, ⁴'p'ieu: a medium-sized bell, giving an acute sound.

標 To beat the breast, to lay the hand on the heart; to strike, to smite; to fall, as leaves; to beckon, to signalize; the point of a sword:

⁵'p'ieu ki, to make a signal to.

孳 Also read ⁶'p'ieu: famished, dying of hunger; to rot and fall, as trees: ⁷'ngó' ⁸'p'ieu, starved to death.

票 Also used for ⁹'p'ieu (a ticket): to rise or fly swiftly; a signal by fire; light, soaring as a pennant; a warrant, a mittimus; a note, a bill; a ticket, a passport: com., ¹⁰'taung' ¹¹'p'ieu' a pawn-ticket; ¹²'chiéng' ¹³'p'ieu' a bank-bill; a bank-note payable in cash; ¹⁴'p'ieu' kong, fac-similes or tallies of bank bills—to detect counterfeits; ¹⁵'p'ieu' teu, a shin-plaster, temporary issues of small value; ¹⁶'p'ieu' k'eu' or ¹⁷'ch'iu' ¹⁸'p'ieu' a board, a promissory note; ¹⁹'ch'ok, ²⁰'p'ieu' to issue a warrant; to issue bank-notes; ²¹'p'ieu' ch'iek, a leathern pocket-book; ²²'kwong' ²³'p'ieu' a ticket to get blanks for compositions—at the examinations; ²⁴'tiong' ²⁵'p'ieu' to renew a bond; COLL., ²⁶'kung' ²⁷'p'ieu' to run on a bank.

漂 To bleach, to whiten: also read ²⁸'p'ieu, q. v.: com., ²⁹'p'ieu' p'wo' to bleach cotton cloth; ³⁰'p'ieu' pah, to bleach.

驃

Also read ³¹'p'ieu: a cream-colored horse; a spirited, fleet steed: ³²'p'ieu' ³³'k'ie', a general-in-chief.

鰓

P'iao.
P'iao.

A fish's sound or air-bladder: com., ³⁴'ngu' ³⁵'p'ieu' the sound, from which fish-glue is made.

漂

P'iao.

Duckweed—an aquatic plant like a Riccia, floating on fish ponds: COLL., ³⁶'p'ieu' ³⁷'mó, large duckweed; ³⁸'p'ieu' ³⁹'kiáng, small duckweed.

瓢

P'iao.

A calabash; a drinking vessel of gourd, a dipper; in the coll. a spoon: ⁴⁰'ek, ⁴¹'p'ieu' ⁴²'ing, only a gourd full (of soup) to drink—which satisfied Yentzu; com., ⁴³'yá, ⁴⁴'p'ieu, a cocoa-nut dipper, also called ⁴⁵'yá' ⁴⁶'wang; COLL., ⁴⁷'p'ieu' ⁴⁸'keng (or ⁴⁹'peng), a soup-spoon—also called ⁵⁰'hok, ⁵¹'p'ieu' (a crane-spoon).

嫖

P'iao.

Light, trifling: wanton, lascivious; given to lewdness; to go a whoring: ⁵²'hó, ⁵³'p'ieu, addicted to lewdness; com., ⁵⁴'p'ieu' ⁵⁵'yéng' a brothel—commonly termed ⁵⁶'p'ieu' ⁵⁷'chü' ⁵⁸'tiong; COLL., ⁵⁹'p'ieu' ⁶⁰'k'ah, a fornicator; ⁶¹'p'ieu' ⁶²'tu' ⁶³'ing, a ⁶⁴'piéng' ⁶⁵'kung' ⁶⁶'t'au' ⁶⁷'ch'ie, whoredom, gaming, drinking, opium-smoking, boxing, and playing instruments—are all vices; ⁶⁸'p'ieu' ⁶⁹'póh, to blackguard, to revile.

(683)

P'ih.

⁷⁰'P'ih. A coll. word: to dart nimbly, as a rat; to hop away, as insects: ⁷¹'p'ih, ⁷²'chau (or ⁷³'ch'ok), to dart off, as rats or pigs.

1 剽 2 剽 3 餓 4 竊 5 孳 6 當 7 錢 8 票 9 票 10 票 11 出 12 票 13 票 14 轉 15 卷 16 漂 17 漂 18 票 19 一 20 椰 21 瓢 22 好 23 瓢 24 飲 25 瓢 26 院

P'ih. A coll. word, as in *p'ih*, *sioh*, *kwo'* to throw out a word (to one's face); *á' k'èuk*, *nèng p'ih*, will have people blurt at you.

P'ih. A coll. word, as in *p'ih*, *'mwí*, a blunted end, as of a needle or awl.

(684) P'ik.

P'ik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'ik*, *p'ídk*, to throb, to palpitate; the pattering sound of bare feet, or walking in the wet; *p'ik*, *p'ok*, to beat, to pound; *p'ik*, *lik*, *p'ok*, *lok*, a rattling sound, as of cash falling.

(685) P'ing.

拚 To risk, to jeopardize, to peril; also read *piéng'* and in the coll. *p'íàng*, q. v.: COM., *'p'ing miàng'* to peril life; *'p'ing miàng'* *'p'au*, to run recklessly; *'p'ing miàng'* *'kang*, to pursue rapidly, to go in hot haste.

併 Read *peng'*; used for the coll. *p'ing*: to fit, to adjust; to calculate, to consider how: *'p'ing siong'* to fit in, to adjust, as the parts of; *'p'ing p'woi'* to adjust properly; to engage, as a suitable partner; *'p'ing 'hwo*, to engage partners.

P'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'ing*, *p'ang*, to apportion, to divide equally, as shares.

品 A class, a series, a grade, a degree; one sort out of a variety; an official rank or standing; a rule, law, guide, example; actions, conduct; an article, one of

a sort; a delicacy, a rare dish; to classify, to rank, to arrange; temperament: *'p'ing chiék*, the deportment, as conformed to the rites; *'kwo' p'ing*, sorts of fruit; *'siong' p'ing*, superior, the best quality; *'p'ing uk*, things, articles; COM., *'kik' p'ing*, the highest rank; *'kiu' p'ing*, the nine official ranks, divided into *chiàng'* and *chëüng'* chief and secondary; *'p'ing mau'* countenance, expression; *'p'ing haing'* actions, conduct; *'p'ing ngek*, an official grade; *'p'ing kah*, the deportment or carriage, one's natural ways; *'p'ing 'wang*, a kind of large, fine bowl.

P'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'p'ing p'ong*, or *'p'ing p'ing p'ong p'ong*, the sound of water when agitated: *'p'ing p'íàng* or *'p'ing tung p'íàng*, to surge, to roll, as waves or as water in a vessel; also a swaying or unsteady gait.

P'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'p'ing p'íàng*, or *'p'ing p'ing p'íàng p'íàng*, a loud noise, as of the slamming of doors; *'p'ing p'ong*, or *'p'ing p'ing p'ong p'ong*, a loud thumping; a report, as of fire-crackers, bang!

P'ing. A coll. word: equal, balancing; even; to smooth, to make level: *'p'ing p'ek*, equal, even; balancing, as accounts; *'p'ing p'ang*, to make level; *'p'ing p'ing tong*, of equal lengths.

(686) P'o.

P'o. A coll. word: jutting above the surface, protuberant, convex, bulging out: *p'o' k'i' li*, raised, protruding.

1 拚命	2 跑	3 併配	4 併駱	5 品節	6 上品	7 極品	8 品貌	9 品行	10 品格
11 拚命	12 併上	13 品	14 品	15 品	16 品	17 品	18 品	19 品	20 品
	○	○	○	品	物	品	○	級	碗

P'ó. A coll. word: a kind of convex bamboo cover for rice-steainers, etc., called p'ó' 'lò. (687) P'ó.

波 Po. A wave, a ripple; moved, agitated; moistened; a glance; bright, glossy; to flow, to communicate; old, aged: 'king p'ó, the bright moon; 'ong p'ó, to confer favor; 'ü p'ó, remnants; 'p'ó ping laung' cheng' smooth water; com., 'p'ó laung' waves, billows.

菠 Po. A vegetable from abroad, a coarse winter-greens, called 'p'ó ling, or 'hung k'ung ch'ai' the red-rooted greens; in the coll. p'wo ling, q. v.

礮 Stones that may be used for arrow-heads; perhaps a sort of obsidian.

坡 P'ó. A hill, a mound, the side of a hill; a pile or tumulus thrown up: in the coll. read p'ó, q. v.: 'p'ó pang, a bank, an embankment by a river; com., 'sang p'ó, a mound; coll., 'k'ie' p'ó, a military guard or escort.

陂 Pei. Also read p'í; interchanged with the last, also with the next in the sense of uneven: a bank, a side; to bank in, to inclose and drain: 'p'ó tie, a pool.

陌 P'ó. Uneven, as roads; the sides of a road: 'p'ó tó, irregular, not level.

P'ó. A coll. word, as in p'ó tó twai' 'ü, a heavy rain, rain falling in torrents.

頗 P'ó. The head inclined; deflected, leaning; uneven; an excess; considerable, somewhat, a little; doubtful: used for the coll. p'wo, q. v.: 'p'ó hó, pretty well, will answer; 'p'ó tó, rather much; com., 'p'ó song', p'ó ka, and p'ó 't'io, passable, pretty good—written on essays as critical notes; p'ó p'ó somewhat, a little, in some degree.

跛 P'ó. Lame, halt in the feet; impotent, crippled; to walk lame, to go or stand on one foot; to loll in the coll. 'pai, p'id, and p'idng, q. v.: p'ó kiok, lame.

叵 P'ó. A negative, the reverse of 'k'ó (can or will do); can not, ought not, will not do; do not; then, forthwith: 'p'ó seng' unworthy of belief; 'p'ó ch'aik, unfathomable; 'p'ó ló, a wine-cup.

破 P'ó. To rend, to break, to rive, to split, to rip open; broken, torn, ragged; injured, spoiled; ruined, defeated; stormed, occupied by force; to detect, to lay bare a scheme; to see through a plot; in the coll. read p'wai' q. v.: 'p'ó h'wai' destroyed, spoiled; 'p'ó liék, riven; 'p'ó pai' defeated; com., 'p'ó yong' and 'p'ó sing, the first sexual acts of males and females; 'k'ang' p'ó' to see through, to penetrate, as a design; p'ó' ch'ai, to waste property; p'ó' hié' to spend, to squander; p'ó' t'è ngwoh, to "open hell"—to deliver spirits, as in the pai'

1 金	8 餘	浪	6 菠	8 山	10 陂	12 頗	14 頗	16 叵	18 破	20 破	22 破
波	波	靜	菱	坡	池	好	順	測	壞	敗	身
2 恩	'波	5 波	7 坡	9 跬	11 陌	13 頗	15 叵	17 叵	19 破	21 破	23 看
波	平	浪	坂	坡	陀	多	信	羅	裂	陽	破

ch'ang' rites; *p'ó'* *ka taung'* *sang*, to ruin family and property by dissipation; *p'ó'* *siong'* a mard face; maimed, defective in person; COLL., *p'ó'* *něng ing yong ch'ek, sié'* *k'iéng*, one who breaks up negotiations for betrothal will suffer for his guilt to seven generations.

(688) P'oh.

P'oh,. A coll. word, as in *p'oh,* *sioh₂*, *siäng*, a sound, as of an arrow striking the target, or of one falling on the ground.

(689) P'oh.

粕 The grains of liquor; in the coll. the hard, fibrous part, as of sugar-cane, fruits, etc., rejected in eating: *'chau p'oh*, sediment floating in a vat; dregs, grounds; *'cha p'oh*, sediments, refuse.

(690) P'oi.

屁 Read *p'e'*; coll. *p'oi'*: foul wind: *pong' p'oi'* to break wind.

P'i.

呖 Read *p'ek,*; used in the *Paik,* *Ing* for the coll. *p'oi'*: to spit: *'p'oi'* *'lang*, to void spittle; *'p'oi'* *haik*, to spit blood; *'p'oi'* *sioh₂*, *k'üng*, to spit a puddle.

(691) P'ok.

覆 Read *hok,*; coll. *p'ok,*: to invert, to turn the top or face of a thing down: *'p'ok,* *'chiong* (or *'ch'iong*) *saék, sioh₂*, *'tó*, to fall headlong violently; *'p'ok,* *'wang chiok₂*, *sik₂*, to invert his bowl and cut off his means of living, as by drawing off his customers; *'nong p'ok,*

ch'ieu' a mode of gambling by twirling and matching cash; *'p'ok,* *só*, the inverted tiles, those laid with the concave side down; *p'ah,* *p'ok,* to turn over, to upset; *'p'ok,* *'tiäng*, the convex top of a grave.

P'ok,. A coll. word: to bend, to incline, as the head or body: *'tau p'ok,* *kiä'* to bow the head; *p'ok,* *kak*, round-shouldered.

葶 Read *pvok₂*; used in the *Paik,* *Ing* for the coll. *p'ok₂*, as in *p'ok₂* *sioh₂*, *siäng*, a noise, a sound, as of things set down or of wood when struck.

梆 Read *pong;* used for the coll. *p'ok,* as in *p'ok₂* *Pang.* *p'ok₂*, the sound of a watchman's rattle; *p'ok₂* *p'ok₂* *'kwong*, a watchman's rattle; *p'ok₂* *sang p'ok,* to beat three beats.

P'ok₂. A coll. word, as in *p'ok₂* *p'ok₂* *t'ieu'* (the mind) trembling with fear.

P'ok₂. A coll. word, as in *p'ok₂* *'long sioh₂*, *siäng*, a sound, as of a stone thrown into the water, splash! *p'ok₂* *'long*, a dull, heavy sound.

P'ok₂. A coll. word, as in *p'ik₂* *p'ok₂*, to beat, to pound: *k'á'* *i p'ok,* *sioh₂* *t'ui'*, give him one blow.

(692) P'ong.

剝 Also read *pong;* abundant, an overflowing measure: COLL., *p'ong* *chidh,* *p'ong*, superabundant, profuse, bountiful, as a feast.

1	破	七	2	糶	4	呖	5	呖	6	呖	7	覆	倒	8	覆	9	擣	10	覆	11	覆
	伙	世		粕		瀧		血		一		掌		碗		覆		槽		鼎	
	姻	愆		渣				困				榨		絕		笑					
	緣	○		粕		○		○		○		一		食		○		○		○	

霽
P'ang.

Also read *pong*, and interchanged with *pong* (a great rain); a storm of sleet; abundance of snow, the noise of a driving storm: 'p'ong *tó*, a heavy rain; 'p'ong *p'woi'* a vast expanse of waters, a flood.

井

A character used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. 'p'ong, as in 'p'ong *sioh₂*, *siang* (or 'p'ong *sioh₂*, *siang*), a sound, as of a thing dropped into a well; similar to *p'ang*, q. v.

噴
P'en.

To expel the breath forcibly, to hoot, to spurt; to snort; to breathe hard through the nose: 'p'ong *k'e'* to snort and rave; a breathing or aspirate; com., 'p'ong' *'chwi*, to spurt water; 'p'ong' *'chwi hwa*, to spurt water, as over clothes; 'p'ong' *hu 'chwi*, to sprinkle charm-water, as in exorcisms. Read 'hung: the sound of breathing: 'hung *t'e'* to sneeze.

赫

Read 'p'ung; used for the coll. 'p'ong', as in 'p'ong' *p'ong' hiong*, very fragrant; 'p'ong' *p'e' hiong* (or *p'auk, p'e' hiong*), fragrance striking the olfactory nerves—very odoriferous.

P'ong'. A coll. word: a crack, a crevice, an interstice: 'p'ung *p'ong'* cracks; 'p'ong' *hong*, a seam or crack, as in a wall; 'p'ong' *hi*, a wide crack; 'p'ong' *swoi'* a seam in a garment.

P'ong'. A coll. word: the space between the toes or fingers: 'ch'iu 'chai *p'ong'* (same as

'ch'iu 'chai *kek₂*) space between the fingers.

磅
P'ang.

Read *pong*; coll. 'p'ong: the noise of stones falling: 'p'ong *sioh₂*, *siang*, a loud thump; 'p'ong 'p'ong *kieu'* (or 'pong 'pong *kieu'*), a dull, heavy sound, loud thumping, as on a floor.

(693)

P'u.

黴

Read *p'auk*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. 'p'u: mold, mildew: 'p'u *hwa*, a whitish mold, as on food or clothing; mildewed; 'p'u *k'e'* or 'p'u *e'* or *ch'au'* 'p'u, a moldy scent; 'p'u *p'u saik*, an old, faded color; 'sang 'p'u *pah₂*, *si* (or *pah, ne'*) *mó*, all covered with mold.

浮

Read 'p'eu; coll. 'p'u: to float, to drift; floating; protuberant, raised, in relief: 'p'u 'tu, raised panel-work; 'p'u *hwa*, flowers in relief; 'p'u *kio*, a floating bridge; 'p'u *lo'* rising, swelling; 'p'u *tióng*, gaming to help a needy friend by allowing him a percentage of the winnings; 'p'u 'ma, a wire support for wicks in the *liu kwong* lamps; 'p'u *p'u tloh₂*, weak, relaxed, as the system after illness.

焗

Read 'p'eu; coll. 'p'u: to boil or fry in oil or fat: 'p'u *chak*, to boil in oil; 'p'u 'piang, doughnuts; 'p'u 'kieu, stuffed cakes boiled in oil; 'p'u *ngü*, to fry fish.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 霽 | 3 噴 | 5 噴 | 6 噴 | 7 醜 | 9 生 | 毛 | 11 浮 | 13 浮 | 15 浮 | 17 焗 | 19 焗 |
| 泥 | 氣 | 水 | 符 | 花 | 醜 | 10 浮 | 花 | 露 | 馬 | 餅 | 魚 |
| 2 霽 | 4 噴 | 花 | 水 | 6 醜 | 白 | 堵 | 12 浮 | 14 浮 | 16 焗 | 18 焗 | |
| 沛 | 水 | ○ | ○ | 氣 | 絲 | ○ | 橋 | 場 | 丸 | 餃 | ○ |

(694) P'uh.

P'uh₁. A coll. word: a swollen appearance, as of spoiled food: p'uh, ngai k'ó' puffed and spoiled.

P'uh₂. A coll. word, about the same as puh, as in p'ih, p'uh₂ a noiseless blow, sound of a blow on soft things.

(695) P'ui.

P'ui. A coll. word: to spurt, to eject forcibly from the mouth; a sound expressing dislike or contempt.

(696) P'ui.

茴 Read hui; coll. p'ui, as in p'ui hiong, fennel, caraway seed, specifically termed 'sieu p'ui hiong.

皮 Read pi; coll. p'ui: the skin; a hide; leather, leathern; furs; bark, peel; shameless; p'ui hu, the skin; p'ui moh, the cuticle; p'ui nong, the inner parts of an undressed hide; p'ui ó, a fur jacket; p'ui laung' duck's eggs cured by a coating of saltpetre, ashes, &c.; p'ui ch'au or p'ui huo' furs; p'ui t'eng, furs not made up; nü meng' p'ui cheng' kau' you are very shameless; p'ui pau kauk, very lean, emaciated; p'ui meng' the outside, merely external; p'ui tó k'ó' hwang, to take hides and tan or cure them; kauk, t'í, p'ui, to bruise or rub off the skin.

裴 A long robe; a surname; also used for pai, to go and fro, to walk irresolutely: com., sang' p'ui, sur-named, P'ui.

(697) P'ung.

逢 Bees, wasps, hornets: com., ¹⁰mik, p'ung, the honey-bee; ¹¹wong, p'ung, a hornet; ¹²tong, yeu, p'ung, a wasp; ¹³p'ung, cheng, F'eng, a bee's sting; ¹⁴p'ung teng' the bee stings; ¹⁵p'ung, tiu, a bee-hive; ¹⁶p'ung, wo or p'ung seu' a bee's nest; ¹⁷p'ung, ch'ai, hwa, the bee sips flowers; ¹⁸p'ung, hwang, ch'ek, laung' the bees revolting and thieves tumultuous—a rebellion; an angry quarrel; noisy sport.

P'ung. A coll. word, as in p'ung' ch'ui, swill; p'ung t'eng, a swill-pail; p'ung só, a swill-trough; mi, p'ung, the rinsings of rice.

捧 To offer with both hands; to receive or hold in both hands; to scoop up in the hand; a handful, a double-handful; in the coll. read p'ung, q. v.: ¹⁹p'ung t'uk, to hold and read; COLL., p'ung' ch'ui, siáh, to scoop up water to drink; p'ung sioh, p'ung, to scoop up a double-handful.

琫 Ornaments of gold, gems, or metal, on the scabbard or hilt of a sword; an emperor has gems, a prince has gold.

哱 A loud, boisterous laugh; great merriment: the 2d also means the vines of a melon yielding much fruit.

瓠 F'eng.

¹皮膚 ²皮膜 ³皮瓢 ⁴皮襖 ⁵皮蛋 ⁶皮草 ⁷皮桶 ⁸皮面 ⁹皮掏 ¹⁰去獮 ¹¹黃蜂 ¹²長腰蜂 ¹³蜂針 ¹⁴蜂釘 ¹⁵蜂櫛 ¹⁶蜂筒 ¹⁷蜂採花 ¹⁸蜂反賊 ¹⁹蜂亂 ²⁰捧讀

葦 Grass growing luxuriantly; grassy, herbaceous: P'eng. P'eng. 'p'ung 'p'ung, abundant, luxuriant, laden with fruit.

紡 Read 'hwong; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'p'ung: to spin or twist thread with a twisting machine or hand-reel, called 'p'ung 'ch'ia; 'p'ung 'mieng sa, to twist cotton-yarn.

帆 A sail of mats or canvas: com., 'hung, 'p'ung, sails; 'ch'ia, 'p'ung, to hoist sail by windlass; 'tiong 'p'ung, to shift a sail, to wear ship; 'k'au, 'p'ung, (or 'k'au hiong'), to tack.

芄 Luxuriant herbage, grassy, flourishing; bushy, as the tail of a fox or squirrel: 'p'ung 'p'ung, abundant, as a field of grain.

蓬 A species of flag or rush; a medicinal plant growing among hemp; tangled, disorderly, a jungle; disheveled; waving, as grass in the wind; a malign star: com., 'p'ung 'lai, a district in Shantung; 'p'ung 'lai 'tó, the fairy islands, the abode of genii.

篷 Mats of bamboo leaves and woven splints, used for sails, boat-covers, etc.: com., 'hung, 'p'ung, a sail; 'p'ung 'leu, a mat-lodge or hovel; 'p'ung 'ch'iong, a mat shed; 'p'wo, 'p'ung, a cloth awning; coll., 'p'ung sioh, 'liang, one mat.

烽 Flying dust; dust blown about by the wind: 'p'ung 'p'ung 'k'i (or 'pung 'pung 'k'i), to rise, as dust or vapor.

逢 The sound of a drum: also read 'hung, q. v.: 'ngó 'ku, 'p'ung 'p'ung, the drums rattling.

縫 To sew, to stitch: in the coll. read 'pung, q. v.: 'p'ung 'i, to sew garments; com., 'choi, 'p'ung, to cut out and sew, to be a tailor. Read 'p'ong': the seam of a garment.

蓬 The hair in disorder, disheveled hair: 'p'ung 'sung, the hair uncombed and tangled.

捧 Read 'p'ung; coll. 'p'ung: to offer with both hands; to bring, as dishes of food to the table, to serve up: 'p'ung 'p'ong' to serve up the rice; 'p'ung 'ta 'chong 'hong, to offer tea and pipes; 'p'ung 'tó 'hwang, chopped dollars.

破 A coll. word; the same as 'p'ó, q. v.: 'p'ung 'tó 'twai' 'ü, a very heavy rain, the rain falling in torrents. (698) P'wai.

破 Read 'p'ó'; coll. 'p'wai': to break, to split, to rend, to rive, to rip; broken, torn, ragged, spoiled, injured: 'p'ah, 'p'wai' to

¹葦 ²紗 ³車 ⁴闊 ⁵蓬 ⁶篷 ⁷廠 ⁸一 ⁹裁 ¹⁰捧 ¹¹裝 ¹²番
¹³葦 ¹⁴風 ¹⁵帆 ¹⁶闊 ¹⁷蓬 ¹⁸萊 ¹⁹樓 ²⁰布 ²¹領 ²²縫 ²³飯 ²⁴烟 ²⁵拍
²⁶綿 ²⁷帆 ²⁸轉 ²⁹蓬 ³⁰萊 ³¹風 ³²篷 ³³衣 ³⁴鬆 ³⁵茶 ³⁶搗 ³⁷破
³⁸○

break; broken; 'p'wai' lang' tattered, as clothes; running, as a sore; 'p'wai' leng' to divide into segments; parted, as a forehead by a vertical indentation; 'p'wai' leng' 'k'eng, a dog with a white streak down the forehead; met., a fellow who will prove an injury to one; 'p'wai' meng' "split face"—detected, well known, as a thief; 'p'wai' t'ëuk, to split bamboo; 'p'wai' pwo' cotton rags; 'p'wai' 'kiäng or 'p'wai' 'stä, the first two sentences of an essay; 'p'wai' 'lö siäng, a shattered voice; 'p'wai' pwo' sieng, old-rags-fairy—i. e., a penniless vagabond; 'p'wai' 'ngu hid or 'p'wai' 'cha li, much broken; wholly spoiled; 'kiäng p'wai' 'tang, frightened (enough) to burst his gall-bladder! 'p'wai' 'wang cho' 'ch'oi' to break a bowl and swear, as before an idol; 'p'wai' 'lai' 'seu' 'choi, a knavish Siutsai.

派
派
P'ai. To branch, as a stream; to ramify, to branch off; a line or branch of posterity; to distribute, to give to each one; to appoint, to assign to places: com., 'p'wai' 'chek, 'sëu' to assign his office to each; ¹⁰'hiöng p'wai' the apportionment of village-dues (for idol worship); ¹¹'kwang p'wai' an official levy, as for expenses of street-gates, &c.; ¹²'p'wai' 'wi wong, to appoint a deputy; ¹³'ek, p'wai' 'te' 'hwong, a strip of land; COLL., p'wai' 'chwi, to lead off water, as in fields; p'wai' 'tau' or p'wai' 'tong tau' midday, noon.

紙
P'ai. Raveled silk; in the coll. to part, to divide; to separate into threads; COL.L., 'p'wai' 'hwa siäng' to separate floss, as for embroidering; p'wai' 't'au hwook, to part the hair.

束
P'o. Strips of hemp-bark; in the coll. to separate the fibers, as of grass-cloth nettle, or of hemp for making ropes: COLL., 'p'wai' 'mwai p'ieäng' to part hemp-fibers.

(699) P'wak.
潑
P'o. To sprinkle, to throw water about; to drip, to ooze; a shower; to write boldly; a foot, in the Corean language: used for the coll. p'äkk, q. v.: ¹⁴'nung p'wak, characters written with heavy strokes; COM., ¹¹'p'wak, 'chwi, to throw water on, to irrigate; ¹²'p'wak, 'laiu' to sprinkle manure; p'wak, 'ho' or p'wak, 'chiäng' an adulteress; a brazen-faced woman; wak, p'wak, lively, enheartened; p'wak, 'lai' to beg impudently, to squeeze by threats; COLL., p'wak, 'chih, to coat candles red—by pouring melted wax with an infusion of 'chie' 'ch'ó; 'ü p'wak, 'tié li, the rain beats in.

P'wak, . A coll. word: to stride, to straddle, to step over; a step, a pace: p'wak, 'kwo' to step over, as a threshold; 'k'a p'wak, steps, stepping; p'wak, 'sioh, pwo' to take a step—to gain a degree.

P'wak, . A coll. word: to throw or hang, as a garment over a chair or a clothes-horse;

¹破爛 ²破稜 ³破犬 ⁴破稜 ⁵破竹 ⁶破碗 ⁷破碗 ⁸破賴 ⁹破賴秀 ¹⁰鄉派 ¹¹官派 ¹²派委員 ¹³一派地方 ¹⁴紙花線 ¹⁵束 ¹⁶濃潑 ¹⁷潑水 ¹⁸潑料

p'wak, *kiéng*, *t'au*, carry it over the shoulder; *p'wak*, *'h'ai*, to wear a red silk sash, as Siutsai graduates do.

P'wak. A coll. word, as in *p'wak*, *t'èng*, a well-bucket; *p'wak*, *t'èng sóh*, a well-bucket rope.

(700) P'wang.

拌

Pan.

Also read *pwang* and *p'wang*: to reject, to cast off; to cut off, to divide, to distinguish.

磻

P'an.

Also read *p'ang*: a mountain stream in the west of Shensi, a tributary of the river Wei: com., *p'wang*, *k'á*, the stream

P'an—in which *'Kiong t'ai'* *kung* angled.

判

P'an.
Pang.

To divide, to halve; to distinguish, to judge, to decide, to sentence; to join two parts; to marry; also to scatter, to dissolve: *'p'ie p'wang'* to give an

official decision; com., *'p'wang' ang'* to pass judgment on a case; *'p'wang' twang'* to judge and decide; *'p'wang' kwang*, (coll. *p'ang' kwang*), a judge, recorder—applied to the attendants of the god *'Siàng hwong'*; *'t'ung p'wang'* a syndic, the magistrate in an inferior department.

泮

P'an.
Pang.

A semicircular pond near the colleges of princes, called in coll. *ngwok*, *peng*, *tié*, or half-moon ponds; a stream in Shantung, near Ta-ngan-fu; to

dissolve, to scatter: *'p'wang' tié*,

the college-pool: com., *'p'wang' k'ung*, a prefectural college; *'p'wang' ngwong*, the first of the Siutsai graduates; COLL., *'tié p'wang' k'ung*, or *'tié p'wang' 'chwei*, to enter college—to become a Siutsai.

類

Interchanged with the

last: to break, to scatter; the colleges of the princes.

盼

P'an.
Pang.

The white and black of the eye clearly distinguished; a beautiful eye; to look about: *'p'wang' wong'* to look for, to expect.

伴

Pan.

An associate, a comrade, a companion; to follow, to attend on, to keep one company: *'t'ung p'wang'* a fellow, an equal; com.,

'p'wang' teng' to bear one company; *'p'wang' k'ó*, to "go in with the crowd" to an examination—a phrase used affectedly; *'p'wang' ling*, to keep the spirit company, as a son sleeping by a father's coffin; *'p'wang' tu*, to stand by and tell others in gambling; *'p'wang' pung* or *p'wang' pung* 'ma, a bride's attendant; COLL., *'p'wang' n'eng kwo' sié'* (merely) keep people company through the world, as the poor say.

畔

Pan.

A division or path between fields, a landmark: in the following senses also read *pwang'*; to separate from, to revolt; to

transgress the rules for ceremonial dress: *keng 'chiá yong' p'wang'* the farmers yield the landmarks.

1 磻 公 4 判 6 判 6 泮 10 泮 11 入 12 盼 18 同 15 伴 17 伴 19 伴
 溪 批 案 官 池 元 泮 望 伴 考 賭 伙
 姜 判 5 判 7 通 泮 官 官 陣 16 伴 18 伴 18 伴 過
 太 ○ 斷 判 官 ○ ○ ○ 陣 靈 房 世

(701) P'wf.

胚 An embryo; a foetus one month old; an unformed mass, any thing unfinished; vapors, clouds not condensed: ¹*p'wi t'ai*, pregnant; COLL., ²*p'wi p'aek*, native talent; *p'wi p'aek*, 'hó, good natural ability; ³*sing p'wi twai* ' he has a large body.

坯 A hillock rebuilt, a mound; unburnt pottery; to plaster up a seam or crack; a rough block; crude, unformed, in the rough: P'ei. COM., ⁴*'chai p'wi*, thick paper or pasteboard, as for lining or stiffening; ⁵*t'ü' p'wi*, chop-sticks in the rough, common unpainted ones; COLL., *p'wó' p'wi*, to make pasteboard.

(702) P'wo.

鋪 To spread out, to extend, to arrange; to lay, as a pavement; to make known, to pervade; a disease, ill; a door-ring, or knocker: also read *p'wo'* q. v.: COM., ⁶*p'wo sioh*, to pave with stones; ⁷*p'wo peng*, bed-boards; ⁸*p'wo kai* ' bedding; ⁹*p'wo pá* or *p'wo s'ü* ' to arrange in order; ¹⁰*p'wo p'ang*, to divide, to apportion; ¹¹*p'wo t' t'ang* or *p'wo t' king*, carpets spread on the floor; ¹²*p'wo chiéng kaik*, 'ch'ai, to spread rugs and hang up festoons, as on festive occasions; COLL., ¹³*p'wo tio* ' to pave roads; ¹⁴*p'wo pang*, or *p'wo pang t'äng*, to lay even or level; ¹⁵*p'wo peng pang*, to lay a board-floor; *p'ah*,

p'wo, to arrange the bed-boards.

鋪 The prints of a horse's feet, hoof-marks.

麩 Read *hu*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *p'wo*, as in *mah*, *p'wo*, the bran or husk of wheat.

菠 Read *p'ó*; coll. *p'wo*, as in *p'wo ling ch'ai* ' a sort of coarse winter-greens, also called *äng k'ing ch'ai* ' the red-rooted greens.

圃 A vegetable-garden, an orchard; *met.*, a gardener: ¹⁶*nung p'wo*, a small farmer; ¹⁷*'ló p'wo*, a gardener; ¹⁸*hwong p'wo*, a garden.

浦 A bank, a margin or brink of a lake or river; a creek, an inlet or stream running into a larger one: ¹⁹*P'wo siäng*, a district of Kien niug-fu in Fookien; ²⁰*Hwang sung p'wo*, the anchorage for foreign vessels in the south suburbs of Foochow.

溥 Used for the next: large, great, extensive, pervading; everywhere: ²¹*p'wo pauk*, vast, as the sea. Read *pok*: to smear, to bedaub.

普 The sun obscured or undistinguished; daylight everywhere; great; all, universal, pervading, as the light; everywhere: *p'wo chá' ch'üng' seng*, to relieve or save all the living, as Buddhists

- ¹胚 ⁸身 ⁴紙 ⁶鋪 ⁸鋪 ¹⁰鋪 ¹⁸鋪 ¹⁶棚 ¹⁶老 ¹⁸浦 ^浦浦
²胎 ^胚胚 ⁵坏 ⁷石 ⁹蓋 ¹¹須 ¹²結 ¹⁴綵 ¹⁵平 ¹⁷農 ¹⁹圃 ²⁰城 ^博博
³魄 ^大大 ⁶筋 ⁷鋪 ⁹鋪 ¹¹鋪 ¹²鋪 ¹⁴鋪 ¹⁵圃 ¹⁷園 ¹⁹番 ^博博
 ○ 坏 板 排 毡 路 板 ○ 圃 ○ 船 ○

say: com., 'p'wo p'ieŋ' or 'p'wo p'wai' everywhere, universally diffused; 'p'wo t'ieŋ a' under the whole heavens, the world; 'p'wo ang hu, paper-charms, named after the Budha 'P'wo-ang; 'p'wo t'ó ngang, the Puto Islands near Chusan; 'p'wo t'ó rites to get souls out of hell.

譜 Pu. A list, a record; a treatise on any art; a register, a chronicle, a genealogical table; a biography; to inscribe, to insert; to arrange; to pertain or belong to; in the coll. rule, system, method, routine: 'lik, 'p'wo, historical annals; 'p'wo hié' a genealogy; com., 'chuk, 'p'wo, a clan-genealogy; 'ka 'p'wo, a family record; 'ki 'p'wo, a treatise on chess; COLL., 'c'hié 'p'wo, a music book; 'p'wo tio' rule, routine; i o' 'p'wo, he is systematic; mó 'p'wo tio' no system or method.

頗 Po. Read 'p'ó; used for the coll. 'p'wo: about, almost: 'p'wo 'p'wo 'mwong k'ó let it go at that, it will do pretty well.

斧 Fu. Read 'hu; used for the coll. 'p'wo, as in 'p'wo t'au, an ax, a hatchet: 'p'wo t'au 'ching, and 'p'wo t'au ch'oi' the back and the edge of an ax.

補 Pu. Read 'pwo; coll. 'p'wo: the square, embroidered pieces on the front and back of a coat or robe: 'p'wo sioh, h'ó' a set (i. e., two) of such pieces; 'p'wo kwa' a robe with the embroidered squares.

鋪 The second character is altered from the first: a shop; a ward, a district; the first also read 'p'wo, q. v.: com., 'p'wo n'oi' in P'u. the ward; 'p'wo' h'ó' the shops of a ward; 'p'wo' ka, a customer, a small shop that buys of a larger one; 'p'wo' seng 'ting, a ward in the suburbs of Foochow; 'l'ó 'p'wo' an old establishment; 'p'wo' t'au kieu' the sedans of a regular stand.

P'wo'. A coll. word: to prepare and smuggle in an essay: 'p'wo' 'ch'iong, a smuggling office, as temporarily hired near an examination hall; i se' p'ah, 'p'wo' he got his essay by smuggling.

'P'wo. A coll. word: to help, to say a good word for, to give one a lift; to be indulgent, as in accepting work though inferior; 'p'wo t'óh, to help, to say a word for; to employ, as a poor workman; ngaing' 'p'wo siong' to force one's self and take the article; to carry it through though it will be poorly done; 'p'wo sioh, kwo' to speak a good word for one.

'P'wo. A coll. word, as in 'p'wo 'p'wo or 'p'wo 'p'wo sié' light, slight, as the pressure of the hand; to do a thing gently.

簿 Pu. Read 'pwo' in the dictionaries and often spoken 'pwo': a register, a tablet; a book for notes, memoranda or accounts; an ivory tablet used by officers at imperial audiences; to record: teng 'p'wo' to enter in the record or account; com.,

- 1 普 遍
- 2 普 庵 符
- 3 普 陀 巖
- 4 普 度 立 譜
- 5 普 陀 巖
- 6 立 譜
- 7 譜 系 族 譜
- 8 族 譜
- 9 家 譜 棋 譜
- 10 棋 譜
- 11 此 譜 路
- 12 譜 路
- 13 斧 頭 斧 頭
- 14 斧 頭
- 15 斧 頭 嘴
- 16 鋪 內 鋪 戶
- 17 鋪 戶
- 18 鋪 家 鋪 前
- 19 鋪 前
- 20 老 鋪
-

'so' p'wo' an account-book; 'siong' p'wo' (or siong' so'), to enter in account; 'nik, ke' p'wo' a diary; 'che' p'wo' a copy-book; 'chio p'wo' a keeper of records in courts, a Hanlin of the 7th or 8th rank; hwoi' p'wo' the records of a company, society, or club; 'hwa p'wo' a pattern book, as of embroidery-patterns; COLL., n'eng 'ki'ng p'wo' a picture-book of persons, plays, etc.

(703) P'woh.

曝

Pao.

Read *puk*, coll. *p'woh*: to sun, to scorch, to dry in the sun: 'p'woh, ch'au' spoiled by exposure to the sun; 'p'woh, yok, (or 'yo), wilted in the sun; 'p'woh, nik, ch'au, or 'p'woh, laung' to expose to the sun; 'p'woh, 'siong, to dry fish; 'p'woh, ngau or 'p'woh, k'ieu' heat, curled, warped, as by solar heat.

(704) P'woi.

配

P'ei.

The color of liquor; a fellow, an equal; united, agreeing; to mate, to match, to pair, to unite, as in marriage; to copulate; to equal, to compare; comparable; in the coll. to hire; to purchase and forward goods; the condiments of a meal: 'pok, p'woi' no match, ill assorted; 'hwo'ng p'woi' to marry; COM., 'p'woi' t'oi or p'woi' hak, to join, to match; mating; 'p'woi' 'hiong seng' mieu' to occupy the second rank in the sage's temple; COLL., p'woi' 'sung, to hire a suitable boat, as to transport goods; p'woi' hwo' to purchase and ship goods,

to fill an order for goods; p'woi' p'wong' to serve as condiments for the meal of rice; p'woi' sik, or p'woi' 'ch'au, viands, relishes; 'ch'a p'woi' shavings; 'wang p'woi' fragments of broken bowls.

沛

P'ei.

A river in Liautung and in Kiangsu; humid, showery; copious, abundant; moving, increasing, expanding; to run, to flow; to dam up water for irrigating land; laid prostrate; suddenly: 'ti'ng p'woi' all in disorder; 'pong p'woi' wet, flooded; 'p'woi' 'yong, suddenly, in an overwhelming manner.

霏

P'ei.

A heavy rain, copious showers; to flow, as water; wet, sloppy: 'p'ong p'woi' very rainy, rain in torrents.

旆

Also read *p'woi*: a pennon, a streamer on a staff above the large flag: p'woi' p'woi' streaming and flapping, as pennons.

被

P'ei.

Read *pe*; coll., *p'woi*: a coverlet, a blanket; a quilt or covering for a bed; 'p'woi' tang, a sheet, a counterpane or single covering; 'kak, p'woi' a double coverlet (without the cotton); 'p'woi' 't'eng, the open part of the coverlet; p'woi' a'eng' (or t'a'eng') a quilt folded, in which one ensconces himself; p'woi' sioh, ch'ong, one comfortable; p'woi' p'wo tong, in bed, abed.

P'woi'. A coll. word: to consult, to deliberate, to consider: p'woi' 'pi, to consider, to

1 數 2 簿 3 日 4 記 5 簿 6 簿 7 主 8 簿 9 曝 10 曝 11 曝 12 不 13 配 14 對 15 配 16 聖 17 廟 18 滂 19 滂 20 滂 21 滂 22 滂 23 滂 24 滂 25 滂 26 滂 27 滂 28 滂 29 滂 30 滂 31 滂 32 滂 33 滂 34 滂 35 滂 36 滂 37 滂 38 滂 39 滂 40 滂 41 滂 42 滂 43 滂 44 滂 45 滂 46 滂 47 滂 48 滂 49 滂 50 滂 51 滂 52 滂 53 滂 54 滂 55 滂 56 滂 57 滂 58 滂 59 滂 60 滂 61 滂 62 滂 63 滂 64 滂 65 滂 66 滂 67 滂 68 滂 69 滂 70 滂 71 滂 72 滂 73 滂 74 滂 75 滂 76 滂 77 滂 78 滂 79 滂 80 滂 81 滂 82 滂 83 滂 84 滂 85 滂 86 滂 87 滂 88 滂 89 滂 90 滂 91 滂 92 滂 93 滂 94 滂 95 滂 96 滂 97 滂 98 滂 99 滂 100 滂

consult about; *p'woi²*, *no*, to contrive, to plan, as ways and means; *p'woi²*, *hwong*, a medical consultation.

(705)

P'wok.

勃 Read *pwok₂*; used for the coll. *p'wok₂*: scum, froth: *'chwi p'wok*, froth of water; *'lang p'wok*, white frothy spittle; *'pwong² p'wok*, the scum of boiling rice; *p'wok₂ p'ak*, *ch'ok*, *li*, scum bubbling out, as from under a cover.

(706)

P'wong.

汐 Read *sik₂*; used in the *Puik*, *Ing* for the coll. *p'wong²*: the ebbing of the tide: *'chwi p'wong²* the tide is ebbing; *'p'wong² 'ch'ing*, ebbed till it is shallow; *p'wong² kang*, (or *tah₂*), ebb ed all dry.

(707)

Sa.

沙 Sand, gravel; pebbles; sandy, gritty; granulated, comminuted; small and sweet, as fruit; in the coll. ready, skillful at: read *sa²* in the coll. q. v.: *'liu sa*, shifting sands; *'sa mok*, a sandy desert, as of Shamo or Gobi; *'sa mwong*, a Buddhist priest; also defined diligent conduct; *'sa li*, a russet pear; com., *'Sa kang²* a district of Yeuping-fu in Fookien; COLL., *sa chiah*, *sa*, ready at, doing easily and well.

砂

Used for the last in the sense of pebbles, sand: com., *'chio sa*, cinnabar; *'sa ing*, the seeds of a certain fruit used to aid digestion; *'peng sa*, borax.

紗

Thin silk, gauze; gauzy; fibers, thread: com., *'sa lo*, two kinds of gauze, of which the former is the thinner; *'sa ting*, a gauze lantern; *'sa mo² yeng lidng*, the gauze cap and round collar of the Ming dynasty; *'ch'au sa*, crape; *'u sa*, bombazine, camlet; *'mieng sa siang²* cotton thread; COLL., *'tai leng sa*, gauze for sieves.

痧

A coll. character: sudden, griping pains in the bowels, colic; cholera-morbus: *'sa chik*, a colic; *tioh sa*, to have the colic; *tioh mi sa*, a fit of insensibility from colic; *'hang sa*, or *hung hang sa*, a severe cold; *'kung to sa*, a griping colic; *kauk sa*, to scrape one having colic (with a cash dipped in oil).

棠

The name of a fine wood, called *'sa tong*, brought from Tibet; it bears a red blossom and fruit like a plum.

裳

A stole or surplice: com., *'kiä sa*, a priest's robe.

師

Read *su*; used for the coll. *sa*, as in *sa ho²* a teacher or professor; a skilled workman, one practiced in a profession, trade, or art.

司

Sa². A coll. word: a vulgar term for the sexual act, used in railing at one.

Sa. A coll. word: to tie with a cord; a knot: *wak*,

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 水 | 3 飯 | 5 流 | 7 沙 | 9 沙 | 11 砂 | 13 紗 | 15 紗 | 16 縐 | 18 棉 | 疾 | 肚 |
| 勃 | 勃 | 沙 | 門 | 縣 | 仁 | 羅 | 帽 | 紗 | 紗 | 寒 | 痧 |
| 2 澗 | 4 汐 | 6 沙 | 8 沙 | 10 硃 | 12 礪 | 14 紗 | 圓 | 羽 | 線 | 痧 | 22 棠 |
| 勃 | 淺 | 漠 | 梨 | 砂 | 砂 | 燈 | 襪 | 紗 | 20 痧 | 21 滾 | 棠 |

,sa, a slipping knot; *'si ,sa*, a tight knot; *'hoi 'kwong ,sa*, the "bellows-knot"—a knot with the cord rove through a bamboo-bellows-tube to tie an animal with.

,Sa. A coll. word, as in *,sa ,la*, the rustling of grass; *,sa ,la kieu'* a pattering, as of rain; *,sa lah*, a sudden noise, a rattling sound; *,sa ,sa kieu'* a rattling, as of things drawn about by rats.

(708) Sá.

西 The west; in divination belongs to metal; western, foreign, European, American; used in names of places; heaven, in the language of Budhists; in a *met.*, sense, that, there: *com.*, *'sá ,yong*, the western ocean, western countries; *'sá ,t'íeng*, the western heavens, the Buddhist Paradise; *'sá ,hu* (or *,u*), the west lake—in the suburbs of Foochow; *'sá ,chaung'* Tibet; *'sá ,iu ke'* a book of tales about *,Tong ,sang ,chaung'* journeying westward to get the Buddhist books; *'sá ,chieu'* a west exposure to the sun's rays; *'Sá ,s'íe*, a famous beauty of ancient times; *'sá ,nang*, and *'sá ,paèk*, S. W. and N. W.; *coll.*, *'sá ,tio'* the west road—the upper Min region; *'t'íeng ,sioh ,ch'oi'*, *'sá ,sioh ,kwo'* a mouth here and a sentence there—everybody has something to say.

𦉳 Angry, frowning; vexed; sad, much grieved: *'sá ,hwong*, troubled, sorry; *com.*, *'ku ,sá*, solitary and wretched.

𦉳 Bruised rice; the rice left in a mortar, broken to dust after hulling.

犀 A rhinoceros, called *'sa ,ngiu*; several varieties are enumerated with the horn in different positions about the head; good sword-metal; the carpels of a melon: *'sing 'iu ,ling ,sá*, a discriminating mind; *com.*, *'sá ,kaëk*, a rhinoceros' horn; *'sá ,ngiu ,wong' ,ngwook ,k'eng hié'* *,pi ,hwa*, "a rhinoceros wishing in vain for the moon"—to wish for what is not attainable.

擘 A diminutive sort of the Olea fragrans, called *muk*, *'sá*, bearing reddish flowers; the name often occurs in poetry.

,Sá. A coll. word: dryness or hoarseness of the throat, as after much talking: *,hé ,l'eng ,sá ,sá ,tioh*, the throat very dry.

,Sá. A coll. word: rank, rancid, as old lard: *,siong' ,sá* (or *,chié*), to become rancid; *'k'u 'lí ,sá*, bitter and rank, very bitter.

洗 To wash the feet; to purify, to clean; to cleanse morally; a washing vessel; in the coll. purging, cathartic; to sponge out of; to shuffle; to dash down; to tease, to annoy: *'sá ,ük*, to bathe; *'ka ,ping 'ü 'sá*, as poor as though all washed out; *'sá ,ma*, name of an office in the Hanlin; *'sá ,sing*, to wash one's self; *'sá ,t'ong*, to bathe in warm water; *'sá ,t'oi'* *,saik*, to wash out

1西 8西 5西 照 南 路 西 惶 牛 犀 浴 洗
 洋 湖 遊 7西 9西 11東 一 13孤 15心 16犀 18家 19洗
 2西 4西 記 施 北 一 句 恹 恹 有 犀 家 貧 洗
 天 藏 6西 8西 10西 嘴 12恹 14犀 靈 17洗 如 ○

the color; 'sá p'au' (coll. 'sá long ki), to scale guns; 'sá sang tang' the ceremony of washing a child — on the third day after birth; COLL., 'sá tung' to wash and rinse; 'sá pwang', to wash plates; met., to "sponge" a treat out of one; 'sá pá, to shuffle cards; 'sá pang te' to dash things on the ground in anger; 'sá tong 'sá to' a violent purgative; móh, p'ah, 'sá, don't tease me.

洒 To wash, to wipe off; met., to avenge a wrong, to wipe off a reproach, as by the death of one's enemy: also read 'swa, q. v.

泚 Perspiration; to perspire, to sweat on the forehead: also read 'ch'ü, q. v.

蕙 Afraid, fearful, terrified; craven, dispirited, cast down; timid, backward, bashful; thrown off one's guard: 'oi' 'sá, abashed.

蕤 Also read *sü*: name of an herb; to quintuple; fivefold.

蹠 Straw sandals, slippers, grass shoes, as worn by posture-makers; to go barefoot: 'k'e' ü pe' 'sá, to renounce like a pair of old sandals, as the world or one disliked.

徙 To move, to remove; to change, as one's abode; to be exiled; transported by royal authority; to exceed or overpass, as time: 'sá siêng' to become good, to reform; 'ch'íng 'sá, to change one's

abode; 'sá ngwook, to overpass the month.

纒 A sort of silk cap or kerchief for the head, a turban; a hair-band; a kind of gauze with square figures; the strings of a cap; to bind together or upon; neatly connected; a crowd passing; floating banners.

醞 To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams of water: 'sá 'chiu, to pour off spirits.

泉 A plant, allied to hemp in its fibers, and used for weaving into cloth; fine linen or grasscloth.

璽 The royal signet, the imperial seal; the great seal of the state: in the coll. read 'sě, q. v.

細 Fine, small, minute; small and delicate, neatly made; petty, trifling, unimportant; careful, attentive; thoroughly: COM., 'sá' nang' small in size; 'sá' sing or 'chü sá' very careful or attentive; 'sá' cha, to examine minutely; 'sá' nga, small and delicate, as a person; 'sá' pó or sá' 'chiä, a concubine; 'sá' kak, to kill by cutting to pieces; 'sá' muk, taing' a furniture-shop; COLL., 'sá' 'kiäng, a young child, a babe; 'sá' ne' to be careful; 'sá' kah, a small kind, or breed, as of fowls; 'á sá' low in stature, as a child, a plant; 'sá' siäng, a low voice.

- 1 洗 旦 4 棄 5 徙 7 徙 9 細 11 細 13 細 15 細 16 細 18 細 20 細
 炮 畏 如 善 徙 徙 月 嫩 查 婆 木 仔 格 聲
 洗 蕙 做 遷 醞 細 細 細 店 細 矮 細
 三 ○ 蹠 徙 酒 心 雅 割 ○ 膩 細 ○

Sá. A coll. word, similar to the last: young, younger; inferiority in rank or degree of relationship; my, our: *sá*¹ *ku*, a husband's younger sister; *sá*¹ 'sing, husband's younger brother's wife; *sá*¹ *keu*² a wife's younger brother; *sá*¹ *sioh*, *hwoi*² a year younger; *sá*¹ *sioh*, *pwang*² younger by one half, only half as old.

婿¹ A son-in-law; a husband sometimes so called: used for the coll. *sai*¹ q. v.: *'chü* *sá*¹ or *'nü* *sá*¹ a son-in-law; *'hieng* *sá*¹ a worthy son-in-law.
Hsü.

狻¹ Read *song*; used for the coll. *sá*: a fabulous animal, called *'sá* *ngá*, like a lion, or (as some say) like a horse; *met.*, overbearing; particular, strict; hard to please, as a customer; exacting, as a seller; *'sá* *ngá* *p'aung*² *tioh*, *sai*, the *sá* *ngá* encountering the lion; *met.*, one strict person finding his match in another.

𡇗² A coll. character: many, much: *sá*¹ *'chieu*, many and few; much and little; *cheng*² *sá*² very many or much; *sá*² *wá*² or *sá*² *ch'oi*² talkative; *ko*² *sá*² more; *sá*² *sing* *sëü*² many thoughts—fearful; doubting, incredulous.

(709) Saë.

疏¹ To state distinctly to a superior; a statement to the emperor; a plain record; forms of prayer, as recited and burnt to idols:
Shu.

also read *su*, q. v.: *'ch'aiu*¹ *saë*¹ to present a statement; *com.*, *'saë*¹ *ke*² a written prayer, burnt to an idol; *coll.*, *'ka'eng*² *chiék*, *saë*² *sioh*, *yong*² like a priest receiving written prayers, as said of one greedily taking money.

*Saë*¹. A coll. word: to beat one on the buttocks: *k'á*¹ *'i* *ch'ü* *'lá* *saë*¹ stretch him (on the floor) and beat him; *saë*¹ *'kwoi* *sek*, *'peng*, to beat one a few tens of blows of the bamboo.

(710) Saëk.

摔¹ Read *sauk*; *coll.* *saëk*; to slap with the hand, to strike violently; to thresh grain, as on the *teu*² *'k'wong* or threshing-frame; to knock things about, to dash down in anger: *'saëk*, *'p'wai*² to dash to pieces; *'saëk*, *'teu*² to thresh rice; *'saëk*, *'sioh*, *'chióng*, to give a slap with the hand; *'saëk*, *'wang* *saëk*, *'tiék*, to dash down bowls and plates in a rage; *saëk*, *'sioh*, *'tó*, to catch a violent fall.

(711) Saëng.

送¹ Read *song*; *coll.* *saëng*: to send presents, to give, to present to; to accompany, to go with; to see a guest out; a present, a gift: *'song*² *'hung* *'siong* *saëng*² may prosperous breezes attend you! *'saëng*² *'lá* *uk*, to make presents; *'saëng*² *'chói*² to make presents when a child is a year old; *'saëng*² *'ch'ing*, to accompany the bride, as a few of her male relatives do; *'saëng*² *'sek*, *'lak*, to to make presents (to a bride)

1子 8賢 5狻 獅 記 一 10摔 掌 碟 送 15送 17送
2婿 婿 狻 狻 奏 8共 樣 稍 12摔 18順 14送 送 十
3女 4婿 狻 狻 疏 8接 9摔 11摔 13碗 風 送 16送 送
4婿 狻 著 疏 疏 破 一 摔 相 物 親 蠅
○

ten days after marriage; 'saëng' 'säng' pek, to "give something to bedew the pencil"—presents to a Siutsai before the examinations; 'saëng' 'chü, pó kwang, the ladies who give children—attendants of 'Ling 'chwi 'nú; 'saëng' 'lá or 'saëng' 'ch'ai, to send bridal presents; 'saëng' 'ch'ung' to attend a burial; 'saëng' 'k'ah, to escort a guest out.

宋 Read song; coll. saëng':
Surname: 'saëng' 'tieu, the Sung dynasty, A. D. 970—1280; 's'rëng' 't'á che' the square, flat character, introduced in the Sung dynasty.

(712) Sah.

Sah₂. A coll. word, as in sah₂, sioh₂, siäng, a low, sudden sound, slight knock, rattling.

(713) Sáh.

Sáh₂. A coll. word: the motion of a sedan in riding: sah, sáh, seesaw! up and down!

(714) Sai.

沙 Read sa; coll. sai:
sand, gravel, pebbles; 'sai te' sandy ground; 'sai 'houg (or 'ong), a sand beach; ngw'oh, ngw'oh, kieu', tu se' sai, a very grating sound and all gritty (in chewing).

鯊 Read sa in the dictionaries: the shark, so called from its rough skin: com., 'sai ngü, a shark; 'lá 't'au sai, the plow-share or shovel-nosed shark; 'hu 't'au sai, a kind of spotted shark; sai ngü, p'uí, shark-skin—used for polishing; coll., 'ku sai, a large shark, having fine-flavored flesh;

'ching 'mong sai, a shark with hexagonal spots.

師 Read sü; coll. sai: a master, a teacher, an instructor; one skilled in an art: 'sai 'kung, a Taoist magician or acrobat, who mounts a ladder of knives, goes through fire, &c.; 'sai 'hiäng, tié those taught by the same master, fellow-apprentices, or priests.

獅 Read sü in the dictionaries; a lion; a dog that whelps two pups: com., 'sai 'k'eng, a small shaggy dog, used as a pet; 'sai mó' a child's cap adorned with a lion's face; 'sai 'chü 'leu, a tower with three lions couchant, in South street, Foochow; 'u sai, to play masked lions; coll., 'pu 'tung sai, (the hair) all disheveled; 'sai 't'au paik, k'wa' meng' a lion's head and eight-diamond face—ugly, ill-favored; p'ah, sai 'pa, to parade a mock-lion, as in processions.

嘶 The neighing of a horse; to belch, to hiccough; a hoarse, broken noise; a crashing or clattering sound: sai sak, a furious onslaught, the din of battle.

腮 The lower part of the face, the chops, the sides of the jaws; the cheeks: coll., 'sai sai 't'au 'hing, 'sai sai 'chiu choi' cheek, cheek, head dizzy! cheek, cheek, drunk with wine! a lullaby sung while holding a child's head and rocking it to and fro; sang 'tong sai, to have long (swollen) cheeks, the mumps?

1送 子 朝 5沙 7犁 頭 鯊 兄 18獅 樓 16獅 面
潤 婆 宋 沙 犁 頭 鯊 弟 帽 舞 獅 頭
筆 官 宋 痕 頭 鯊 公 獅 獅 獅 八
3送 8宋 6鯊 8虎 9秦 12獅 14獅 獅 卦
字 魚 王 犬 子 ○ 卦 ○

晒
曬
Shai.

To expose to the sun's heat, to dry in the sun: *sai'* *i*, to sun clothes; *'sai'* *kang*, to dry by the sun's heat.

塞
Sai.
Sè.

A limit, a border; the passes of a country: also read *saik*, q. v.: *ch'ok, sai'* to pass over the border, as the heroine; *Wong chieu kung* did; *'sai'* *ngwoi'* beyond the frontier.

臍
Ch'i.

Read *chá*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *sai*, as in *pok, sai*, the navel; *sai eng'* a navel-pad or bandage (for newborn infants).

Sai. A coll. word: to set in a vacant place, to occupy, to obstruct: *sai' hiá oi'* *ch'èu'* place it there; *'ié, sai, chu wai'* *sói'* place the chair here and sit; you have set yourself down here in the way!

祀
Ssu.

Read *sèü*; coll. *sai'*: to establish or set, as an idol in its place with religious rites; to set up to worship: *'sai'* *huk*, to set up a Budh. or any god; *'sai'* *siäng'* *k'ó'* established and become efficacious, as from long use.

載
Tsai,

Read *chai'*; used for the coll. *sai'*: a boat-load: *'kwi sai'* how many boat-load-? *'sang sai'* three boat-loads; *'há' sai'* to freight, to bear freight.

(715)

Saik.

色
Shè.
Sè.
Shai.

The shades of color, or expression, in the countenance; the appearance, form, manner; color, hue, tint; the quality, kind, description of; beauty, radiance; lust, sexual pleasure; the 139th radical: *'kwok, saik*, the beautiful women of a country; *'no'* *saik*, an angry face; *'king saik*, landscape, scenery; *'cheng' saik*, a sedate manner; com., *'ngang saik*, color; *'saik, k'e', saik, 'chwi* and *saik, tek*, the hue, quality of; *'chak, saik*, various sorts; *'ngu saik*, the five colors, azure, black, white, yellow, red; *'siäng saik*, the degree of purity, as of metals; *'hiäng saik*, a clear color; *met.*, work well-done; *'hi saik*, a joyful look; *'saik, ch'ieu'* a bright, lively color; *'ch'ai saik*, colors, colored, as a painting; *'swoi' saik*, to contest with dice, as in the *yeu hwoi'*; *'t'ói' saik*, to lose the color, faded out; *'k'ang' hwoi saik*, to watch the color in fusing metals; *saik, 'ch'ién' (or tang)*, a light color; *ch'ok, saik*, fine, well made or done; *'tang saik*, or *hó' saik*, lustful, libidinous; *'nü saik*, venery; *saik, pok, mi ing, ing ch'èü' mi*, it is not beauty that beguiles men, they beguile themselves; COLL., *'au 'au saik*, an old, faded color.

塞
Sai.
Sè.

To fill, to stop up, to close; to prevent, to obstruct; stopped up; true, sincere; unintelligent, stupid; an important pass in a country: also read *sai'* and in the

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乾 佛 5幾 7下 9怒 11正 13色 15五 17顯 19色 21賽 23看
2塞 4祀 載 載 色 色 色 色 色 色 色 色
外 聖 6三 8國 10景 12顏 14雜 16成 18喜 20彩 22退 色

coll. *sek*, q. v.: COLL., ¹*saik*, ²*tié*, to stuff in, to stop; ³*saik*, ⁴*niéng ch'oi'* to "stop one's mouth", as by a bribe; ⁵*saik*, ⁶*ngai p'ong'* (only) fills the interstices between the teeth—not enough to eat; ⁷*ch'oi'* ⁸*k'au saik*, ⁹*k'oi'* the opening or mouth stopped up.

虱
蝨
蝨
Sè.

A louse: ¹*tié'* *saik*, (coll. ²*ka* ³*chau*), a flea; ⁴*keu saik*, dog-ticks; com., ⁵*ngu saik*, an ox-tick; ⁶*tü saik*, ⁷*saik*, swine-ticks; ⁸*saik*, ⁹*mó*, a louse; ¹⁰*saik*, ¹¹*lung* mits; ¹²*saik*, ¹³*ch'ong*, lice-sores—on the head from uncleanness; ¹⁴*mék*, ¹⁵*saik*, bed bugs; COLL., *saik*, ¹⁶*k'ong*, small lice.

瑟
Shè.

A kind of harpsichord or psaltery, with silken strings; numerous; stern, haughty, dignified; elegantly: *saik*, *saik*, the humming of the wind; com., ¹*king saik*, lutes and harps; ²*king saik*, ³*tien hwo*, lutes and harps in concord—conjugal union.

漚
漚
漚
Sè.
Shè.

Rippled, as the surface of water; dry, harsh; rough, rugged; the name of a bamboo: com., *saik*, *saik*, harsh in taste; rough, not glossy, as cake in which too little lard has been used; dry and smarting, as the eyes.

嗇
Sè.

The harvest, the crops; to be fond of, to desire and accumulate; to begrudge; frugal, sparing; mean, stingy, avaricious, parsimonious: ¹*saik*, ²*hu*, a farmer; ³*leuf saik*, niggardly.

穡
Sè.

Interchanged with the last: to reap, to gather a harvest; grain ready for the sickle; careful, not wasteful: ¹*ka saik*, sowing and reaping, husbandry.

(716)

Sain.

瘦
Shou.
Sou.

Lean, lank, emaciated; poor, thin, as from sickness: ¹*kauk*, ²*saiw' ü*, ³*ch'a*, his bones stick out like sticks; com., ⁴*soi saiw'* lean, wasted away; ⁵*saiw'* ⁶*chi ché'* very lank, extremely emaciated; ⁷*meng'* ⁸*saiw'* thin-visaged.

肖
Hsiao.

Read *sien'*; coll. *saiw'*: the twelve animals, supposed to resemble the twelve branches (¹*te* ²*chié*), and used to designate the year of one's birth, hence called *sang saiw'*; they are the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, serpent, horse, goat, ape, fowl, dog, and hog: ¹*nü saiw' sié' nóh?* ²*saiw' kau*, what is your animal (year)? the ape (year); ³*saiw' sié' té' sing sèw'* one born in the serpent (year) is much given to doubts and perplexity.

漱
Sou.

To rinse the mouth; to wash out, to scour; to purify, to correct; to gnaw: ¹*saiw' k'wing*, to wash; ²*saiw' k'eu*, to rinse the mouth.

嗽

Also read *sauk*, and *sok*; to sneck; to draw in the breath, to inhale, to inspire; also to cough, to eructate.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 塞入 | 3 塞齒 | 4 跳虱 | 5 狗虱 | 6 牛虱 | 7 猪虱 | 8 虱疥 | 9 虱蛋 | 10 虱瘡 | 11 木虱 | 12 琴瑟 | 13 琴瑟 | 14 嗇夫 | 15 吝嗇 | 16 稼穡 | 17 骨瘦 | 18 如柴 | 19 面瘦 | 20 噉口 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(717)

Sak.

殺 To kill, to slay, to murder; to wound with murderous intent; to die from famine; destroyed or forgotten; killed, as by frost; to hunt and kill game; to cut grass; furious, murderous; to brush, to sweep away, to exterminate; name of an arrow or lance: also read *sai*' q. v.: ¹*sak*, ²*cu*, to decapitate; com., ²*sak*, ³*sen*, to kill animals; ²*sak*, ⁴*ch'iu*, a headsman, executioner; ⁴*sak*, *sak*, ⁵*sin*, a murderous intent, deadly hate; a loathing, as for a bad habit; ⁵*ch'ek*, *sak*, the seven degrees of manslaughter; *met.*, a bad man, a cheat, a rascal; coll., ⁶*nen*' *tui*' *sak*, *k'e*' his face wears a furious aspect; ⁷*sak*, ⁸*sioh*, ⁹*ten*' an onslaught, a fight.

殺 Analogous to the preceding, of which it is the vulgar form: to injure, to kill; to strike with a noxious influence; baleful, malign, noxious; to end, to cease; the end, the last: com., ¹⁰*sak*, *k'e*' deadly vapors; a baleful influence; ¹¹*sak*, ¹²*sin*, a malign spirit or effluence; ¹³*sak*, ¹⁴*sin*, a baleful star; ¹⁵*sak*, ¹⁶*kaek*, the malign influence, under which one is born; unlucky, as a site; ¹⁷*lung* ¹⁸*chwi* ¹⁹*hwang*' *sak*, *kaek*, the geomancy is affected by a malign influence; ²⁰*sak*, ²¹*mwai*, the end, termination; ²²*sak*, ²³*kwoh*, (coll. *sak*, *kwah*), the finale, completion, as of a job; ²⁴*sak*, ²⁵*ch'iu*, to stop doing; ²⁶*sak*, ²⁷*sik*, true, real, actual.

以 To strike a backhanded blow; to rub off; to sweep away: *mwak*, *sak*, to wipe off.

撒 To scatter, to disperse, to throw about; to set loose: ²⁸*sak*, ²⁹*ch'ung*, to sow seed; ³⁰*sak*, ³¹*p'wak*, to waste, as property: com., ³²*sak*, ³³*lai*' to implicate by magnifying a fault—to press one, to "squeeze" money; ³⁴*pie*, ³⁵*t'ai* *sak*, ³⁶*hwak*, the hair disheveled; *sak*, ³⁷*ch'ieu* *lai*' to sprinkle spices on; coll., *sak*, ³⁸*ya*, abandoned, profligate; rude, impudent.

以 Also read *sai*': a long spear or halberd; to clip, as the wings of a bird to prevent it from flying.

霎 A slight shower; a drizzling, passing rain; momentarily: *sak*, ³⁹*ying*, suddenly; com., *sak*, ⁴⁰*si* ⁴¹*lung*, in a moment, on a sudden.

翳 Feathers used to adorn coffins; a flabellum or great fan, painted with feathers and flowers, and anciently borne behind the sovereign.

粹 An acrid taste: *sak*, ⁴²*lak*, hot, biting; *met.*, in the coll. very severe, harsh and authoritative in manner.

刹 A pillar, a shaft, as in Buddhist temples; a Buddhist monastery; a tope or pagoda-like monument over the ashes of a priest: ⁴³*po* *sak*, your monastery.

- ¹殺 ²殺 ³心 ⁴面 ⁵殺 ⁶煞 ⁷煞 ⁸風 ⁹角 ¹⁰煞 ¹¹煞 ¹²撒 ¹³殺 ¹⁴殺 ¹⁵七 ¹⁶帶 ¹⁷殺 ¹⁸一 ¹⁹陣 ²⁰煞 ²¹煞 ²²星 ²³水 ²⁴犯 ²⁵煞 ²⁶煞 ²⁷局 ²⁸實 ²⁹撒 ³⁰殺 ³¹殺 ³²殺 ³³殺 ³⁴殺 ³⁵殺 ³⁶殺 ³⁷殺 ³⁸殺 ³⁹殺 ⁴⁰殺 ⁴¹殺 ⁴²殺 ⁴³殺 ⁴⁴殺 ⁴⁵殺 ⁴⁶殺 ⁴⁷殺 ⁴⁸殺 ⁴⁹殺 ⁵⁰殺 ⁵¹殺 ⁵²殺 ⁵³殺 ⁵⁴殺 ⁵⁵殺 ⁵⁶殺 ⁵⁷殺 ⁵⁸殺 ⁵⁹殺 ⁶⁰殺 ⁶¹殺 ⁶²殺 ⁶³殺 ⁶⁴殺 ⁶⁵殺 ⁶⁶殺 ⁶⁷殺 ⁶⁸殺 ⁶⁹殺 ⁷⁰殺 ⁷¹殺 ⁷²殺 ⁷³殺 ⁷⁴殺 ⁷⁵殺 ⁷⁶殺 ⁷⁷殺 ⁷⁸殺 ⁷⁹殺 ⁸⁰殺 ⁸¹殺 ⁸²殺 ⁸³殺 ⁸⁴殺 ⁸⁵殺 ⁸⁶殺 ⁸⁷殺 ⁸⁸殺 ⁸⁹殺 ⁹⁰殺 ⁹¹殺 ⁹²殺 ⁹³殺 ⁹⁴殺 ⁹⁵殺 ⁹⁶殺 ⁹⁷殺 ⁹⁸殺 ⁹⁹殺 ¹⁰⁰殺

薩
Sa.

A religious word, introduced by Budhists; it means to see everything, to help, to assist; also a surname: com., ¹ *pu sak*, a Buddhist deity, an idol, an image—the term is a contraction of Bodisat, a candidate for a Budhaship.

颯
Sa.
Li.

The sound of wind, a gust, a blast; sudden, rushing, as the wind: *suk, sak*, rushing and whistling; ² *soi sak*, decaying, declining, growing old.

Sak, . A coll. word; to boil in water, to seethe; to boil food without seasoning or condiments: *sak, pwong¹ t'ong*, to heat or boil cooked rice in water; *pah, sak, kié*, a boiled fowl, one boiled without sauce; *sak, sük, k'eng t'au*, a well-boiled dog's head; *met.*, one constantly laughing.

Sak, . A coll. word, as in *ka² sak*, (or *ka² luk*), a roach, a cockroach; *sak, mó*, large roaches; *chwi sak*, a kind of black edible bug or winged insect.

(718) Sang.

三 Three; thrice; the third: com., ¹ *tá² sang*, the third; ² *'chai' sang*, repeatedly; ³ *'sang lang*, the third or lightest shade of blue; ⁴ *'sang kai' the three worlds; sang hwa*, a set of actors—actors with painted faces, clowns, buffoons; ⁵ *'sang 'peng t'au⁶* a sampan; *met.*, one who limps; ⁷ *'sang ka èk*,

kiéng, the shoulder thrust forward, as of one who pushes his way in a crowd; ⁸ *'sang kak, lui⁹* a cement of earth, sand, and lime; ¹⁰ *'sang lèk, 'kau*, three-six-nine, set days of a month having the figures 3, 6, and 9 in—seldom, infrequent; ¹¹ *'sang seng*, the three sacrificial animals, pig, ox, and goat; ¹² *'sang, niéng h'au¹³* three years' mourning for parents; ¹⁴ *'sang si*, the three commissioners—provincial treasurer, judge, and salt-commissioner; ¹⁵ *'pok, sang pok, se¹⁶* neither three nor four—unsuitable, worthless; ¹⁷ *'sang ch'au¹⁸ k'e¹⁹* "three inches of breath"—dying; COLL., *'sang pa lang' laè²⁰* "rake it in quick"—eat quick (and come); *'sang sang lèk, 'hai sioh, hong' ch'eng*, (Fookien is) three parts mountain, six parts sea, and only one part fields; *'sang sek, lèk, 'wu*, a miserable shirk. Read *sang'*: to do thrice, to reiterate: *'sang' sù*, to think thrice, to consider deliberately.

山
Shan.

A hill, a mountain; heights, mountain ranges; wild, waste; *met.*, graves; the 46th radical: ¹ *'ik, sang*, to retire to private life; ² *'sang k'ing*, wild fowl; com., ³ *'sang 'ting*, the top of a hill; ⁴ *'sang hung*, a peak; ⁵ *'sang laung' hills*, a group of mountains; ⁶ *'sang chai⁷* robbers' den in the mountains; *'sang sieu*, a hill demon who spirits away things; ⁸ *'sang yong*, a goat; *'sang t'eng*, Shantung; *'sang lang chióng' k'e⁹* malaria from forests or dank places; *'sang kó, 'hwong tá¹⁰*

¹ 菩薩 ² 衰嫫 ³ 第 ⁴ 再 ⁵ 藍 ⁶ 三 ⁷ 板 ⁸ 盪 ⁹ 夾 ¹⁰ 料 ¹¹ 三 ¹² 三 ¹³ 三 ¹⁴ 三 ¹⁵ 三 ¹⁶ 三 ¹⁷ 山 ¹⁸ 山 ¹⁹ 山 ²⁰ 山
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'*wong*, the hills high and the emperor distant, as said of the lawless living at a distance from the magistrates; COLL., *sang 'tié*, in or among the hills; *sang k'íák*, a mountain gorge; *sang tú p'áung' t'ioh*, *ing ka p'ung*, "a wild hog finding house-swill"—a poor man catching a windfall.

牛 Read *seng*; coll. *sang*: to bear, to beget; to produce, to bring forth; to grow; life, living; born, birth: '*sang 'kiáng*, to

beget children, to bear young; '*sang ch'ok, sié*' born; '*sing sang*, a teacher, Sir, Mr.; '*Ting sing sang*, Mr. Ting: '*pai*' *sang nik*, to congratulate one on the anniversary of his birth; '*sang laung*' to lay eggs; '*sang ch'ong*, to have ulcers; '*sang 'é'ny*, to breed worms; *sang sing*, to rust; '*sang tek*, '*hó*, beautiful; '*sang hong*' strange, unknown; '*sang leu*' (or *teu*), slow, tardily.

三 Feathers, long hairs, used ornamentally; to adorn with feathers; the 59th radical; a kind of yellow fish, called *wong sang*, having small scales.

杉 Fir, pine: com., '*sang muk*, or *sang ch'a*, a species of soft pine, used for building and furniture; '*sang ch'a tóh*, a pine table.

衫 A jacket, a spencer, a coat; an under-shirt; clothes: '*i sang*, garments; com., '*tong sang*, a robe, toga; COLL., *sang tong*, '*ch'iu wong 'toi*, a long

robe with short sleeves; *met.*, deficient, not just the thing; hard to be kept secret.

刪 To pare off; to expunge, to correct, to amend and settle the text: '*sang 'kai*, to reject and alter; '*sang k'èu*' to expunge, as bad phraseology.

姍 This and the next two sometimes read *tang*: good, fair, beautiful; also to ridicule, to make sport of: '*sang ch'ieu*' to laugh at.

珊 Coral, of which there are red and green varieties: often read *tang*, q. v.: *sang hu*, (coll. *tang hu*), coral, which may be worked into ornaments; '*sang hu sèu*' branched coral; *lang sang*, scattered, as fallen flowers.

跚 Unable to advance; to walk lame, to hobble, to halt, in which senses interchanged with the last two: *mwang sang*, to halt, to make poor progress.

芟 To cut grass, to mow; to cut herbs; to root out; a large reaping-hook, a scythe.

潛 To weep, to cry bitterly; tears flowing: *sang yong k'ek*, *ha*' tears streaming down from the eyes.

產 To produce, to grow; to bear, to beget; a birth, parturition; the productions of a country; natives; an estate, a patrimony; Ch'an. occupation, livelihood; a

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three-holed flageolet: ¹'sieu 'sang, an abortion; COM., ²'ka 'sang, family possessions; ³'t'u 'sang, productions of the soil; ⁴'ch'ok, 'sang, the products of a place; ⁵'sang 'mwong, the vagina; ⁶'sang nang² death from child-birth; ⁷'nang² 'sang, protracted parturition, as from wrong presentations; ⁸'ho² 'sang, a midwife, as written on signs or cards; ⁹'ngiék, 's' g, property, an estate; ¹⁰'king ka taung² 'sang, the family estate all lost.

嶮 Tortuous paths among the mountains: ¹'king 'sang, crooked, winding, as paths.

剗 Interchanged with the next: to pare off, to trim, as iron; to smooth, to level off.

鏟 A thin metal plate; a plane, an iron shaving-tool; to cut and pare; to level.
Ch'an.

傘 To shade from rain or sun; an umbrella, a parasol: COM., ¹'liang 'sang, the official umbrella, a canopy carried before high officials; ²'ü 'sang, an umbrella; ³'wan g² 'ming 'sang, a canopy presented to an officer by the people; COLL., ⁴'sang lóh, an umbrella-case; ⁵'sang k'wi k'i, to open an umbrella.

省 Read 'seng; coll. 'sang: economical, frugal, sparing: ¹'sang chiék, or ²'sang kiéng² economical; Sheng. Hsing.

¹'sang, chiéng, to use money sparingly; ²'sang sioh, ch'oi' one mouth less to fill; ³'sang sēu² to avoid getting into trouble.

散 A medicinal powder; the name of a song; miscellaneous; various, odds and ends; common, ordinary: in the coll. to scatter, to sprinkle, as powders: also read sang' q. v.: ¹'sang kung, a day-laborer; COM., ²'tang kó 'wong 'sang, nostrums, plasters, pills, and powders; COLL., 'sang sioh, tek, kiäng, to sprinkle a little on; 'sang t'ong (or t'ai, t'ong), red sugar in a sifted form.

散 To scatter, as by the wind; to separate, to dissipate; to spread abroad; to disband, to disperse, to break up; to distribute; a wine vessel, an amphora; a measure equal to five ching; empty, vague, as talk; dissipated: also read 'sang, q. v.: ¹'p'oo 'sang' liu ngiong, to spread false reports; 'hang sang' leisure; COM., 'pwak, sang' to distribute or post, as troops; sang' chá, to dismiss school, as at the end of the year; 'ka sang' 'ing wong, the family scattered and dead; sang' hoang² scattered and confused, all gone, as one's spirits; sang' 'pwang, to disperse a company, to retire, as attendants at the close of their term; 'hwak, sang' to dissipate, as a cold, boils, &c.; sang' ch'ai' a temple-feast; sang' kó 'hwo, to distribute prize-money for compositions; COLL., 'chiéng p'ah, sang' the cash all scattered, as by the snapping of the string.

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| 1 小 | 8 土 | 5 產 | 7 難 | 9 業 | 蕩 | 21 雨 | 傘 | 15 省 | 17 省 | 19 丹 | 20 布 |
| 產 | 產 | 門 | 產 | 產 | 產 | 傘 | 傘 | 節 | 錢 | 膏 | 散 |
| 2 家 | 4 出 | 6 產 | 8 扶 | 10 傾 | 11 涼 | 13 萬 | 14 傘 | 16 省 | 18 散 | 丸 | 流 |
| 產 | 產 | 難 | 產 | 家 | 傘 | 民 | 絡 | 儉 | 工 | 散 | 言 |

姓¹ Read *seng*¹; coll. *sang*¹: the surname, the name of a family or clan: 'seng *ch'e sang*¹ a double surname; 'pak, *sang*¹ the people; 'i *sang*¹ *miéh*, what is his surname? *paik, i sang*¹ *miéh, miäng sui*, I know his surname and name! — an expression of contempt.

性² Read *seng*¹; coll. *sang*¹: the natural disposition, temper, spirit: 'sang¹ *nai*² a patient disposition; 'sang¹ *chü*, a kind, compassionate spirit; 'sang¹ *kong*, an inflexible temper; 'i *sang*¹ 'ting *kek*, his temper is very hasty.

疝³ Gripping pains, wind in the stomach; swelling of the testicles: 'sang¹ *k'e* stricture in the bladder; 'sing *sang*¹ angina pectoris; 'eüng¹ *sang*¹ inflammation of the testes.

汕⁴ Fish sporting in the water; to snare fish in a wicker-net; the name of a river in Corea; a bar in a river—perhaps a local use of the word: COM., 'sang¹ *t'au*, Swatow.

訕⁵ To rail at, to scold; to slander, to traduce, to vilify: 'sang¹ *ch'ieu*⁵ to mock; 'kang¹ *i, u sang*¹ reprove but do not scold.

糲⁶ Also read 'sang: rice boiled till it separates; cakes fried in fat till dry: 'sang¹ *hwang*⁶ boiled rice.

糲⁷
San.

晴⁸ Read *ching*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *sang*: the sky clearing up after rain: 'tiéng⁸ *sang*, the sky clear, fair weather; *sang sioh, nik*, clear for one day.

*Sang*⁹. A coll. word: to be silent, not to speak: *sang*² *sang*² *móh, ch'ó, siäng*, be still, don't talk! *sang*² *náh*, quiet, of few words, not noisy.

(719) Sau.

梢¹⁰ A twig, the top of a tree, the end of a branch; small, slender; small sticks for fuel; a rudder or tiller; a steersman, a sailor; to knock a thing off; a farming tool; a flag; a staff used in pantomimes: 'sau¹⁰ *chü*, sailors; COM., 'sau¹⁰ *kung*, a steersman; COLL., 'sau¹⁰ *tióng twai*¹⁰ *hang* tall and portly.

梢¹¹ A bow discharging the arrow; the ends or tips of a bow.

蒼¹² A coarse weed or grass, of which wild boars make their lairs, like houses in form. Read *sieu*: the roots of grass.

Sau. A coll. word: to glance at: *sau sioh, a'* to glance, to take a look at; *kwang sau*, to inspect, to look about, as at night.

Sau. A coll. word, analogous to the preceding: 'sau *sioh, a'* merely glance at it—and instantly understand, as said of a person of talent.

1 雙 姓 4 性 6 性 8 心 10 汕 11 訕 12 諫 13 糲 15 梢 16 梢 17 梢
字 伊 耐 剛 心 頭 笑 而 飯 子 公 長
姓 姓 性 性 湧 無 天 晴 公 大
百 七 慈 氣 疝 疝 訕 晴 漢

稍 A thing developing gradually; a granary; government stores; a ration of grain; slowly, by degrees, gradually; slightly, partially: ¹'sau 'sieu, rather small; ²'sau 'k'ó, does pretty well, tolerable; ³'sau 'iu pok, hak, it does not quite suit; COM., 'sau 'sau, a little, slightly, in some degree.

哨 A distorted mouth, as of a jug; to patrol, to go about and inspect; a guard-boat, a revenue-cutter: ¹'sau 't'ang' a spy; COM., 'sau' ,sung, revenue-boats to suppress smuggling; 'sau' 'chung, the chief of the revenue-police; 'chwi sau' and 'ngiäng' sau' water and land revenue-guards; 'chó sau' ev' sau' the left and right guards or divisions of a camp; COLL., 'ch'ok, sau' huk, t'io' to place pickets; 'sau' 'chi, the tongue in the mouth-piece of a wind instrument; 'sau' 'ngü, a coined word or phrase, private terms, as for prices; 'Ch'ong, seng sau' the peculiar coinage of the granary locality in the city—consists in fanciful uses and combinations of the initials and finals. Read *sieu'*: verbose, gabbling; a guard station to suppress banditti; to disallow.

艚 Analogous to the preceding: the stern of a boat; a fast sailing, armed boat; guard or revenue vessels: COM., 'sau' sung, a revenue boat; 'tok, sau' the superintendent of a guard-station; 'siäng sau' the guards of a salt

department, who suppress smuggling.

嗽 To cough; to raise phlegm; a cough: COM., 't'ang sau' to raise phlegm; COLL., 'k'aäng' sau' a hacking cough; Sou. 'lau' sau' a cough common in old age; 'kaiu' ,tong sau' a violent, racking cough, (?) whooping-cough.

掃 Read 'swa; coll. sau': to sweep, to brush; to sweep and clean up; to dampen ardor: 'sau' 'ch'io' to sweep the house; sau' 'ch'iu, a broom; sau' 'pong' tó' to sweep up dirt; sau' 'ch'iu m'äng, broom-whisk; sau' 'ch'iu 't'ui, (or ,tong), the stump of an old broom; p'ah, sau' heng' to dampen ardor, to dash one's hopes; sau' ,pi, to reprove one to his face, to tantalize and disappoint him; 'sau' ,lang, to paint a blue ground.

(720) Sauk.

刷 A brush, a scraper; to brush, to scrape, to scrub; to cleanse; to print: 'k'ang sau, to cut blocks and print; 'sauk, 't'i, to wipe off the disgrace; COM., 'á sau, a shoe-brush; sau, á, to brush shoes; 'ch'eng sau, a coir-brush; pau' sau, to curry and brush (a horse); COLL., sau, sau, 'kiäng, a small brush.

率 A bird-net; to follow, to cause to follow; to conform to; to head, to lead, to conduct, to take the command of; prompt, act-

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 稍 | ⁸ 稍 | ⁴ 哨 | ⁶ 哨 | ⁸ 岸 | 右 | 伏 | ¹² 哨 | ¹⁴ 督 | ¹⁶ 痰 | ¹⁸ 掃 | ²⁰ 刷 |
| 小 | 有 | 探 | 總 | 哨 | 哨 | 路 | 語 | 艚 | 嗽 | 厝 | 恥 |
| ² 稍 | 不 | ⁵ 哨 | ⁷ 水 | ⁹ 左 | ¹⁰ 出 | ¹¹ 哨 | ¹³ 艚 | ¹⁵ 鹽 | ¹⁷ 佬 | ¹⁹ 掃 | ²¹ 鞋 |
| 可 | 合 | 船 | 哨 | 哨 | 哨 | 子 | 船 | 艚 | 嗽 | 藍 | 刷 |

ive; suddenly, hastily; generally, for the most part, in the gross; a mark, a guide; a leader, a ruler: also read *tuk*, q. v.: 'i 'ch'ü 'ui *sauk*, let this be a pattern; 'pieu *sauk*, a leader; an example; a sample; 'tai' *sauk*, for the most part; 'sauk, *yong*, suddenly; COM., 'ch'ó *sauk*, carelessly, anyhow; 'sauk, *ch'ëng*' to lead a multitude, to raise a mob against; *sauk, seng*' to conform to the nature or circumstances of; 'sauk, 'iäng, to lead, to command (troops).

蟀, A cricket: COM., *sek, sauk*, the hearth or house cricket; COLL., *sek, sauk, j'ëng*, a cricket-cage—made of a joint of bamboo.

搨, To smear, to daub over; to lay on with a brush, to whitewash, to paste over: COLL., 'sauk, *piäh*, to whitewash walls: 'sauk, *ch'iong*, to starch with a brush, as cloths; *sauk, pah, 'hung*, to whiten, as a shoe-sole; 'sauk, *hwi' 'chwi*, to whitewash with lime.

朔, The new moon; the first day of the month; to begin, a beginning; the north: 'cheng' *sauk*, new year's day; 'sauk, *nik*, the first day of the month; COM., 'sauk, *wong' sieu h'iong*, to burn incense on the 1st and 15th of the month.

槊, A great spear, 18 feet long, such as Ts'ao Ts'ao wielded: 'ki *sauk*, a game of chess.

稍, Same as the last; a long spear, used on horseback; also a harpoon or fish-spear.

索, Stalks from whose fibers cords are made; a string, a cord, a rope; to bind; to get, to obtain; to pull out, to select; to search, to seek for, to inquire into, to study or investigate; that which binds; a precept, a law, a rule, an obligation; uneasy, disquieted: used for the coll. *sóh*, q. v.: *sauk, sauk*, uneasy, apprehensive.

捺, To feel for, to seek after; to take, to obtain; to select: *mwo sauk*, to feel with the hand; *met.*, to search for truth.

縮, To draw in, to contract; confused, disordered; to collect again; to coil or curl up, as snakes; to creep, as into a hole; to retract, to draw back or cease from; to strain, as wine; puckered, shortened, shrunk; tangled, snarled; upright, straight; retiring, diffident: used for the coll. *t'ëuk*, q. v.: 'ch'ëng' *sauk*, remiss, disorderly; 'i'ó' *sauk*, to withdraw.

踏, Sometimes read *sëuk*: to walk mincingly, to shuffle along; to walk carefully, as in a narrow path.

帥, To lead on, to conduct; also to follow, to comply; to collect; a napkin at the girdle: also read *só' q. v.*: 'sauk, *sü*, to lead troops.

¹以此爲率 ²表率 ³率然 ⁴率然 ⁵草率 ⁶率衆 ⁷率領 ⁸大率 ⁹率領 ¹⁰搨壁 ¹¹搨灰水 ¹²正朔 ¹³朔日 ¹⁴朔望燒香 ¹⁵縱縮 ¹⁶退縮 ¹⁷帥師

數

So.
Shu.
Shuo.

In a dilemma, hurried, fluttered; repeated, frequent; close; numerous, troublesome: also read *so'* q. v.: *'hwang sauk*, reiterated, troublesome, as affairs.

謾

Su.

To arise hastily; to collect, to draw together; to draw up, as the sleeves: *sauk, sauk*, to stand erect; a stern, decided manner; *'sauk, yong*, to unite; to draw, as the dress about one.

(721)

Saung.

算
筭

Suan.

A counting board, an abacus; to reckon, to cipher, to calculate; to estimate, to regard; to plan, to plot, to scheme; numbers; a plan, a scheme; a slip of bamboo to keep the reckoning, as in games: COM., *'saung' p'wang*, an abacus; *'saung' kié'* to plot, to scheme against; *'saung' 'ta*, to scheme; *'ta saung'* to plan, to consider; *'saung' so'* to reckon accounts; *'u so' saung'* innumerable; *'chiok, saung'* to reckon to the last cash, close-fisted; *'saung' k'wa'* to reckon a part as a whole, as years of age; *'saung' ch'ëuk*, to reckon full (years); *'saung' hwak*, arithmetic, skill in numbers; *'hak, saung'* to reckon items into one sum; cheap; COLL., *'saung' midng' sing sang*, or *ch'ang mang saung'* a blind fortune-teller; *pwang saung'* to monopolize, as profits; to exact high rates; to cheapen, as labor when work is scarce; *'tau hwok, k'ëuk, i saung' lak*, he has reck-

oned the hair all off my head—got every cash in settling.

蒜

Suan.

Garlic, chives: COM., *'saung' t'au*, garlic bulbs; *'saung' ch'iong'* garlic sauce, pickled with soy; *'ch'ëng 'kiu hai' saung'* onions, scallions, chives, and garlic —are excluded from a vegetarian's diet; COLL., *saung' p'á'* sections of garlic bulbs.

遜

Hsün.
Sun.

Complaisant, yielding, conciliatory; humble, meek, mild; respectful, obsequious; to venerate, to yield obedience: *'saung' yong'* to give place, to yield respectfully; *'k'iéng saung'* to yield humbly to, retiring.

巽

Hsün.
Sun.

Interchanged with the last: a stand or support; to grasp and place firmly; to select; to enter, to ingratiate; the 8th of the 8, or 57th of the 64, diagrams; it relates to wind, and denotes mildness; bland, mild, gentle, insinuating: *'saung' song'* mild, yielding.

喪
喪

Sang.

To lose, to fail to obtain; to pass into obscurity; lost, ruined; forgotten, out of mind; to cease, to die; failure: also read *song*, q. v.: *'saung' ming*, blind; *saung' kwok*, to lose a kingdom; COM., *ing ch'ai saung' meng'* lost his life in getting a fortune.

Saung'. A coll. word: to strangle with a cord: *saung' 'si*, to kill by strangling; *saung' 'king*,

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|------|
| 1 煩 | 8 算 | 5 算 | 7 算 | 算 | 跨 | 法 | 命 | 頭 | 菲 | 讓 | 順 |
| 數 | 盤 | 打 | 數 | 9 絕 | 11 算 | 13 合 | 先 | 16 蒜 | 19 蕤 | 19 謙 | 21 喪 |
| 2 謾 | 4 算 | 6 打 | 8 無 | 算 | 足 | 算 | 生 | 16 醬 | 19 蒜 | 遜 | 明 |
| 然 | 計 | 算 | 數 | 10 算 | 12 算 | 14 算 | 蒜 | 17 葱 | 18 遜 | 20 巽 | ○ |

to draw the cord tight so as to strangle.

(722)

Se.

四

肆

Ssu.

Read *sěu*²; coll. *se*²: four, the fourth; *met.*, everywhere: the second is the complex, and the third the abbreviated, form: ¹*se*² *chiäh*, or *se*² *a*, four of certain things; *se*² *a*² *'kau*, thirty six; ²*se*² *kaëk*, *sek*, *lëk*, *hëk*, "four corners and sixteen measures" —

square, cubical; *met.*, strict, precise; ³*se*² *kié*² the four seasons; ⁴*se*² *a* *ngwook*, *nik*² four months; ⁵*se*² *k'a* *pa*, to crawl on four legs — I'm a dog (if what I say is not true); ⁶*se*² *hwong paik*, *mieng*² universal, extensive; ⁷*se*² *k'a se*² *ch'iu pek*, *tik*, *tik*, stretched in death; ⁸*se*² *pok*, *ch'iong*² does nothing properly.

試

Shih.

Read *sěu*²; coll. *se*² as in *'k'ó se*² examinations for the Siutsai degree.

*Se*². A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *se*² *sié*² connected, attached, added on.

是

Shih.

¹Right, straight, direct; what the mind approves; the substantive verb to be, is, am, are; this, that, these, those: ²*se*² *nik*, that day, then; ³*yok*, *se*² if it is so; ⁴*se*² *pek*, certainly; ⁵*se*² *i*, therefore, by this means; com., *pok*, *se*² (coll. *ng*² *se*²) not so, no; *se*² *hi*, right and wrong; *'k'eu se*² *sing hi*, to say but not mean; *chěu*² *se*² self-conceited; *pu*² *pok*, *se*² to confess a wrong; *se*² *se*²

there truly is or should be; *se*² *sié*² in the right shape or form, it fits so; coll., *se*² *i ch'ó*² it was he that did it; *se*² *sing tich*, *pai*² *se*² *chá*² *tioh*, *nu*², if a god, worship him; if dough, knead him — treat him according to his character (so as to get his money).

誥

Shih.

Anciently used for the last: to be, is; right, proper; correct principle; to examine, to judge.

寺

闈

Ssu.

Shih.

An official residence; chambers for officers about a court; an office, a hall; chamberlains, eunuchs; a Buddhist temple or monastery: ¹*se*² *m wong*, Buddhists; *tai*² *'i se*² the Court of Appeal at Peking; ²*se*² *ing* or *nói*² *se*² eunuchs; com., ³*se*² *yéng*² a Buddhist monastery; *Eüng*² *chiong se*² name of the Kushan monastery, near Foochow; *pah*, *t'ak*, *se*² the White Pagoda monastery in Foochow.

峙

峙

侍

Shih.

A high, isolated peak; to provide; provided, supplied, as with provisions: *küng se*² to prepare, as public stores.

To receive the orders of a superior; to follow, to attend; near to, waiting on, at the side of, as servants or officers near their superiors: ¹*se*² *wó*² officers of the Imperial guards, household guards; *se*² *t'uk*, *hok*, *sěü*² academicians; *huk*, *se*² to wait on; com., ²*se*² *long*, Vice President of a Board; a provincial governor.

¹四 ²隻 ³十六 ⁴季 ⁵日 ⁶四 ⁷四 ⁸拔 ⁹不 ¹⁰若 ¹¹是 ¹²是 ¹³寺 ¹⁴寺 ¹⁵侍 ¹⁶侍
²四 ³斛 ⁴個 ⁵四 ⁶方 ⁷四 ⁸直 ⁹象 ¹⁰是 ¹¹以 ¹²人 ¹³寺 ¹⁴寺 ¹⁵衛
³角 ⁴四 ⁵月 ⁶個 ⁷八 ⁸手 ⁹是 ¹⁰日 ¹¹必 ¹²是 ¹³門 ¹⁴院 ¹⁵院 ¹⁶郎

恃¹ To lean upon, to trust to, to rely on; to look to for protection or help; ^{Shih.} ^{Ch'ih.} to presume on, assuming; dull, unintelligent; used in the *met.* sense for a mother: ¹'ho' se' parents; ²'i se' to rely on; ³'se' sié' to presume on one's power or station; ⁴'se' 'ch'iu ch'ëuk, to depend on one's hands and feet —i. e., on brothers.

視² To see, to observe, to inspect, to examine; to notice and imitate; to treat, to behave toward; **眈**² to regard and compare; to ^{Shih.} cause to be seen, to view as: ¹'siá se' to look aslant at; ²'k'ang' se' to inspect, to look at; *com.*, ³'k'ëung' se' near-sighted.

示² To show, to declare; to make known, as Heaven's will; to instruct, to admonish, as the people; an edict; a prognostic, revelation, sign, as from heaven; a polite phrase in letters; the 113th radical: ¹'ch'ok, se' to issue an edict; ²'huí se' to return an answer; ³'hong' se' to teach one; *com.*, ⁴'kó' se' a proclamation; ⁵'se' ch'ëung' to admonish the people—as by an execution, etc.; ⁶'se' 'ti, inform me—an epistolary phrase; ⁷'chí se' to point out, to direct one. Read ⁸'ki: the same as ⁹'ki (a spirit).

氏² A family, a clan; a sect; appended to names, it denotes females; a family name; an ancient honorary title; the 83d radical: ¹'sek, se' the Buddhists; *com.*, ²'ngu

se' Madame, *Ngu*; *ting ling se'* or *ting muong ling se'* Mrs. *Ting Ling*—the *Ting* being her husband's, and the *Ling* her father's, surname.

(723) **梳** ^{Sē.} Read *su* in the dictionaries; coll. ¹'sē: a comb; to comb, to dress the hair: ¹'t'au sē, a coarse comb; ²'p'e' sē, a fine-toothed comb; ³'ch'iong' 'nga sē, an ivory comb; ⁴'sē ch'ong, to make the toilet, as a lady does; ⁵'sē kwoi' to dress the hair in a coiffure; ⁶'sē pieng pieng' to dress the cue; ⁷'sē t'au 'sá meng' to comb the hair and wash the face.

疏 ^{Su.} Read *su*; coll. ¹'sē: open, wide apart, coarse; sleazy; distant in relationship: ²'sē sē, open, separated; remotely related; ³'ch'ing sē, near and distant relationships; ⁴'sē 'pung hiang tié' male relatives of the same surname, but distantly related.

黍 ^{Su.} Read *'sü*; coll. ¹'sē: panicle of millet: ²'sē sau' brooms made of millet-tops.

所 ^{So.} ^{Su.} ^{Shu.} Read *'su*; coll. ¹'sē: a place; ²'kung 'sē, a public place, a hall; ³'sē siék, t'eng 'nē, where's the place for meeting?

璽 ^{Hsi.} Read *'sá*; coll. ¹'sē: as in *ngwoh*, ²'sē, the imperial seal.

³'Sē. A coll. word: slanting, projecting, leaning over, as the front of a house: ⁴'sē ch'ok, ⁵'li, to jut out, to lean over; ⁶'ngai

- ¹ 估 ³ 恃 ⁵ 足 ⁶ 看 ⁸ 出 ¹⁰ 訓 ¹² 示 ¹⁴ 指 ¹⁶ 吳 ¹⁸ 篋 ²¹ 洗 ^疏
² 恃 ⁴ 勢 ⁷ 邪 ⁹ 視 ¹¹ 示 ¹³ 衆 ¹⁵ 示 ¹⁷ 氏 ¹⁹ 梳 ²⁰ 面 ^房
³ 依 ⁴ 恃 ⁷ 視 ⁹ 近 ¹¹ 回 ¹³ 告 ¹⁵ 示 ¹⁷ 頭 ¹⁹ 梳 ²⁰ 親 ^疏
² 恃 ⁴ 手 ⁷ ○ ⁹ 視 ¹¹ 示 ¹³ 示 ¹⁵ 知 ¹⁷ 梳 ¹⁹ 頭 ²⁰ 疏 ²¹ 弟

sē, sē, the teeth uneven and projecting.

Sē. A coll. word: a superlative used for emphasis, as in sē, sē lau' very leaky.

Sē. A coll. word: to impose on by fraud, as in selling poor articles: ngai huo' sē neng, to palm off bad goods on persons; k'ëuk, neng, sē, to be swindled by persons; sē má' kwo' sieng' to fail to take one in.

(724) Seh.

Seh. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in seh, seüh, to suck, to draw into the mouth quickly; seh, sóh, to suck, as blood, milk, etc.; seh, sioh, to slice, to cut up.

Seh. A coll. word, as in si seh, to hiss, to whiz, to whir, as an arrow or a rocket; si seh, sioh, siang, to make a hissing sound; si seh, chiá kwo' to pass whizzing by.

(725) Sek.

惜 To pity, to compassionate; to love, to regard; to regret; to be careful of, sparing; parsimonious, close, stingy: l'eng' sek, niggardly, griping; sek, kwong ing, careful of time; t'ong' sek, to feel deeply for; COM., k'ó sek, lamentable, sad, alas! ai' sek, to love, to regard; keng' sek, che' chai, to take a reverent care of written or printed paper.

悉 To comprehend fully and thoroughly; the complete knowledge of; altogether, entire; fully, com-

pletely, all; both, united: sek, ti, to know fully; ch'ing sek, ki siong, to comprehend perfectly in all its minute details.

息 One expiration and inspiration, a breath, a gasp; to breathe; to sigh; to stop, to rest, to repose; progeny, offspring; to bud, to sprout, as in spring; usury, interest, profits; to toil, to labor; to obstruct, to stop up; a moment, a breath: tai' sek, a long sigh; sek, no' pacified; COM., k'e' sek, breathing; a bad odor; chü sek, one's children; sek, sü, or huo sek, a statement of amicable settlement, as handed in to a magistrate; le' sek, interest; ch'ok, sek, to pay interest, to make profit; ang sek, hiong, gum benzoin; seng' sek, the news, intelligence.

媳 The wife of a son or grandson: used for the coll. sing, q. v.: COM., sek, ho' (coll. sing mo'), a daughter-in-law; song sek, a grandson's wife.

熄 To cover a fire with ashes; to put out a fire; to quash, to extinguish: sek, ch'ëuk, to extinguish a candle.

煬 Dry. Read ik, : bright, as flames; clear, brilliant, splendid.

濕 The second is an erroneous form: damp, wet, humid; hurried; disappointed, sad, dejected: hung sek, rheumatism; sok, sek, impetuous; COM., sek, k'e'

1 憫 陰 惜 惜 知 詳 怒 息 息 息 18 孫 20 束
 惜 痛 5 愛 惜 字 8 深 9 太 11 氣 13 息 15 出 息 媳 濕
 2 惜 惜 惜 紙 悉 太 息 息 息 辭 息 17 媳 19 瘋 21 濕
 3 惜 惜 惜 紙 悉 太 息 息 息 辭 息 17 媳 19 瘋 21 濕
 光 4 可 6 敬 7 悉 其 10 息 12 子 14 利 16 安 婦 濕 氣

dampness, humid exhalations; 'sek, seng, insects generated in water; 'sek, 'chwi, wet, damaged by wet, as goods.

隰
Hsi.

Low, marshy land; wet meadows at the base of hills; a marsh, a fen, a morass.

失
Shih.

To lose, to drop, to mislay; to fail, to omit; to err, to miss the road; to forget, to leave behind; to slip, to let slip; a failure, a fault:

'sek, 'tieu, lost; 'sek, 'kauk, to fail to perceive; com., 'sek, 'ngiong, lapsus linguæ; 'sek, 'chwi, dropped in the water; damaged by water, as goods; 'sek, 'nging, I missed your call; 'sek, 'tò, stolen; sek, 'chio, the loser; 'sek, 'ch'iu, slipped out of the hand—and lost; a blow by mistake; 'sek, 'säu, to neglect business, to do a thing wrongly; 'sek, 'keng or sek, 'lá, I fail in politeness, as a host says; sek, 'kiêng 'tiêng, to be careless; sek, 'k'ieu, stupid, obtuse; COLL., 'kiäng sek, 'k'ò, to faint from fear.

室
Shih.

A house, a dwelling-place; a room; a wife; one's kindred, a family: to marry; a cavern; the 13th of the 28 constellations,

a and b in Pegasus: 'cheng' sek, and 'ch'aik, sek, wife and concubine; 'seu' sek, a marriage; 'ka sek, a family; com., 'sek, 'tüng, my wife, a term used in writing; 'ta sek, tea-houses—used on sign-boards.

釋
Shih.

To unloose, to relax; to free, to let go; to acquit, to forgive; to open out, to

explain; to put from one; to melt; to dissipate, as ice in the sun; to make soft, to soak; to submit; Buddhism: 'sek, 'huí, to return from exile; 'sek, 'haung, to banish resentment; 'k'ai sek, to settle and dismiss (a lawsuit); com., sek, 'huong to let go, as from prison; sek, 'kiä, 'meu, 'ná, Sakyamuni (Budha)—a Sanscrit term; sek, 'ka, or, sek, 'mwong, Buddhists; sek, 'kau' Buddhism.

錫
Hsi.

An alloy resembling white copper; its constituents vary according to required uses; tin, block-tin; pewter of lead and

tin; to bestow; a sort of fine linen: 'sek, 'hok, to confer happiness; sek, 't'iong, an abbot's crosier; com., 'sek, 'k'e' pewter utensils; sek, 'ku, a pewter teapot; a pewter saucepan or salver; sek, 'tong, a pewter cooking vessel with an inner cylinder; sek, 'poh, pewter foil.

識
Shih.
Chih.

To know, to learn, to recognize; to be acquainted with; experienced, versed, skilled in: 'neng' sek, to recognize; acquainted with; 'che' sek, to know

thoroughly; com., 'ti sek, judgment, discretion; sek, 'p'è, 'ki, 'kwang, to penetrate one's schemes; sek, 'che, 'liang, the pay of a scribe in a military office.

昔
Hsi.

Dried meats; formerly, anciently, of old, a long time ago; the previous, former; a night: sek, 'si, in former times; ek, sek, the whole night; 'sek, 'ch'ia, former-

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 濕 | 8 失 | 5 失 | 7 失 | 9 失 | 11 失 | 13 受 | 15 室 | 17 釋 | 19 開 | 21 錫 | 23 至 |
| 生 | 了 | 言 | 迎 | 手 | 敬 | 室 | 中 | 回 | 釋 | 器 | 識 |
| 2 濕 | 4 失 | 6 失 | 8 失 | 10 失 | 12 正 | 14 家 | 16 茶 | 18 釋 | 20 錫 | 22 認 | 24 昔 |
| 水 | 覺 | 水 | 盜 | 事 | 室 | 室 | 室 | 恨 | 福 | 識 | 者 |

ly; ¹king sek, pok, tung, it is not now as it was formerly.

腊, A long time; extreme; hasty, quick, speedy; to put down, to lay aside; dried meat, in which sense used for *luk*, q. v.

踏, To stride, to step across; to straddle over: also read *chek*, q. v.

飾, To paint, to adorn, to dress up, to ornament; to wipe or rub; to pretend, to gloss over; to excuse; harmony, concord in music; to dress a victim for sacrifice; head-ornaments; an ornamented cuff, binding, or facing; a collar; weapons: ²hung sek, to whitewash; to gloss over; ³siu sek, to adorn; com., ⁴siu sek, (coll. ⁵ch'iu sek), head-ornaments; ⁶chong sek, (coll. ⁷chong sok), to attend to one's toilet, to dress or trick out; sek, ⁸siu or ⁹yéung sek, fiction, feigned words.

蟋, A cricket: com., ¹⁰sek, ¹¹sauk, a house-cricket; coll., ¹²p'ah, sek, ¹³sauk, to fight crickets.

蝕, Also read *sik*: to corrode, to injure gradually; eaten by worms; to encroach on, to eclipse: com., ¹⁴nik, sek, a solar eclipse; ¹⁵ngwok, sek, a lunar eclipse.

螫, Also read *siä*: a sting; to sting; to poison; the poison of a sting; venomous; troublesome: ¹⁶sin, sek, a virulent poison, malignant.

蜥, A ground lizard, called ¹⁷sek, ik, ; it is livid like a chame'le' a.

栳, A kind of tree, anciently used in divination and sorcery.

析, To split up wood; to separate, to discriminate; to solve doubts: ¹⁸sek, ¹⁹sing, to split firewood; ²⁰sek, ²¹ie' a rainbow; ²²p'eu sek, to discriminate.

浙, To wash and scour rice; the water in which rice has been washed: ²³sek, ²⁴lik, the pattering of rain or hail; ²⁵Sek, ²⁶ch'iong, a district in the south-west of Honan.

皙, Clear, bright, brilliant; to distinguish, to discriminate, to discern clearly.

式, A form or shape; fashion, style, mode, manner; a rule, a law; an example or precedent; to imitate, to copy after; to respect, to reverence, to honor; an initial particle, Oh! a crossbar in a carriage, for which the next is used: com., ²⁷yong, sek, form, fashion, style of; ²⁸hak, sek, to correspond to the pattern; *met.*, suitable, cheap; ²⁹k'wang sek, form, shape; manner.

軾, The front bar or board of a carriage or sedan to lean on, as when bowing to others, termed in the

¹今昔不同 ²粉飾修飾 ³首飾 ⁴粧飾 ⁵蟋蟀 ⁶日蝕 ⁷月蝕 ⁸辛螫 ⁹蜥蜴 ¹⁰析薪 ¹¹浙瀝 ¹²浙川 ¹³樣式 ¹⁴合式 ¹⁵欵式 ¹⁶

people; ¹pek, *seng*, or *seng ping*, the whole life; COM., ²hok, *seng* or *muong seng*, a pupil, scholar, disciple; ³sieng *seng*, a teacher; ⁴sieu *seng*, young gentleman—a character in plays; *seng tang* ⁵'t'iu mwak, *chiang* the general names of characters in plays; ⁶king *seng*, and *lai seng*, the present and future states of existence; ⁷ch'üeng' *seng*, all living beings, animals; ⁸seng k'e' vitality; to get angry; *seng sing*, to have a (bad) heart, as in cheating a partner; *seng s'ü* to make trouble; *seng sing* (or *siang*), natural, not artificial; ⁹seng k'aik, to produce and destroy, as applied to the five elements in fortune telling; ¹⁰seng k'ung (or *mó*), cap of the Ming dynasty—now worn in plays; ¹¹seng 'li, or ¹²seng e' trade; ¹³seng ki 'sang, medicinal powders to grow solid flesh in sores; *seng 'lé 'sü piék*, separations in life and death.

牲 A multitude standing or going together, as animals: *seng seng ki luk*, how numerous are the deer! Sh'eng.

甥 A sister's or daughter's children; a son-in-law: ¹seng keu' son-in-law and wife's father; ²kwang *seng*, a son-in-law; COM., ³ngie' *seng*, and ⁴ngie' *seng 'nü*, a sister's children, nephews and nieces; *ngie' seng song*, children of a nephew or niece; also a daughter's children; *ngie' seng song sä'* a sister's son-in-law; *seng 'ié 'niong*, compellation of a sister's son's wife; *seng lik keu' s'ü* to adopt a sister's son.

笙 A musical instrument of the organ kind, consisting of 13 reeds inserted in a bulb; small, slender: Sh'eng. ¹seng kó, to play and sing; *met.*, delight; COM., ²seng sieu 'ku ngok, the organ, flageolet, drum, and all sorts of musical instruments.

牲 Sacrificial animals, cattle: ¹seng k'eu, cattle, draught animals; *hi seng*, sacrificial animals: COM., ²sang *seng*, the three victims or sacrificial meats, pig, ox, and goat, or fowl, fish, and pork; *lek seng*, the six kinds of animals, horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs, and swine—in the coll. termed *lek h'üuk*.

先 Read *sieng*; coll. *seng*: before, first; previous; early, formerly; *seng kau'* to arrive first; *seng ou'* 'ch'iu, before or after (the set time); *seng ou' pwo'* he left just before you came; *seng tieng haiu' k'u*, first sweet then bitter—first rich then poor; *seng 'sieu 'ing haiu' kung 'chü*, "first the mean man then the good man"—first make the bargain then stick to it. Hsien.

參 A medicinal root, the *Panax quinquefolia*, ginseng; also applied to a variety of roots having tonic properties; the 21st zodiacal constellation: also read *ch'ang*, q. v.: COM., ¹ing *seng*, ginseng; *kó lá seng*, and *king seng*, Korean ginseng; *seng sü*, ginseng rootlets; ²hai *seng*, beche-de-mer; *yong seng*,

¹畢 ³先 ⁵今 ⁷生 ⁹生 ¹¹生 ¹³散 ¹⁵甥 ¹⁷甥 ¹⁹笙 ²¹牲 ²³人
²生 ⁴生 ⁶生 ⁸氣 ¹⁰巾 ¹²意 ¹⁴甥 ¹⁶外 ¹⁸女 ²⁰簫 ²²口
³學 ⁴小 ⁶衆 ⁸生 ¹⁰生 ¹²生 ¹⁴舅 ¹⁶甥 ¹⁸笙 ²⁰鼓 ²²三
^生 ^生 ^生 ^尅 ^理 ^肌 ^館 ^外 ^歌 ^樂 ^牲 ^參

or 'ku kĕng sĕng, 'tong sĕng, 'tai' kik₂ sĕng, hok, sĕng. ngwong sĕng, sa sĕng, and tang sĕng, are other varieties of sĕng; COLL., sĕng tong' a vessel for decocting ginseng.

滲
Shĕn.

To drip, to ooze out; also to steep: 'sĕng lük₂ to ooze out; sĕng liĕ, flowing along; ling sĕng, just fledged.

椽
Shĕn.

Used for the next: stakes set up to catch fish; trees in winter, leafless trees looking tall and bare.

罟

A trap for fishes, made by covering a hole with sticks and gathering the fish caught in it at low water.

森

Sĕn.
Shĕn.
Shĕng.

The Melia Azedarak, or Pride of India; thickly wooded, overgrown, forest-like; somber, densely shaded; severe, as laws; to plant trees: 'sĕng ngiĕng, majestic, stern, rigorous.

省

Shĕng.
Hsĕng.

To diminish, to abridge, to lessen; frugal, sparing; within the palace, a spot guarded for officers; a province: also read 'sĕng and in the coll. 'song, q.

v.: 'sĕng ung, a terse phrase; COM., 'sek₂ paik, 'sĕng, the 18 provinces of China Proper; 'hok, kiong' sĕng, the province of Foo-kien; 'sĕng siĕng tĕung' te² the provincial capital, an important place; 'sĕng piĕu, of the provincial flag, city troops.

告
Shĕng.

Interchanged with the preceding in the sense of to lessen or diminish, and with the next in the sense of emaciated; a film, staphylocoma obscuring the sight; a disease caused by a demon; a fault, a crime; a calamity.

瘠
Shĕng.

Lean, thin, emaciated; in the coll. the lean part of meat: 'sĕng nük, lean pork.

信
Hsin.

Sincere, faithful; truthful, unsuspecting; one who keeps his word, as the two parts of the character indicate; sincerity; faith, belief; to believe, to trust, to follow;

a seal or stamp; a letter; two nights' lodging; an envoy, a messenger; arsenic, also called 'ing ngiong, from the composition of the character: eng' sĕng' a seal; COM., 'sĕng' sik, sincere, worthy of trust; 'sĕng' taik, sincerity; faith; 'sĕng' Yă, Su, to believe in Jesus; 'sĕng' sek, the news; 'ing sĕng' news, intelligence; 'sek, sĕng' to forfeit confidence, to break one's word; 'ch'ü sĕng' to take his word for it; 'nói' sĕng' the inclosed letter; 'hüng sĕng' a letter containing bad news, as of a death; 't'ó huí sĕng' to get an answer to a letter; COLL., 'má' sĕng' tek, kwó' or má' sĕng' tek, sĕng, can't believe it; 'p'ie sĕng' a letter.

勝
Shĕng.

To conquer, to win, to beat, to get the victory; superior, the best, excelling; to add; a female head-dress, representing flowers and called 'hwa sĕng' or

- 1 滲 8 省 省 6 省 7 省 9 信 11 信 息 信 信 18 賈 19 批
 2 漉 文 5 福 城 標 實 耶 音 取 討 信的 花
 3 森 4 十 建 重 5 瘠 10 信 蘇 信 信 回的 20 花
 嚴 八 省 地 肉 德 12 信 14 失 16 凶 信 過 勝

'*ch'ai seng*' formerly woru on the 7th of the 1st moon: also read *sing*, q. v.: '*seng' t'iong*' to get a victory; '*hó' seng*' to love pre-eminence; com., '*tuik, seng*' victorious; *seng' pai*' victory and defeat, winning and losing; coll., '*p'ah, seng' t'iong*' to gain a victory.

聖 Intuitively wise and good, having universal knowledge, the highest style of intellectual and moral power; perfect; Shêng. sacred, holy; sage; imperial: read *siäng*' in the coll. q. v.: '*seng*' '*chü*, or *seng' t'íeng' chü*, the emperor; com., '*seng' wong*, the sage kings, as Yau, Shun and others; '*seng' ing*, the Sage. Confucius; '*seng' jhiéng' ing*, sages and philosophers; '*seng' ing mieu*' a Confucian temple; *seng' mwong tá' chü*, Confucius' disciples; '*seng' chi*, the Imperial will; '*seng' ing king*, the sage's classic, a book for children; '*a seng*' the second sage, Mencius; *chié' seng*' to sacrifice to the sage; *seng' sing, seng' king*, and *seng' nik*, the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and the Sabbath.

姓 A surname, a patronymic, the name of the clan or family; a clan; to bear a son: in the coll. read *sang*' q. v.: *seng' se*' a surname, as of a sept; '*paik, seng*' the people; com., '*koi' seng*' (what is) your honorable surname?

性 The nature and principles given by heaven, the natural faculties; innate
Hsing.

qualities; the natural disposition, temper, and spirit: in the coll. read *sang*' q. v.: '*seng' chwok*, dull in learning; '*t'íeng seng*' natural ability, native genius; com., '*seng' ching*, temper, disposition; '*p'ek, seng*' one's natural temper or spirit; '*seng' só*' a hasty temper; '*seng' yék*, of a heating quality, as pepper; *seng' meng*' life, existence.

汛 To sprinkle; the appearance of water, watery, wet; speedy, quick, as the wind or a courier; a military station, a guard-house: '*seng' swa*, to sprinkle and sweep; com., *seng' te*' a guard-house; *tong seng*' a station, a stage between stations, equal to ten '*li*'; *tong chiu seng*' the fort or military post on Tou-chiu island in the Min.

迅 Swift, quick, hasty, fleet; to hasten, to go speedily; a wolf's cub: '*seng' sok*, quick, speedy; *seng' loi pok, kik*, '*yéng' ng*, a quick clap gives no time to stop one's ears—quick, as a word and a blow.

訊 To inquire, to search out, to investigate; to try, to interrogate judicially; an examination; to inform against, to accuse; to direct; to agitate; to wrangle, to bicker: '*seng' ong*' to question judicially; *ong' seng*' to salute, to make a bow to; '*chek, seng*' to catch another's words; to seize and question; also a bearer of dispatches; *seng' chik*, to cure diseases.

1 勝 2 仗 3 得 4 勝 5 聖 6 王 7 聖 8 賢 9 人 10 聖 11 人 12 經 13 百 14 姓 15 性 16 拙 17 性 18 情 19 性 20 燥 21 性 22 熱 23 汛 24 洒 25 迅 26 執 27 訊 28 問 29 問 30 執 31 訊

囟¹ The sinciput; the place on an infant's head where the skull unites: 'seng' *m'wong*, the fontanel; COLL., 'k'ang seng' (or *t'eng'*), the brainpan, soft spot on an infant's head.

Seng'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *seng' saung'* to count, to reckon: *seng' saeng'* to make presents; *seng' siong'* to look, to glance at; *seng' sieng'* to salt, to pickle.

前² Read *chieng*; used for the coll. *seng*: before, in front of; in the presence of; previously, formerly: 'chai' *seng*, before, then; 'seng' *pong* or *seng' ch'eu'* or *seng' hu'* or *seng' to'* the former time, the previous occasion; 'seng' *k'ui' nik'*, a few days ago; 'seng' *au'* before and behind; 'seng' *ch'iu'*, previously; 'seng' *au'* *ch'iu'*, just before or after; 'seng' *t'iang*, "former road"—a former literary degree; 'seng' *sié' hu' ch'á'*, (they were) husband and wife in a former life; *seng' au'* (used for *si' hai'*) time, period; *chiá' seng' au'* at this time.

盛² Abundant, affluent, exuberant; flourishing, blooming, prosperous; a surname; used in complimentary phrases: also read *sing*, q. v.: 'seng' *ching*, your great kindness; 'seng' *soi*, to flourish and decay, as empires; com., 'seng' *k'ing*, Shingking, Moukden; *seng' hu'* the excessive heat of summer.

甚² Social delights; excessive pleasure; very, extremely, in the highest degree: 't'ai' *seng'* excessive; 'i' *seng'* has reached the highest pitch; *pek' iu' seng' yong*, there is even worse than this; 'seng' *hó*, very good; COLL., *seng' mó' tung' si'*, what is it? —a phrase in imitation of the Court dialect.

甚² The berries of the mulberry, called *song seng'*; the 2d, read *t'ing*, means a kind of ax; a staff.

腎² The kidneys, said to be connected with water and to preside over strength, one of the five viscera; the kidneys of beasts are called *yau*; the gizzard of fowls (called *keng'* in the coll.); to lead; hard, firm: used for *leng'* in the coll. q. v.: 'nói' *seng'* the kidneys; 'ngwó' *seng'* the testes; 'seng' *nong*, the scrotum; com., 'seng' *k'e' wong'* the kidneys in a healthy state; *seng' chwi' ch'ök*, the semen abundant—indicates vigor.

乘² A numerative of chariots; a carriage, a chariot; a span of horses, a team of four horses: also read *sing*, q. v.

剩² The 2d also read *eng'*: a remainder, residue, overplus; fragments, leavings, in which senses *tióng'* is the coll. equivalent; not only; to retain, to keep back: 'iu' *seng'* there is

1 凶 2 在 3 前 4 後 5 後 6 前 7 前 8 後 9 前 10 前 11 盛 12 盛 13 盛 14 已 15 甚 16 甚 17 內 18 外 19 腎 20 腎 21 有 22 剩
門 前 幾 前 手 世 情 京 甚 腎 囊 有
砍 前 日 手 前 夫 衰 太 好 外 腎 氣 剩
凶 幫 前 前 程 妻 衰 太 好 腎 氣 ○

something over; COM., *ü seng*² the remainder, what is over.

阱¹ A pit, a pitfall, a hole to catch beasts in; to fall in-
窞² to: *hang seng*² to tumble into a pit.

Ching.

慎² To be careful, to act seriously; attentive, diligent, cautious; sincere; still, quiet; to consider intently: *'seng t'ëung*² circumspect; *'pok, seng*² heedless; COM., *'king seng*² careful, attentive.

*Seny*¹. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *seng s'ëung*² to put on one's clothes; *seng s'iong*² to enter an account, as in a ledger.

(728) Sëng.

雙¹ A pair, a brace, a couple, two; a match, an equal, mates; to mate, to go with; five acres of land: COM., *'sëng ch'ing*, both parents; *'sëng ch'iong*, both parents living; *'sëng 'hi*, the character 'hi (joy) written double, as on bridal sedans, etc.; *'sëng sang*, twins; *'sëng nik*, the even days of a month; *'sëng loi*, a double crown—on the head; *'sëng p'wó*² two-fold; *'sëng k'wó*² *t'ing*, a double-headed nail; COLL., *'sëng k'ü* 'ma, to "ride double"—a double use, or meaning; *sëng 'ch'iu niäh*, *tioh lang*² *'t'au mwang*, to seize two eels with the hands; *met.*, to undertake two employments at once.

鬆
Sung.

Read *sung*; coll. *sëng*: relaxed, loose, slack; not strict; easy, not anxious; loose, straight and smooth, not tangled, as the hair: *'sëng sëng*, loose, slack; not urgent; *'p'woh tek, sëng*, tied loosely; *'s'ing 'yá sëng*, the mind very easy about it; *'sëng taëng*² in funds, moneyed; in very good health or spirits.

'Sëng. A coll. word: to push or shake violently: *'sëng ch'ok*, to push open the door and get out; *'sëng sioh a'* give it a shaking; *'sëng wong hing*, dizzy from being shaken; *móh, 's'ing 'sëng 'sëng*, don't joggle so!

(729) Seu.

搜
Sou.

To search, as the police do; to throw about in searching; to investigate, to search or find out; to inquire into the meaning of; to examine a book; swift; to assemble: COM., *'seu sing*, to search, as for secreted things; *'seu ch'ek*, to search a thief; *'seu kiëng* or *'seu sing*, to search the person; *'seu chong*, to search for stolen goods; COLL., *'seu sing wak, k'aëng* he is a sharp searcher.

颼
Sou.

The sound of the wind; windy, chilly: *'seu seu*, a blast, a gust.

艘
Sou.

Also read *sieu* and *só*: a general term for vessels, a boat, a junk, a ship; *'seu chiék*, a boat and oars.

¹慎 ³謹 ⁵雙 ⁷雙 ⁹雙 ¹¹雙 ¹⁴跨 ¹⁶野 ¹⁷搜 ¹⁹搜 ²¹颼
²重 ⁴慎 ⁶全 ⁸生 ¹⁰螺 ¹²鬚 ¹³馬 ¹⁵的 ¹⁸鬆 ²⁰撿 ²²颼
³不 ⁴雙 ⁶雙 ⁸雙 ¹⁰雙 ¹²雙 ¹³鬆 ¹⁵心 ¹⁶鬆 ¹⁸搜 ²⁰搜 ²²艘
³慎 ⁴親 ⁶喜 ⁸日 ¹⁰倍 ¹²雙 ¹³鬆 ¹⁵心 ¹⁶動 ¹⁸賊 ²⁰賊 ²²楫

繡¹ To embroider, to adorn with colored silks; ornamented, worked; to embellish, to variegate; to illustrate with prints; in the coll. to mend rents, to darn: 'seu' k'ung, an embroidered handkerchief or scarf; COM., 'miäu l'ing seu' hong² to embroider dragons and phenixes; met., to write fine essays; to take needless pains, as in coarse work; COM., 'seu' hwa, to embroider flowers; 'seu' l'ing p'ó, to embroider a robe with dragons; COLL., 'seu' p'wo, to darn; 'pá seu' t'óh, to keep a darning table or stand (in the street); 'seu' p'wo 'k'i' iu, to darn, and remove grease spots.

琇³ A pretty gem or colored stone; pebbles which may be used for ear-drops.
Hsiu.

鏽⁴ The rust of iron, steel, tin, etc.: oxides: 'keng' seu⁵ the dull, green tarnish on mirrors.
Hsiu.

獸⁶ A beast, a hairy brute; quadrupeds, wild animals: COM., 'k'ing seu' birds and beasts; 'yá seu' wild beasts; 'ing miéng' seu' sing, a human face and a brute's heart—cruel, ferocious; 'ngu seu' the five animals, tiger, panther, lion, elephant, and unicorn.

*Seu*⁷. A coll. word: the nest of a bird; a lair, a kennel, a sleeping place of domestic animals.

宿⁸ A constellation, the stars: also read s'ük, q. v.: COM., 'ne' sek, paik, seu' the 28 zodiacal constellations; 'sing seu' stars.
Hsiu.
Hsiu.
Su.

首⁹ To confess a crime; to acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to place at the head: also read 'siu, q. v.: COM., 'ch'ok, seu' to lodge information, to inform against.
Shou.

狩¹⁰ A hunting dog; to hunt in winter on grounds burnt over: 'sung seu' an imperial tour of inspection.
Shou.

*Seu*¹¹. A coll. word: constantly, frequently, habitually: seu seu ch'ó¹² to do constantly; seu tek, üng¹³ in constant use; tó seu, more frequently.

*Seu*¹⁴. A coll. word: pure, unmixed, uniform; medium in size or quality; smaller: seu seu p'wo¹⁵ even, regular steps; seu seu twai¹⁶ of the same uniform size; tung tung seu seu, medium, as quality of cloth; seu niä nöi¹⁷ a little smaller; seu sioh, hó¹⁸ (or chong), a size smaller.

壽¹⁹ Age, longevity, long life; met., birthday of the aged; the dead: 't'iong seu²⁰ aged; 't'ing seu²¹ medium old age, about 70 years; COM., 'seu' ngwong, or 'seu' so²² one's life, length of life; seu' tang²³ a birthday anniversary; pai' seu²⁴ to congratulate one on his birthday; seu' sing, a portrait, the head of which is painted when the person is 40 or 50
Shou.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 繡 | 2 巾 | 3 繡 | 4 鳳 | 5 繡 | 6 龍 | 7 袍 | 8 繡 | 9 補 | 10 起 | 11 油 | 12 鏡 | 13 鏽 | 14 禽 | 15 獸 | 16 人 | 17 面 | 18 野 | 19 獸 | 20 心 | 21 八 | 22 宿 | 23 星 | 24 宿 | 25 出 | 26 首 | 27 巡 | 28 狩 | 29 長 | 30 壽 | 31 元 | 32 壽 | 33 數 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

years old, and the body after death; ¹*seu* *i*, grave-clothes; ²*seu* *penq*, coffin-boards; ³*kó seu* what is your age?—said to those advanced in life; ⁴*siong seu* a birthday anniversary between the tens; ⁵*siong* *seu* to enter the class of the aged—a woman at 40, a man at 50, years of age; ⁶*Seu* *ning*, a district of the Fuhning prefecture in Fookien.

受² To receive, to accept of; to continue, to succeed, to inherit; a form of the passive, to bear, to endure, to suffer; susceptible of; a charge, a trust: com., ⁷*pok*, *kang seu* I dare not accept it—a polite phrase; ⁸*iu hok*, *pok*, *ti seu* *üung* to have happiness and not know how to use it; ⁹*seu* *kai* to receive the precepts or inhibitions—become a Bonze; ¹⁰*seu* *kau* to be instructed, docile; ¹¹*seu* *siong*, injured, bruised; ¹²*seu* *k'e* to become angry; ¹³*seu* *chói* or *seu* *hing*, to be punished; ¹⁴*seu* *k'u*, to suffer; COLL., *seu* *ning* *chiék*, *chié* (or *k'wu a*), to be subject to another's control; *seu* *sioh*, *pok*, *k'e* to have a fit of passion; *má* *seu* *tek*, *k'ó* can't endure it.

授² To give, to communicate, to deliver to: *seu* *seu* receiving and giving; com., *siong seu* to impart, as instruction.

綬² The cord to which a seal is attached; a bag for a seal; cord of a tent or curtain; the ties of kneepads.

袖² The sleeve, the cuff; to put into the sleeve: the 1st used for the coll. *wong* and the 2d also read *eu* q. v.: ¹*ling seu* "collar and sleeve"—a chief, one who commands; com., ²*seu* *k'au*, a cuff, folded over and shaped like a horse's hoof; *seu* *ch'iu*, *pong kwang*, to fold the hands and look on.

岫² A cave or den in a hill; a gorge, a defile, a ravine.

Hsiu.

(730)

Sëü.

思² To be anxious; to have preintentions, pure-minded: also read *sü*, q. v.: com., ¹*e* *sëü* thoughts, intentions; idea, purport; COLL., ²*ng* *hó e* *sëü* disreputable, ashamed, put to the blush.

恕² Benevolent, indulgent, gracious; to excuse others, to treat others as one wishes to be treated; to pardon; to bear with; synpathizing: ¹*tung sëü* sincere and forgiving, kind-hearted; com., *nieu sëü* to be indulgent, to excuse; *k'wang sëü* lenient, not very strict.

庶² A multitude, many, the people; all; near, nearly, about so; fat and sleek; a concubine: ¹*sëü* *uk*, all things; *lá sëü* or *sëü* *ming*, the people; ²*sëü* *ki*, or *sëü* *hu*, almost, probably; com., *sëü* *mu*, the concubine, as the children of the first wife call her; *sëü* *chü*, or *sëü* *uang*, sons of a concubine; ²*sëü* *kek*, *sëü* a Hanlin graduate.

¹壽 ³衣 ²壽 ⁴壽 ⁵高 ⁶壽 ⁷上 ⁸壽 ⁹不 ¹⁰敢 ¹¹受 ¹²受 ¹³戒 ¹⁴受 ¹⁵傷 ¹⁶氣 ¹⁷罪 ¹⁸受 ¹⁹苦 ²⁰袖 ²¹袖 ²²口 ²³意 ²⁴思 ²⁵思 ²⁶思 ²⁷思 ²⁸物 ²⁹庶 ³⁰庶 ³¹庶 ³²母 ³³庶 ³⁴吉 ³⁵士

試 To use ; to try, to essay, to test, to experiment ; to compare and find out ; to examine, as literary graduates ; a trial, a test : used for the coll. *ch'e* and *se'* q. v. : *'siong s'ü'* to taste, to test, to try ; *'tang' s'ü'* to make trial of ; *s'ü' t'iong*, (coll. *k'wo t'iong*), an examination for Kujin ; com., *'s'ü' 'üng'* employed on trial, as Chinsz' graduates holding the office of district magistrate.

使 A messenger ; one sent with presents to inquire ; an agent : also read *'sü* and in the coll. *sai'* q. v. : *'ch'ok, s'ü'* an envoy, one sent on official business ; *'s'ü'* *'sing*, a legate, a commissioner ; com., *'s'ü'* *'chiä*, one sent ; also used for angels ; *'hu s'ü'* the messengers of an idol.

泗 Mucus, snivel ; a large feeder of the Grand Canal near Yenchou-fu, Shantung : *t'á' s'ü'* *'pong tó*, tears and snivel flowing profusely ; com., *'s'ü'* *'chiu huk*, a Budh worshiped in shrines at street-corners.

駟 A team of four horses abreast : *'s'ü'* *'ma kü*, a chariot and four ; *'t'íeng s'ü'* the stars *b, o, p, r*, in Scorpio ; *s'ü'* *'seng'* a war-chariot ; com., *s'ü'* *'ma nang t'wi*, hard to catch a four-horse team ; *met.*, what's said can't be unsaid—hence be careful.

四 Four ; everywhere ; the second is the complex, and the third the abbreviated, form : in the coll. read *se'* q. v. : com., *'s'ü'* *'hwong*, or *s'ü'* *'ch'ü'* the four points, everywhere ; *'s'ü'* *'chü*, the Four Books ; *'s'ü'* *'ch'iong*, Sz'chuen ; *s'ü'* *'chié*, the legs and arms ; *'s'ü'* *'tai'* *'king kong*, the rulers of the four quarters—gigantic guards in the front of Buddhist temples ; *s'ü'* *'kwo' l'ek, 'jieng*, very ready or fluent in speech ; *s'ü'* *'ma p'woh, t'á*, the four horses' hoofs tied together ; *met.*, strict conditions ; *s'ü'* *'tung paik, tak*, has versatile talents, knows everything.

肆 To expand, to spread out ; to exert to the utmost ; great, large ; reckless, excessive, abandoned, dissolute, unrestrained ; position of the heavenly bodies ; to decline, to refuse ; to arrange as goods ; a shop, a market-place ; to expose, as the bodies of executed criminals ; abruptly ; just now : *'chiu s'ü'* a wine-shop ; *s'ü'* *'yong*, to arrange a feast ; *ch'e'* *s'ü'* a market, bazaar ; com., *'hwong' s'ü'* disorderly, profligate.

賜 To confer, to bestow, as a superior or the Emperor does ; an imperial grant ; a favor, a benefit : *'s'ü'* *'muk*, to let one look at ; *'sing s'ü'* to receive a favor ; com., *'king s'ü'* an imperial gift ; *'t'íeng kwang s'ü'* *'hok*, may the celestial powers send blessings ; *s'ü'* *'ting*

1 嘗試	8 試場	5 出使	7 使者	9 泗洲	馬車	12 四方	14 四川	金剛	17 放肆	19 承賜	21 天官
2 探試	4 試用	使臣	8 符使	佛	11 天駟	13 四書	15 四大	16 酒肆	18 賜目	20 欽賜	賜福

tai' to bestow the button; *'sëü' pek*, to give a piece of silk, as to a condemned officer to hang himself with.

絮¹ Poor, coarse silk; refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is gathered; to mix, to mingle, to compound; to repeat, to reiterate, verbose; pendent: *'sëü'* *'ngü*, tautology; *'t'ó t'ó sëü'* *sëü'* loquacious, jabbering; *'liu sëü'* catkins of the willow.

弑² To murder a superior, as a king or father: *'sëü' ho'* a parricide; *'sëü' kung*, a regicide.

戍³ This character must be distinguished from *sok*, (the 11th of the 12 branches): to guard frontiers; to defend against incursions; a sort of military punishment imposed on exiles; soldiers on guard: *'sëü' piêng*, to guard a frontier.

Sëü'. A coll. word, as in *'t'ëng sëü'* eaten or perforated by insects, as fruit, clothes, wood; *sëü' sioh*, *'k'ëng*, a hole eaten in it.

士⁴ A learned man a doctor, a scholar; an appellation of men in general, gentlemen; soldiers, officers, statesmen; a manager, a superintendent; the 33d radical: *'tai' hok*, *sëü'* ministers of state; *'sëü' chok*, a soldier; *'kü sëü'* a private scholar; *'sëü' 'chü*, teachers, literati; com., *'ning sëü'* a good scholar; *'cheng' sëü'* a doctor—the 3d literary degree;

tai' sëü' taing' a temple to Kwan yin; *'sëü' nung kung siong*, literati, husbandmen, artisans, merchants.

仕⁵ To act as a magistrate, to serve, to fill a station or an office; an officer: *'ch'ok*, *sëü'* to assume office; *'te' sëü'* to resign a public station; *sëü' hwang' chi ka*, an honorable family.

食⁶ To give food to, to feed; to bring up, to rear, to nourish; food, provisions: also read *sik*, q. v.

飼⁷ Interchanged with the last: to set food before, to give to eat; to nourish, to rear, as animals; food, provisions, eatables.

筥⁸ A vessel to contain rice or clothes, a basket, a hamper: *'chü sëü'* a portable book and writing-case; *'hok, sëü'* learned, well read.

伺⁹ To wait upon, to wait for; to spy, to examine closely: com., *'sëü' haiu'* to attend, to wait upon; *'sëü' 'chiu*, to wait (on guests) at a feast.

嗣¹⁰ To connect, as in a family line; to adopt; to inherit; children, posterity, heirs; an adopted heir; to practice, to learn; hereafter, till: *'sëü' haiu'* hereafter; *kié' sëü'* an adopted heir; *'sëü' oi'* to succeed to the throne; com., *'haiu' sëü'* descendants; *lik, sëü'* to adopt an heir; *chiok, sëü'* a family cut off or failing; *ü*

1賜 3柳 5弑 7大 8士 10士 12進 工 15致 17學 19伺 21嗣
 帛 絮 君 學 卒 子 士 商 仕 學 酒 位
 絮 弑 戍 士 居 名 士 農 出 書 伺 嗣 後
 語 父 邊 ○ 士 士 農 仕 筥 候 後 嗣

sĕü' tang, an orbate altar—small temple or shrine built by a larger one; 'sĕü' ho' adopted father.

祀² To sacrifice to gods, devils, or departed spirits; sacrificial; a year; like, as if: in the coll. read sai' q. v.: 'sĕü' 'chu, to worship ancestors; 'ngwong sĕü' the first year of a reign; com., 'sĕü' 'tieng, sacrificial rites; 'u sĕü' no descendant.

巳² The sixth of the 12 branches or horary characters, denoted by a snake, 9—11, A. M.: com., 'sĕü' 'ch'ĕ, or sĕü' 'si 'ch'ĕ, 9 A. M.; 'sĕü' 'chĕng' 10 A. M.

澍² Moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rains; timely rain; rushing waters.

樹² A tree, plants that grow erect, plants in general; to plant; to set up, to establish, to place a screen, in which sense the next is more commonly used: 'sĕü' 'chü, the heir-apparent of a feudatory; 'sĕü' 'ling, a grove, a forest; 'sĕü' 'muk, trees; com., 'ku sĕü' an old tree.

豎² To erect, to set up, to plant; to raise on one end, to set upright; to fix, to establish; chaste, upright, correct, principled; a lad, a waiting boy; a mean, low person: 'nói' sĕü' eunuchs; 'muk, sĕü' a herd boy; 'sĕü' 'chü, menials.

蕙² Good, mellow, pleasant, as liquor. Read 'i: a kind of fragrant plant.

鱖² The tench or roach; a large species of carp, found in Kiangsu.

嶼² An island; an islet or rising land surrounded by water; detached hills near a shore: com., 'ku laung' sĕü' the island of Kulangsu near Amoy.

似² Like, alike, similar; as, as if, as it were, resembling, seeming; to have the aspect of: 'sĕü' 'pok, sĕü' is it like or not? 'sĕü' 'se', 'i, 'hi, appearing right, but still wrong; com., 'sĕü' 'sióng sĕü' to be alike, to resemble each other.

姒² The wife of an elder brother: 'sĕü' 'tá' sisters-in-law; 'sĕü' 'ho' an old lady; 'ai' 'sĕü' the wife of Wan Wang.

耜² A plowshare; the part of a plow that enters the ground, a colter; a plow.

俟² To wait, to stay; to wait upon; to look for, to expect; to prepare for; until, expecting: 'sĕü' 'ha' 'ngwook, till next month.

涘² The banks of a stream; the shores or mouths of rivers.

1 嗣 8 元 5 無 7 巳 9 樹 11 古 13 牧 15 鼓 不 而 19 姒 21 俟
父 祀 祀 正 林 樹 豎 浪 非 娒 下
2 祀 4 祀 6 巳 8 樹 10 樹 12 內 豎 子 14 豎 子 16 似 17 似 18 相 20 娒 婦 月
祖 典 初 子 木 豎 子 似 是 似 似 婦 〇

緒²
Hsü.

The end of the thread in a cocoon; the clue or beginning of a ball; a thread, a hint, a clue; the commencement; the rule or guide to what follows; the course of events; what is handed down, a calling, a patrimony; to examine, to perfect what another began; to succeed, as to an office: ¹'*eu s'ü*' the beginning, first principles; ²'*s'ü*' *ü*, a remnant, addenda, fag end; ³'*ki s'ü*' a patrimony.

事²
Shih.

An affair, a matter, a concern; business, occupation, pursuit, service; an action, anything done; to serve, to obey; to manage an affair: com., ¹'*chek, s'ü*' to occupy a station; a manager; a deacon; ²'*s'ü*' *sik*, the facts of an affair or narrative; ³'*s'ü*' *ching*, the circumstances; an affair; ⁴'*s'ü*' *kang*, but little business; ⁵'*ka s'ü*' domestic affairs; ⁶'*seng s'ü*' to breed trouble; ⁷'*taung' s'ü*' to regard as important; *s'ü*' *pok*, *enwang ching*, there can be no deception as to the real truth; COLL., ⁸'*ng' chie' s'ü*' not much, a very trifling amount.

序²
Hsü.

Eastern and western walls; an order, a series; the order of precedence, to follow in order; a preface, an exordium; a school, a college; an asylum for the aged: ¹'*tiung eu' iu s'ü*' the rule of precedence among seniors and juniors; ²com., *s'ü*' *'au*, a preface; ³'*s'ü*' *ch'i*, according to ages; ⁴'*ch'üa' s'ü*' in order, seriatim.

叙²
叙²
叙²
Hsü.

Like the preceding: to arrange, to set in order; series, order, rank; to converse, to discourse about: ¹'*s'ü' tang*, to converse, to chat; ²'*ngie' s'ü*' to deliberate about (rewards); ³'*tieng s'ü*' the five social relations; COM., *s'ü' s'ü'* a "thank-feast," as for those who made presents, but could not come on the set day.

(731)

Seüh.

Seüh, A coll. word: to suck, to draw into the mouth: *s'üh*, *'tié*, to suck into (the mouth); *s'üh*, *s'üh*, *kieu'* noise made in thus eating.

(732)

Seük.

菰²
Su.

A grass for cattle: ¹'*muk, s'ük*, a sort of clover, grown for fodder.

宿²
Su.
Hsü.
Hsiu.

Used for the next in the sense of early: a halting place every thirty *'li*; a lodging place; a night's rest, a lodging; to lodge, to sojourn; former, old, continued; in the coll. moldy, sour, turned, musty, as food; rotted, as manure; spoiled, water-soaked: also read *seu' q. v.*: ¹'*s'ük, wong'* to cherish hatred for; ²'*s'ük, siu*, old enemies; com., ³'*s'ük, sik*, stoppage of food, food indigested; COLL., *s'ük, sioh, pwo*, to stay a night; to put to soak over night; *s'ük, pong'* to rot manure; ⁴'*s'ük, chwi*, water-soaked, as goods; ⁵'*s'ük, po'* rotted, moldy; *s'ük, s'ük, e'* a musty smell.

1 頭	3 基	5 事	7 事	9 生	11 長	12 序	14 次	16 議	18 苜	20 宿	22 宿
緒	緒	實	簡	事	幼	頭	序	叙	苜	仇	水
2 緒	1 執	6 事	8 家	10 當	有	13 序	15 叙	17 天	19 宿	21 宿	23 宿
餘	事	情	事	事	序	齒	談	敘	怨	食	齧

夙 Early in the morning, the early dawn; morn, morning; early: 'sëük, yǎ' morn and eve, early and late.
Su.
Hsü.

肅 Respectful, reverential; still, awed; fear, caution; to recede, to retire respectfully; severe, majestic; to receive guests politely; hasty, rapid: 'ngiêng sëük, dignified, awe-inspiring; 'sëük, sëük, quick; decorous, respectful; com., 'twang sëük, pai' my respectful salutations—words used on a lady's card of invitation; 'sëük, cheng' 'shü pié' stand aside reverently—words in temples and on staves borne before idols and officers. Read *seu'*: pure, clear; reverential.

驢 A famous charger, called 'sëük, song, the Bucephalus of ancient Chinese history.
Su.

倏 A sudden change, on a sudden, abruptly, quickly: 'sëük, hwok, hastily, unexpectedly.
Shu.

倏 To begin; to do, to act, to perform; good, excellent; also to repair, to arrange, to put in order.
Shu.

淑 Interchanged with the last in the sense of good, excellent; clear, limpid; correct, virtuous: 'sëük, 'ing, a virtuous man; a wife of an officer of the 3d class; 'sëük, taiik, female virtue; 'sëük, k'e' fine, balmy weather, as in spring.

菽 A general term for pulse, the edible kinds of pulse; 'sëük, 'chwi, 'sing, 'hwang, with pulse and water please (one's parents), as the poor do.
Ssu.

蹶 To walk with circumspection: 'sëük, sek, (or chek.), to walk carefully. Read *tik*,: to walk along, as on smooth ground.
Shu.

叔 To collect, to amass, to hoard; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful term for those who are older, for acquaintances, and for strangers casually met; a wife calls her husband's younger brother sëük,: in the coll. read *chëük*, q. v.: 'sëük, tik, uncles and nephews; 'lô sëük, a father's old friend; 'sëük, tai, a family friend; 'sien sëük, a husband's younger brother; 'sëük, ho' and sëük, 'nu, junior paternal uncle and his wife.
Shu.

粟 A general name for glumaceous grain; rice in the husk; also the seed of panic grass; rent in kind, tithes: 't'ü sëük, produce of public fields paid as tax; 'ok, sëük, household taxes; COLL., 'eng sëük, 'hwa, the poppy.
Su.
Hsü.

Sëük,. A coll. word: to become old, aged, old-looking; mature, fully ripe, as grain: 'pwang' 'lô sëük, middle-aged, about 40 years old; 'sang tek, sëük, old-looking, prematurely old.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 夙 | 3 肅 | 拜 | 避 | 7 倏 | 9 淑 | 11 菽 | 12 蹶 | 14 老 | 16 小 | 15 鋤 | 19 屋 |
| 夜 | 肅 | 肅 | 肅 | 忽 | 德 | 水 | 踏 | 叔 | 叔 | 粟 | 粟 |
| 2 嚴 | 1 端 | 5 肅 | 6 驢 | 8 淑 | 10 淑 | 承 | 13 叔 | 15 叔 | 17 叔 | ○ | ○ |
| 肅 | 肅 | 迴 | ○ | 人 | 氣 | 歡 | 姪 | 臺 | 父 | ○ | ○ |

絲
絲

Silk as made by the silk-worm, raw silk; silken, flossy; silk in general; fine, small, minute; a hundredth part, as of a cash; Ssu. stringed instruments of music: ¹'*si t'ëük*, *'kwang hiêng*, stringed and wind instruments; COM., ²'*ju si*, Kiangsu silk; ³'*tu si*, native silk; ⁴'*si pwo'* or *'si kiäng pwo' hoi'* a fabric, of which the warp is silk, and the woof, cotton; ⁵'*si miêng*, silk-batting; ⁶'*t'ëng si*, fine copper wire; ⁷'*iu si*, the hair-spring of a watch; COLL., *'si tek*, *'kiäng*, a little; *'si hó mó tang'* not the least error.

著
Shih.

A sort of labiate plant like milfoil or verbena, anciently used in divination; its stalks also served for hair-pins.

詩
Shih.

The feelings expressed in set words, poetry, verse, rhymes; an ode, a poem, a hymn; to hold, to receive: ⁸'*si iing*, a poet; COM., ⁹'*si king*, the Book of Odes; ¹⁰'*nging si*, to hum verses; to make poetry; ¹¹'*tá si*, to write verses impromptu; ¹²'*si ong'* rhyme; *'si ung che'* poems, essays and penmanship—in which students should be versed; ¹³'*si chü*, the books of Odes and Records; the classics; COLL., *'si pah*, a bard.

¹⁴'*Si*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'si só só* (or *'si só só*), to move the bill about, as a duck eating in the water; to move the eyes about; to turn the head and peer.

死
Ssu.

Read 'sü; coll. 'si: to die, to de cease; death, dying; deadly, fatal; dangerous, desperate; fearless, to the death; pale, ghastly: ¹⁵'*si si*, a corpse; *'si t'ioh, n'ëng*, there is a death (in the family); ¹⁶'*si ch'ioh*, all died off; *'si ch'iah*, 'si, very bad! a desperate strait! ¹⁷'*si sing*, with intense desire, resolved to; *'ch'ieh sing 'si k'ó'* the desire all gone, as to gamble, etc.; *'pwang' sang 'si*, half dead, as one dangerously ill; *'si t'io'* a fatal course, as a vicious life; ¹⁸'*si hwo'* unsalable goods; *'i meng' saik*, *'si pah*, his complexion is deadly pale; *'si sié wak*, *'mwí*, "a dead snake with a live tail"—not fully settled up, still likely to trouble one, as debts, etc.; *'p'ah, 'si loi*, to tie a hard knot; *'ngwai 'si ch'ëük, 'i* (or *'hiêng i*), I hate him with deadly hate.

'*Si*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'si 'só*, to lock; *'si 'sá*, to wash.

時
Shih.

Time, a period; an hour, a Chinese hour; a season or quarter of a year; an opportunity; proper, convenient, in time; to time rightly; to be, is, this; to see, to observe; at the beginning of a sentence, then, at that time; after a verb, as, while, during: ¹⁹'*s'ëü' si*, the four seasons; COM., *'pok, taik, 'si*, an unsuitable time; ²⁰'*sek, ne' si sing*, twelve hours, a day and night; ²¹'*si hanü'* time; ²²'*tong si*, at that time; *'tiéng si*, weather; *'si sek*, or *'si yong'* or *'si hing*, the fashion, fashionable; ²³'*si 'kwo*,

1 絲 2 湖 4 絲 6 銅 8 詩 10 吟 12 詩 14 死 16 死 18 四 時 21 當
竹 絲 布 絲 人 詩 韻 屍 心 時 辰 時
管 3 土 5 絲 7 油 9 詩 11 題 13 詩 15 死 17 死 19 十 20 時 22 時
絃 絲 綿 絲 經 書 絕 貨 二 候 果

fruits of the season; ¹'wong, ²'si, formerly; ³'si cheng' a pestilence, an epidemic; ⁴'si k'aiik, incessantly; constantly; ⁵'si tó' ch'ok, to become lucky; ⁶'si, ⁷'sing paik, che' the eight words from which one's horoscope is calculated; COLL., ⁸'mó, ⁹'si, unlucky; ¹⁰'si, ¹¹'si, ¹²'huang k'aiik, ¹³'k'aiik, ¹⁴'pieng' very fickle, vacillating.

峙

A hen-roost, made by excavating a place in a wall and inserting sticks for roosting on.

蒔

Anise or dill, called ¹'si, ²'ló, ³'chü; COLL., ⁴'mó, ⁵'si (or ⁶'lí), an aquatic vegetable, the water-chestnut. Read ⁷'sè: to erect, to set up; to set out, to plant, to transplant.

鱈

A fish like the shad, which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September: in the coll. read ¹'chi, q. v.

糰

A coll. character: cakes of glutinous rice, eaten at the winter solstice: ¹'si, ²'pa, dried cakes of glutinous rice; ³'si, ⁴'teng, ⁵'yék, ⁶'kwí, ⁷'teng, ⁸'chiéng (or ⁹'naéng'), rice cakes (must be eaten) when hot, steamed cakes when fresh or soft; ¹⁰'met., to do at once, act promptly.

¹'Si. A coll. word: gradually, by degrees: ²'si, ³'sioh, ⁴'nik, day after day; ⁵'si, ⁶'sioh, ⁷'si, ⁸'lung' by degrees; ⁹'si, ¹⁰'niá, ¹¹'nóí' by little and little; ¹²'si, ¹³'sié, ¹⁴'sié, to walk slowly and feebly.

¹'Si. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ²'si, ³'si, ⁴'sa, ⁵'sa, a rattling, a rustling sound, as of creep-

ing insects, or dry leaves in the wind.

(735)

Siä.

賒賒

To buy or sell on credit; slow, remiss; distant; to defer: ¹'siä, ²'tiong' credits: COM., ³'siä, ⁴'so' on credit; ⁵'tang, ⁶'siä, ⁷'koi' 'mä, he Shè. who covets buying on credit buys dear; COLL., ⁸'k'ëük, ⁹'néng, ¹⁰'siä, ¹¹'kiéng' persons owe me on credit; ¹²'siä, ¹³'ki, ¹⁴'wa' a surmise, a supposition.

鉞

A short spear or lance.

寫寫

To write, to copy; to make out, as accounts; to draw, to paint; to remove, to subvert, to put aside; to quiet or compose the mind; Hsieh. to cast, as images; to leak, to spill: COM., ¹'siä, ²'ché' to write; ³'ch'au, ⁴'siä, to copy; ⁵'siä, ⁶'e' to draw an outline; ⁷'siä, ⁸'ch'iu, a writer; ⁹'siä, ¹⁰'ch'ó, ¹¹'ché' to write a running hand; ¹²'siä, ¹³'sung, ¹⁴'ong, a commission-office for hiring boats; COLL., ¹'ch'iang', ²'t'aiik, ³'siä, or ⁴'ch'iang', ⁵'pong, ⁶'siä, to hire a writer; ⁷'siä, ⁸'p'ie, to write a letter; ⁹'siä, ¹⁰'tek, ¹¹'ngai, written badly.

炏

Also read 'tó: the snuff of a candle; the expiring wick of a lamp; alike, resembling.

捨

To let go, to part with, to relinquish; to leave, to abandon; to renounce; to sacrifice one's self, as for the state; to bestow,

¹往 ²時 ³八 ⁴時 ⁵字 ⁶賒 ⁷賒 ⁸賒 ⁹賒 ¹⁰賒 ¹¹賒 ¹²寫 ¹³寫 ¹⁴寫 ¹⁵寫 ¹⁶寫 ¹⁷寫
²時 ⁴時 ⁵葍 ⁷賒 ⁸賒 ⁹賒 ¹¹抄 ¹³寫 ¹⁴寫 ¹⁵寫 ¹⁶寫 ¹⁷寫
 症 辰 葍 數 賒 賒 賒 寫 抄 寫 手 〇 〇 〇 〇

to give alms: 'sia 'sü wong seng, ready to die and forgetful of life; COM., 'sü sié' to give in charity; 'sü sing, to give up one's self, as to be a Bonze; 'Yä Su 'sü miäng' Jesus gave his life; COLL., 'nü á' 'sü tek, 'chiä sing, you can bear to do so! má' 'sü tek, 'chiäng, stingy, miserly.

舍 Shé. To stop, to halt, to rest; to lodge, to dwell; used for the preceding in the sense of to part with, to relinquish: also read siä' q. v.

舍 Shé. A lodging in a market; a rest; a stage of 30 'li; a hospice; a booth, a cottage; lodgings; my, as applied to junior relatives: also read 'siä, q. v.: COM., 'pung siä' rooms, apartments; siä' tik, my nephew; 'siä' tá' my younger brother; 'siä' ing, or siä' ing kó, the sons of the goddess "Mother" or Ling 'chwi 'ná; siä' ing miéu' a temple of the same; 'siä' le' 'chä, Buddhist relics.

赦 Shé. To forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to let go, to remit, to reprove; pardon, amnesty: COM., 'siä' 'miäng, to forgive; 'siä' chí' to pardon sins; 'tiäng siä' nik, the days when "Heaven forgives", as marked in calendars; 'wai' siä' 'tiäng a' a general amnesty; siä' 'chiäng liäng, to remit the taxes.

卸卸 Hsieh. To lay off, as clothes or armor; to lay aside, to relinquish; to vacate, as an office; to land cargo; in the coll. to sell, as a lot of goods: COM., 'siä' sèü' to throw up a business, to leave one's calling; siä' eng' to relinquish the seals, give up an office; 'siä' 'kiäng, or siä' tang' to put down a load; COLL., siä' hwo' to sell off goods.

瀉瀉 Hsieh. To drain land; to leak, to ooze; a diarrhea, a flux, looseness of the bowels; to purge: 'siäk, siä' to leak out; involuntary purging in small quantities; 'siä' to' dysentery; COM., 'pang' siä' diarrhea; pang' 'o' siä' cholera; siä' yoh, a purgative; 'chwi siä' a watery stool; COLL., 'siä' 'kwi 'hü, how many movements have you had? siä' yok, weak from diarrhea.

邪 Hsieh. Deflected; swerving from rectitude, depraved, vicious; corrupting, obscene, filthy; specious, false, deluding; illegal, heretical, unacknowledged by the state or the classics: 'kang, siä, illicit, licentious, depraved; COM., 'siä' kau' heretical doctrines; 'sing, siä, the mind depraved; 'siä' hwak, or 'siä' suk, tricks, philters; arts emanating from 'Mau sang; siä' 'pó, countrywomen from the hills north-west of Foochow—do not intermarry with other classes; 'siä' 'kwi, or 'siä' mó, evil spirits, devils; 'k'e' 'siä' 'kwi cheng' to forsake the wrong and turn to the correct, to reform.

1捨 2捨 4耶 5房 7舍 子 10赦 12卸 14瀉 16奸 18茅 20棄
 死 施 穌 舍 人 赦 罪 肩 肚 邪 山 邪
 忘 捨 捨 舍 舍 免 卸 泄 病 邪 邪 歸
 生 身 命 弟 利 事 瀉 瀉 法 鬼 正

斜 Sometimes used for the preceding: distorted, not straight, oblique, crisscross; scattered, unsettled: ¹siĀ yong, the afternoon sun; COM., ²nik, ³t'au, ⁴siĀ, the sun is declining; ⁵siĀ sá, slants to the west, as the sun; ⁶siĀ tó, a knife with an oblique edge—for cutting in angles; ⁷siĀ ung pwo³ drillings; COLL., ⁸'ch'io' siĀ, the house leans over.

社 The god of a locality, a tutelary deity, the lares rustici; sacrifices to the gods of the land and grain; altars of the same; a hamlet embracing anciently 25 houses; a society, a company: ⁹siĀ nik, two festivals for worshiping the lares—occurring about the beginning of spring and autumn; ¹⁰tieng siĀ a hamlet of 10 or 25 houses; a field-altar; COM., ¹¹siĀ chek, ¹²sing, gods of the land and grain, worshiped by the sovereign—their altars are without roofs; ¹³ngu 'pó ch'ek, siĀ the five 'pó streets and seven temples or shrines—on the south of Great Temple Hill in the suburbs of Foochow.

射 To shoot with a bow; to cheat, to counterfeit; to implicate; to glance, to dart, as rays of light; to issue forth, as evil influences; an ancient officer, a fugleman or drill-sergeant: in the coll. read sioh, q. v.: ¹⁴wang³ siĀ to shoot wide of the mark; ¹⁵siĀ le³ to counterfeit one's mark and undersell him, to gain by fraud; ¹⁶ing siĀ to impli-

cate, to cast the blame on one; COLL., ¹⁷p'ah, siĀ to practice archery. Read ik, or to: to dislike, to loathe.

麝 The musk deer of Sz'chuen and Tibet: COM., ¹⁸siĀ hiong, musk.

榭 A terrace with trees about it, an arbor; a place for storing musical instruments and sacrificial vessels; a keep, a turret or high lookout; a military school or fencing-room.

謝 To decline, to withdraw, to go away; to resign, as office; to fade, as flowers; to inform; to thank, to show gratitude, as by presents; to confess, to excuse one's self: COM., ¹⁹ling siĀ and ²⁰p'ek, siĀ to receive and decline presents—words written on cards; ²¹siu siĀ to requite in kind, as by presents; ²²tó siĀ many thanks, thank you; ²³kang siĀ to feel grateful; ²⁴siĀ ch'oi³ to confess a sin; ²⁵siĀ t'ieu to thank mourners and decline calls—words posted on the door, as after the feast of the 2nd seventh day; ²⁶siĀ pwo³ to thank mourners or guests for their calls; ²⁷siĀ 'ü, to return thanks for rain; ²⁸siĀ ngwong³ to pay a vow, to make a thank-offering; ²⁹hwa siĀ the flower has faded; COLL., ³⁰siĀ chioh, thanks for the loan; ³¹hang³ tó siĀ to express thanks.

(736) SiĀh. Read ³²hieng; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ³³siĀh.: to shave with a knife, to sharpen by shaving thin; to scrape, to

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 斜 | 8 斜 | 5 社 | 7 社 | 8 五 | 9 亂 | 11 影 | 18 酬 | 15 感 | 17 謝 | 19 謝 | 21 花 |
| 陽 | 刀 | 日 | 稷 | 保 | 射 | 射 | 謝 | 謝 | 弔 | 雨 | 謝 |
| 2 斜 | 4 厝 | 6 田 | 神 | 七 | 10 射 | 12 領 | 14 多 | 16 謝 | 18 謝 | 20 謝 | 22 謝 |
| 西 | 斜 | 社 | ○ | 社 | 利 | 謝 | 謝 | 罪 | 步 | 愿 | 借 |

scale off: *siäh, tó*, to shave a knife or sword; *siäh, ling*, to scale fish; *siäh, kó 'tá*, to make wooden heels, as for ladies' shoes; *siäh, sioh, t'ung*, to shave off a film or shaving.

食

Shih.

Read *sik*; coll. *siäh*: to eat, to drink; to smoke: *'siäh, pwong'* to eat rice, to take a meal; *'siäh, yéng'* sated with food; *siäh, sik,*

luk, to live luxuriously; *'siäh, liong,* to eat cold or cooling things; *met.,* to take up a matter which does not concern one; *'song siäh,* to join, to fit; to weld; *siäh, o' pwo,* strengthening food; *siäh, k'wi,* a poor job, as when materials are high and wages low; *siäh, lang siäh, tiong'* remnants of food, leavings; *siäh, lik,* fatigued, jaded; *'siäh, tong chá,* to use vegetable diet for life; *'siäh, 'sai éung'* current expenses; *siäh, kwó' ngé'* to eat or take more than one's share; *siäh, 'si nëng,* fatal to life, deadly, as poison; *siäh, ché' ka,* to find one's own food, as a hired man; *'siäh, i,* the food furnished by him (as well as pay); *siäh, má' ta* or *siäh, má' lí,* cannot do it; *siäh, 'pa, teng,* sated with food; *met.,* a full run of business; *kaëng' siäh, ta sioh, yong'* like drinking tea—easily done.

(737) Siäk.

睇

Read *sak*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *siäk*: similar to *t'iaäk*; to blink, to wink: *siäk, chiä cheu' mó,* gone in a twinkling, suddenly disappeared; *mëk, siäk,* (or *t'iaäk,*), the eyelashes.

Siäk, A coll. word: to shake, to make a rattling sound: *siäk, siäk, kieu'* to give a rattling sound; *sik, sik, siäk, siäk,* to clatter, to rattle.

(738) Siäng.

聲

Shèng.

Read *sing*; coll. *siäng*: a voice; a tone in speaking or music; the tones of Chinese words; a word, a sentence; a sound or noise: *'siäng, ing,* a voice, a sound; *'siäng 'mwi,* a final sound, a drawling tone; *'ping chah, siäng,* the two even and six deflected tones; *siäng, k'wi* and *siäng hak,* a clear and a hoarse voice; *'siäng 'a,* the voice low or broken, as from long speaking; *'king, siäng sá' ngü,* to speak in a low tone; *'siäng 'k'eu,* the peculiar tone or quality of the voice, as in singing; *siäng, ing 'neu 'nó,* a delicate voice; *'miäng, siäng,* fame, reputation; *'mwong, siäng,* the noise of doors; *i, siäng 'k'èng ng' hó, t'iaäng,* his utterance is bad to hear or very harsh.

'Siäng. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of *'ch'ang*; sad, pitiable; ah! alas! what a pity! *'á' 'siäng,* or *kai 'siäng,* oh! alas! *'siäng chiäh,* *'siäng,* very lamentable!

線

Hsieu.

Thread of silk, hemp, or cotton; sewing silk or thread; a fine cord; a line, beading, molding; a clue, a trace; a spy; a mere remnant, as of a family, an orphan: com., *'siäng' taing'* a thread shop; *'si siäng'* silk thread; *miéng, sa*

1 食	3 食	5 食	6 食	7 食	9 聲	11 聲	12 輕	13 聲	15 門	16 線	17 絲
餘	涼	長	使	伊	尾	聲	聲	口	聲	店	線
2 食	4 相	齋	用	8 聲	10 平	11 啞	12 細	14 名			
厭	食	○	○	音	仄	○	語	聲	○	○	○

siäng' cotton thread; ¹*i siäng'* and ²*só siäng'* fine and coarse silk-thread; ³*siäng'* *kwong*, a spool; ⁴*hwa siäng'* floss silk; ⁵*k'i siäng'* molding, beading; ⁶*hióng siäng'* an incense-stick; ⁷*siäng' miäng'* a kind of flour vermicelli; ⁸*siäng' hié'* a puppet-play; ⁹*u cheng pok*, ¹⁰*ing siäng'* can't sew without a needle; *met.*, can't effect a thing without means; *coll.*, *siäng' sioh*, ¹¹*chi*, a skein of thread; *siäng' smoi'* a seam; ¹²*chó'* *siäng' sóh*, to be a spy, one who tries to find a clue to a matter; ¹³*pek*, *siäng'* to mislead, to humbug; ¹⁴*nü pek*, *siäng' ngwai*, you deceived me, you failed to meet your engagement.

聖 Read *seng'*; *coll. siäng'*: propitious, favoring, efficacious, able to protect, as a god: ¹*má'* *siäng'* unpropitious; *siäng' chiäh*, *siäng'* extremely propitious; ²*siäng' ka'* a lucky throw of the divining blocks—falling with one round and one flat side up.

城 Read *sing*; *coll. siäng'*: a walled city; a capital of a province, prefecture, or district; a city wall: *seng siäng'*, the provincial capital; *sioh*, ¹*chó'* *siäng'*, a city; ²*siäng' ting*, the top of a city wall; ³*siäng' lau*, a tower on the wall; ⁴*siäng' tié*, a city-moat; ⁵*tié siäng'*, to go into the city; ⁶*siäng' siu yäng'*, the city-guards; ⁷*siäng' hwong*, the municipal god—provincial guardian; ⁸*siäng' tié ting léng*, ⁹*hióng a' kauk*, city-lanterns made with country-frames; *met.*, a countryman living

in the city, but still rustic in manners.

成 Read *sing*; *coll. siäng'*: to finish, to complete; to effect one's part; to make or bring about; to become, perfect, completed; whole, entire, full; a tenth; used to denote the quality, as of metals, wood, etc.: ¹*siäng' hwa*, to "complete the flower"—to close a bargain, to effect a matter; *paik*, *siäng' ta*, eighth-tenths dry, as fire-wood; ²*ng'* *siäng' neng'*, not be a man, not capable, not honest, &c.; ³*siäng' pah*, a full hundred; *siäng' toi sang*, a whole heap—a large number or amount; *siäng' pó'* *ui*, as large round as the span of the arms; *siäng' neng' keng*, as high as a man; ⁴*siäng' pang*, *siäng' 'iäng'* it will end in a disease, or much pain; ⁵*hiäng'* *siäng' kwo'* an extant phrase.

槓 A coll. character, used in the *Paik*, *Ing*: a large bin, a grain-receptacle: *siäng' cheng*, the stories of a bin.

賤 Read *chieng'*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *siäng'*: cheap, low in price: *siäng' siäng'* very cheap; ¹*ka'* *chieng' siäng'* the price is low; ²*siäng' li siäng' k'ó'* bought cheap and sold cheap.

(739)

Sié.

些 A little, few, small in number; trifling, unimportant; partly, rather, somewhat; in the court dialect, this, these; also a word of comparison: ¹*k'wai'* *sié*, quicker; ²*chié* *sié*, this, these; ³*sié* *sieu*,

¹衣 ³花 ⁵線 ⁷拔 ⁹城 ¹¹城 ¹³成 ¹⁵成 ¹⁷成 ¹⁹成 ²¹成
²線 ⁴香 ⁶線 ⁸聖 ¹⁰城 ¹²成 ¹⁴成 ¹⁶現 ¹⁸錢 ²⁰錢
³線 ⁴捲 ⁶戲 ⁸駕 ¹⁰樓 ¹²花 ¹⁴病 ¹⁶成 ¹⁸賤 ²⁰賤
¹⁷賤 ¹⁸快 ²⁰些
¹⁹來 ²¹些
²²賤 ²³些
²⁴去 ²⁵些
○

a little, few; COM., ¹sié sū or ²sié mi, a trifling amount; COLL., ³sié sū yá² se' e' though only a trifle, it was (given) with good intent; ⁴sié mi kiáng, a mere bit.

施

Shih.

A banner unfurled; expanded, spread out; to confer, to relieve, to bestow in charity; to permit; to grant, to allow to be done; to use, to add to; moving slowly; in the coll. to scatter, to drop: also read ⁵sié' q. v.: ⁶sié sié, slow, hesitating; pleased, happy; ⁷sié' siá, to give, to aid; ⁸sié heng, to allow; to dispense, to perform; COM., ⁹sié ong, to bestow favors, to show kindness; COLL., ¹⁰p'ah, ¹¹sié, to scatter, as grains, seeds, etc.; ¹²sié' moang te' scattered all about. Read ¹³ch'ie: to relax, to cast off. Read ¹⁴e: to remove, to transfer, to change.

絕
纒

Coarse threads used in weaving; fine and coarse sorts of silks, as sarcenets.

晷

Read ¹⁵ie; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. ¹⁶sié: the course of the sun, the motion of the sun's shadow; *met.*, in the coll. to move by degrees: COLL., ¹⁷sié siong² k'ó' rising, as the shadow on a wall in the P. M.; to move up, as a heavy article; to push, to shove up; ¹⁸sié k'oo' ¹⁹li, move it gradually this way.

施

Shih.

To give, to relieve, to bestow charitably: also read ²⁰sié, q. v.: COM., ²¹sié' chá' to give in charity; ²²sié' saeng' to bestow gratuitously; ²³sié' 'chio, one who gives, as to a temple; ²⁴sié' kwang, to give a coffin; ²⁵sié' ch'èuk, to distribute congee, as in a famine; ²⁶sié' siong² ch'ó' to offer (to orate spirits) in the *siong² ch'ó'* rites.

世

世

Shih.

The world, mankind; an age, a generation, the space of thirty years; times, life, experience in life; hereditary: COM., ²⁷sié' sié' ages, forever; ²⁸k'e' sié' or ²⁹kwó' sié' to die; ³⁰ch'ok, ³¹sié' to be born; ³²king sié' and ³³lai sié' the present and future world or life; ³⁴ch'aung' sié' 'i lai, from the creation to the present time; ³⁵sié' ka, an old family, one that follows the hereditary calling; ³⁶sié' hing, a friend's brother or son; ³⁷sang sié' 'i, a medical profession continued in the 3d generation; ³⁸sié' suk, the customs of the world; ³⁹sié' kang, the world; ⁴⁰sié' 'chü, the sons of the idol gods, ⁴¹'Ngu tá' and ⁴²'Siang hwong; ⁴³sié' 'ching pok, the world has no feeling; ⁴⁴sié' 'toi' ages, generations; ⁴⁵sié' s'ü' or ⁴⁶sié' ko' worldly affairs; ⁴⁷sié' 'mwi, bad times; ⁴⁸pie' sié' to retire from active life; ⁴⁹puang' sié' from 30 to 40 years old; COLL., ⁵⁰sioh, ⁵¹sié' n'eng, to the very end of life.

Sié'

A coll. word, for which the last is commonly used in coll. books, as in ⁵²sié' n'oh, (or ⁵³sié' n'oh), what? what is it? ⁵⁴sié' n'oh,

¹些 ⁸施 ⁵施 ^上上 ⁸施 ¹⁰施 ¹²今 ^以以 ¹⁵世 ¹⁷世 ¹⁹城 ²¹世
¹須 ^行行 ^滿滿 ^去去 ^送送 ^粥粥 ^今世 ^來來 ^兄兄 ^間間 ^隍隍 ^事事
²施 ⁴施 ^地地 ⁷施 ⁹施 ¹¹棄 ¹³創 ¹⁴世 ¹⁶世 ¹⁸五 ²⁰世 ²²世
^捨捨 ^恩恩 ^晷晷 ^濟濟 ^主主 ^世世 ^創世 ^家家 ^俗俗 ^帝帝 ^代代 ^毛毛

miäng, what name? what is the matter? *sié' nóh, nóh*, what things? *'sié' nóh, k'íeng*, what crime—*scil.*, was he guilty of in his former state of existence.

貫 To get on trust, to purchase on credit; to borrow; to show lenity, as to criminals: *'sié' siá'* to remit, to pardon.

勢 Authority, influence, power; station, rank, dignity; splendor; strength; virility, the testes; the exterior, the figure; the aspect, state, or condition of: *'sié' oi'* station, authority; *'kak, sié'* to castrate; *com., sié' t'au* or *sié' miéng'* or *'sié' lík*, power, influence; *'chiá' sié'* to rely on one's station or influence—to injure others; *'sié' lé'* to play the sycophant, greedy of small gains; *hing sié'* form, figure, appearance; *hung sié'* course of the wind; *'te' sié'* configuration of the ground; *k'ang' sié'* to have regard to circumstances; *'huk, sié'* set, fixed in a certain shape; *chai sié' lík,* *sang pwang chiong*, wealth, station, power, he has all three complete.

Sié'. A coll. word: to add to, to piece out; to connect, to attach to the end of; to follow, to succeed one in a work: *sié' t'au*, to piece out the end; *sié' k'wak*, to widen by piecing; *sié' lóh,* to add on to; continuous; *sié' sioh, chaik*, to add one section or piece.

蛇 A snake, a serpent; serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra: *'sié' i' ngang t'eng'* the snake hears with its eyes; *lung sié tong'* dragons and snakes moving; *met., fine penmanship*; *com., long sié teng'* the long-serpent-evolution—in strategy; *'sié chiäng*, a snake-elf; *'sié tang*, snake's gall—a medicine; *wa' sié t'íeng chéuk*, to "paint a snake with feet"—superfluous, supererogatory; *'sing sié*, a god incarnate in a snake; *coll., lau' sié*, a snake; *ch'ang t'èuk, sié* a green-colored snake; *'sié sóh*, to talk as another does, to chime in; to hoax, humbugging talk; *sié lóh, t'èuk, t'èng chaik, chaik, nang*, a snake in a bamboo tube impeded by every joint; *met., a succession of difficulties*; *sang sié t'au*, to have a whitlow. Read *i*: crooked; to squirm.

匙 A key; a spoon: *com., 'sò, sié*, a key; *'ta, sié*, a small brass or silver spoon; *coll., 'sò sié, pa lak, sioh, a'* give the key a turn.

啻 Only; to stop at: *'pok, sié'* not only, more than; *'hó sié' ch'íeng wáng'* how can it stop at ten millions! *'pok, sié' ho' mu*, more (grateful) than to one's father and mother.

嗜 To delight in, to relish; to indulge the animal desires; to gormandize; greedy for, addicted to: *'sié' h'ó'* to love, to relish; *sié' sik,* fond of eating; *com., sié'*

- 1世 2貫 4割 6藉 8地 10蛇 11蛇 13神 15鎖 17不 千 父
 7毛 赦 勢 勢 勢 以 精 蛇 匙 啻 萬 母
 8愆 9勢 5勢 7勢 9伏 12蛇 14蛇 16茶 18何 10不 20嗜
 ○ 位 力 利 勢 聽 聽 索 匙 啻 啻 好

'*chiu*, addicted to wine; '*sié*' *tu*, fond of gaming.

噬² To bite, to gnaw at, to devour; grief, sorrow; reaching to one's own navel; *met.*, to attempt impossibilities; '*sié*' *hak*, name of the 21st diagram, denoting punishment.

筮² To divine, as with straws or slips of milfoil; the most efficacious are from Confucius' grave; to plan, to decide.

誓² To swear, to take an oath, to bind one's self; to vow, to promise solemnly; an oath, an adjuration; careful, to caution;

to order, to issue special injunctions; to receive a superior's command; to espouse clandestinely: '*hwak, sié*' to swear; '*sié*' *yok*, to promise with an oath; *com.*, '*siék, sié*' to confirm by oath; '*sié*' *ngwong*' to vow or resolve solemnly; *coll.*, '*sié*' *ngwong*' *ng*' *siéh*, '*chiá pwong*' I vow not to continue this business for a living.

逝² To depart, to go away, to pass away; to go into oblivion, to leave this life, to die; used for the coll. to void or discharge involuntarily: '*tióng sié*' gone forever; '*sié*' *chiá ü sü*, the dead are like this (flowing water); *coll.*, '*sié*' *sui sié*' *nieu*' to make involuntary discharges, as in sleep.

豉² Salted eatables, as beans, etc., dried and used as relishes: '*ch'ó sié*' a sort of leek; *com.*, '*sié*'

ü, soy; '*ü sié*' soy-beans or residual grains; '*tau*' *sié*' *kióng*, a sauce of salted beans and ginger; '*sié*' *ü* '*ch'ióng*, a soy-factory.

(740)

柁 *Siék.* An instrument for adjusting a bow. Read *ié*': an oar.

Hsieh.

I.

緹

Hsieh.

I.

綫

Hsieh.

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Hsieh.

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ü, soy; '*ü sié*' soy-beans or residual grains; '*tau*' *sié*' *kióng*, a sauce of salted beans and ginger; '*sié*' *ü* '*ch'ióng*, a soy-factory.

柁 *Siék.* An instrument for adjusting a bow. Read *ié*': an oar.

緹 To tie, to fasten, to bind; to put in fetters; tied, bound; a bridle, a halter; a frame to keep a bow in shape.

綫 Interchanged with the last: bonds, fetters; to halter, to tether, to tie, as animals: '*lui siék*, to fetter, to bind with cords.

洩 To leak, to ooze out; to divulge, as secrets; to rest, to desist from; to diminish; dissipated, exhausted; a stream in Chehkiang: the 2d also read *ié*' *c. v.*: '*liu*' *siék, ki kwang*, to divulge the whole scheme; *com.*, '*siék, ching*, to emit semen; '*mong*' (or *maëng*) *siék*, nocturnal emissions; '*siék, ngü*, to talk wildly, as in a delirium; '*siék, k'e*' "lost the scent"; *met.*, to lose future prospects, as a child by being treated as an officer—a superstitious notion. Read *ié*': loose, scattered.

洩 *Siék.* A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to disappear unaccountably, to spirit away: *k'ëuk, k'oi siék, k'ó* spirited away; *siék, pwong* *k'e*' to consume the essence of the rice, as ghosts are supposed to do.

1 嗜 8 噬 5 誓 7 誓 9 逝 10 草 12 油 13 薑 15 縲 18 機 20 洩
 賭 賭 嗑 約 願 者 豉 豉 豆 油 漏 關 洩 洩
 8 噬 4 發 6 設 3 長 11 豉 13 豆 16 漏 17 洩 19 洩
 臍 誓 誓 逝 油 廠 洩 精 語 ○

揆 To rub off, to wipe over :
Hsieh. ¹miék, ²siék, not square, angular, irregular, corner-wise.

契 Distressed, suffering ;
Hsieh. ¹wide, parted ; separated, as from friends ; to carve, to cut off : also read ¹kié' q. v.

設 To institute, to found, to
Shê.. establish ; to place, to set up, to build ; to suppose ; large ; a band of soldiers, a cantonment : ²p'wo siék, to set in order ; ³siék, ⁴kau' or ⁵siék, ⁶tióng' to establish a school ; com., ⁷siék, ⁸lik, to institute, to establish ; ⁹siék, ¹⁰ngié' óh, to open a free school ; ¹¹siék, ¹²kié' to form a plot or plan ; ¹³siék, ¹⁴sü, if, supposing that ; ¹⁵siék, ¹⁶sü, to improvise words, to make up a story ; ¹⁷siék, ¹⁸kwak, to devise means ; ¹⁹siék, ²⁰ping'pa'siu, to place soldiers on guard.

變 To dress or mature by
Hsieh. fire ; in concord, harmonious ; ¹writed, friendly ; ²siék, ³li, to regulate kindly ; ⁴siék, ⁵li'ing'yang, to rule in accord with *yin* and *yang*, or earth and heaven, as officers should do ; ⁶siék, ⁷iu, friendly.

屑 Pure, clear ; diligent, la-
Hsieh. borious ; attentive, respectful, observant ; to regard, to take pains for ; to reduce to powder ; minute ; broken bits, crumbs, fragments ; in the coll. poor, mean, scanty, as presents or a feast : ¹siék, ²siék, unsettled ; ³só siék, petty, vexatious, trifling ; com., ⁴pok,

⁵siék, to disregard, to view as not deserving a thought ; coll., ⁶siék, ⁷chi che' very mean or scanty.

屨 The lining or stuffing of
Hsieh. a shoe ; a patten : ¹hióng ²siék, ³long, the Clattering Patten Corridor — name of an ancient story.

薛 A plant, a sort of Ma-
Hsieh. laxis, called ¹siék, ²só ; a feudal state, the present Yenchau-fu in Shantung ; a surname.

媠 Interchanged with the
Hsieh. next : to outrage, to insult females ; to lust after, to act lewdly toward.

褻 Undress, dishabille ; ordi-
Hsieh. nary or dirty clothes ; rags, tatters ; filthy, impure ; to revile, to blaspheme ; to treat disrespectfully, as gods or great men : ¹siék, ²man' insulting in words or conduct ; com., ³siék, ⁴tuk, to profane the gods ; to treat one insultingly ; ⁵siék, ⁶i, in undress, without one's coat on, as when a friend calls unexpectedly.

替 Dark, obscure ; female
attendants ; also the same as the last, to insult, to despise, to treat shamefully.

Siék. A coll. word, a corrup-
tion of ¹se' sek, forty ; ²siék, ³hooi' forty years old ; ⁴siék, ⁵ek, forty one ; ⁶siék, ⁷ne' sang, forty two or three.

舌 The tongue ; the clap-
Shê. per of a bell ; the bent end of a clasp ; the rim of a target ; talkative, wordy ;

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 揆 | ⁸ 設 | ⁵ 設 | 計 | 辭 | 兵 | 理 | 陽 | 屑 | 屑 | ¹⁸ 薛 | ²⁰ 褻 |
| 揆 | 教 | 義 | 設 | 設 | 把 | 變 | 變 | 瑣 | 響 | 莎 | 漬 |
| ² 鋪 | ⁴ 設 | 學 | ⁷ 使 | ⁹ 法 | 守 | 理 | 友 | 屑 | 屨 | ¹⁹ 褻 | ²¹ 褻 |
| 設 | 立 | ⁶ 設 | ⁸ 設 | ¹⁴ 設 | 變 | 陰 | ¹⁴ 屑 | 不 | 廊 | 慢 | 衣 |

the 135th radical: 'siék₂, keng, "plow with the tongue" — to teach; com., 'ch'oi' siék₂, the tongue; 'siék, t'au nguing' the organs of speech rigid, as from age; 'twai' siék₂, a thick, indistinct articulation; 'kek, siék₂, to stutter, to stammer; 'paik, siék₂, the hundred-tongued — name of a mocking-bird; COLL., 'k'eng siék₂, á, shoes with cording on the toes like a dog's tongue; kaëng' i 'k'eu siék₂, to quarrel with him; siék₂, kiäng, the palate.

涉 To wade across, to ford; met., to pass through (the world); to spend (time); to pore over, to investigate, as books; to become versed in; to involve, to implicate, to have a tendency to: 'siék₂, sié' to pass through the world; 's'iek, lak, to wade and hunt (through books); com., kang siék₂, or kwang siék, implication; involved, concerned in.

折 Read *chiék*, used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. siék₂: to break, to part, to snap in two; to lose in trade: siék₂, sioh, ngá' a branch broken off; 'p'ah, siék₂, to break in two; 's'iek₂, 'pwong, to sell below the prime cost; 'siék, t'eng' to lose and gain; 'siék, ch'oi' to talk in vain, lost words; k'wo, k'u siék, 'ch'iu, a short leg and stiff arm; siék, 'la k'a, kiäng, or siék, sioh, lau, k'a, to "walk with a broken leg"—fail in the object of going.

(741) Siéng.

羶 The rank odor of goats; frouzy, fetid, rank; sheep's fat, mutton tallow: com., Shan. 'siéng e' a rank smell, frouzy; COLL., ch'au' siéng, rank, fetid; ch'au' neng, siéng, has the strong scent of milk, as a babe's mouth—a term used in reproving a child's forwardness.

仙 An immortal, an old man who never dies; a fairy, a genius; to become immortal; elysium, hades: 'siéng iu, to ramble in elysium—'to die; com., 'siéng tang, the elixir of immortality; met., said of an excellent recipe; kwi lük, ne' siéng ka, the "turtle-stag-two-genii-glue"—name of a strengthening medicine; 'siéng 'king (or kai'), elysium; 'paik, siéng, the eight genii, 'Lü, tung ping, 'Li t'iek, 'kwoi, 'Hang' chüng, lié, 'Chó kwok, keü, 'Lang 'ch'au, hwo, 'Tieng' kwo lö, 'Hung siéng 'chü, 'Hó siéng ku (who is a female); 'siéng kauk, has fairy's bones—said of one peculiar in appearance; 'Siéng iu kainy' a district of Hinghwa prefecture, Fookien; 'hong' siéng, the impatiens; 'sing siéng, the immortals, the genii; COLL., 'siéng ka paik, sóh, rogues, scoundrels.

僊 Used for the preceding: a genius, an immortal; to frisk: 'siéng siéng, to dance and waltz.

躡 As in 'p'iéng siéng, to whirl, as dervishes do, to wriggle; to walk round and round.

1 舌 8 舌 舌 舌 獵 本 嘴 遊 境 骨 20 鳳 22 躡
 耕 頭 急 涉 拍 折 羶 仙 八 仙 仙 仙
 2 嘴 硬 舌 世 折 趁 味 丹 仙 遊 僊 僊
 舌 4 大 6 百 8 涉 10 折 12 折 14 仙 16 仙 18 仙 縣 僊 僊 ○

襪 To dress: ¹⁶*piéng siéng*, clad, dressed, having clothes on.
Hsien.

先 To precede, to go first; to begin, in the first place; previous, before, early, formerly; past, gone before; late, deceased, ancient: in the coll. read *sen* and *sing*, q. v.: ²*cheng siéng*, to strive to be first; com., ³*siéng sen*, a teacher; a physician; Sir, Mr.; ⁴*siéng haiu'* before and after, in time or place; ⁵*siéng 'ch'iu*, before, previous; ⁶*siéng tá* the late emperor; ⁷*siéng ti*, a prophet; ⁸*siéng íng*, ancestors; ⁹*siéng ho'* my late father; *siéng tó* ²*chu haiu' ch'ü'ok*, first pay the rent due, then occupy the house. Read *siéng'*: to lead the way; to put first; to assume the precedence.

硃 A fine pebble, a stone inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.
Hsien.

煽 Read *siéng'*; used for the coll. *siéng*: to fan grain, to cleanse by fanning: ¹⁰*hung siéng*, a fanning-mill; ¹¹*tó hung siéng 'lá k'ó'* *siéng*, take it to the mill and fan it.

鮮 A live or fresh fish; fresh, raw, as meat; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure, in good order: also read *'siéng* and in the coll. *ch'íéng*, q. v.: ¹¹*siéng hwa*, fresh flowers; ¹²*siéng ming*, new and bright, as goods; com., ¹³*sing*

siéng, fresh, new, as things newly made.

鮮 Few, rare, seldom; complete, finished: the first also read *siéng*, q. v.: ¹⁴*siéng 'sieu*, very few; ¹⁵*'tiéng ha'* *'siéng e'* few such in the world.

廩 A granary for storing rice: ¹⁶*íng 'siéng*, a storehouse for grain.
Hsien.

癩 Tetter, ringworm; scrofulous diseases, scab, scald-head: used for *'ch'íéng* in the coll. q. v.: ¹⁷*'kai' 'siéng*, scab, scorbutic complaints.

蘚 Moss, confervæ growing in damp places: ¹⁸*'ái 'siéng*, green moss, as on tiles and walls.
Hsien.

閃 To peep out of a door, to step out suddenly; a sudden and brief appearance; to shun, to evade; to glisten, to flash, as the lightning; to move about, to squirm, to wriggle; flashing, glittering; adulatory; in the coll. a sprain, an acute, lancinating pain; a crook in timber; to defer, to let a business rest: ¹⁹*'siéng tiéng'* a flash of lightning; ²⁰*'siéng k'ai*, to turn aside, to avoid; coll., ²¹*'siéng peng*, a crook, a deflection, as in split timber; *'siéng sioh, 'peng*, to let (the matter) rest a while, put it off; *yeu 'siéng*, a sprain or stitch in the side.
Shan.

陝 The region west of the Yellow river, now the province of Shensi, called ²²*'siéng sá*; com., ²³*'siéng kang*, the provinces of
Shan.

1 襪 2 先生 3 爭先 4 先後 5 先帝 6 先人 7 先知 8 先父 9 先花 10 風扇 11 鮮明 12 鮮少 13 新天 14 鮮下 15 鮮矣 16 廩 17 疥癩 18 蒼 19 閃電 20 閃開 21 閃斗 22 陝西 23 陝甘

Shensi and Kansuh. Also read *hak*, narrow.

燄 A fire, fiery; fire on the moors, a signal fire, a beacon.
Hsien.

俛 Also read *chwang*: to arrange, to number; the governor at a village feast; utensils, household gear.

獮 To kill; deleterious influences; the autumnal hunt taken by ancient emperors, which was also a kind of judicial progress through the land.
Hsien.

𪗇 To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; sleek, glossy, as newly molted birds.
Hsien.

跣 To walk without shoes, barefooted: "*siéng chëuk*, naked feet. Read *siéng*, as in "*p'iéng siéng*, to walk round, to whirl, to wriggle about.
Hsien.

銑 The luster of metals; bright, lustrous, burnished; a small chisel; cold, chilly; not harmonious, disagreeing; the corners of an oblong bell; clamps on the ends of bows.
Hsieh.

扇 Leaves of a door; a fan, a screen; to fan, to move to and fro; in the coll. a section of the frame of a building, a bent: "*ch'ëü*" *siéng*' to fan itself, as said of a fly or butterfly; com., "*wang siéng*" round fans, usually of silk painted or embroidered; "*pah, siéng*" white paper fans; "*chiong siéng*" a large, fan-like tablet, carried before of-

ficers, idols, and brides; '*siéng' kauk*, the frame or ribs of a fan; COLL., '*siéng' meng*' (or *nioh*), the paper covering the frame; '*siéng' tóí*' a fan-case; '*siéng' ngiong*, the pin or rivet fastening the ends of the ribs; *yák, siéng*' to fan; '*p'ah, siéng*' to fan as an attendant does; '*siéng' sioh, pa*, a fan; '*k'ie' siéng*' to raise a bent.

搨 To strike with a fan or the hand; to fan, to brush off.
Shan.

煽 A fierce fire; to fan a flame, to make a blaze; *met.*, to excite people, to stir up sedition: used for the coll. *siéng*, q. v.: '*siéng' hëk, ing, sing*, to incite people's minds, as to rebellion.
Shan.

礪 To work and polish gems; a name for a jewel-er.
Shan.

誦 To talk speciously, to seduce or delude by fair speeches; to circumvent others and effect one's plans.
Shan.

騙 To geld a horse; to castrate: '*siéng' ma*, a gelding; '*siéng' sëü*' to graft trees.
Shan.

霰 Snow and sleet falling, a storm of sleet; freezing rain; stars: '*siéng' ná*, an expelled nun.
Hsien.

醃 The 1st read *yéng*; the 2d read *ch'ing* and used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *siéng*: to salt, to lay in brine; salted, pickled, corned: '*siéng' nük*, to salt pork; '*siéng' tié*' cured
Yen.

- 1 跣 8 自扇 5 白扇 7 扇骨 9 扇袋 11 拍扇 把 14 煽惑人心 15 騙馬 17 騙樹 18 霰尼 醃 19 醃肉 醃蠟
- 2 躡 3 躡 4 團扇 6 掌扇 8 扇面 10 扇仰 12 扇一 16 騙樹 ○ ○ ○

oysters; *siéng' k'ak, keng*, too highly salted; *siéng' 'si*, killed by salting, as clams, small fish, etc.

鹽 Salt; to salt; name of a song, a lake, a hill, and an ancient state: ¹*u, siéng*, an ancient heroine who was homely but good; ⁵Yen. COM., ²*siéng tó* or *siéng hwak, tó* the salt-commissioner; ³*siéng sióng*, a salt-merchant, manager of the salt-monopoly; ⁴*siéng kwang*, a salt-merchant's office; ⁶*siéng k'wo* the duty on salt; ⁷*siéng ching*, lumps of salt; ⁸*siéng lo* brine; ⁹*siéng 'mi*, salt and rice — scattered about as charms; *siéng tióng*, salt-yards; COLL., *siéng aëng' che' sang t'ëng*, the salt-jar has itself bred worms—a quarrelsome family; *siéng ch'ò' mwoi'*, *sióng tiòh*, has not yet tasted salt and vinegar—no experience of trials.

儻 Also read *'tang* and *tang*: figure, air, manner, appearance: ⁹*siéng hui*, irresolute, hesitating whether to go on. Read *siéng'*: to abdicate, to resign to another.

澶 Still water; a river in the state of Sung, called ¹⁰*Siéng yong*. Read *tang'*: slow, indolent; to give way to; distant.

蟬 The cicada or broad locust, called ¹¹*tiéu siéng*; to join, to connect: ¹²*ch'ie' siéng*, the autumn locust—a poetical term; ¹³*siéng peng'* the hair in puffs on the temples; *siéng yong*, to join;

COM., ¹⁴*siéng t'óí* the exuvia of a cicada; ¹⁵*siéng t'au*, the cicada-figure, as on the toes of shoes; *siéng kwoi'* the locust-coiffure. Read *siéng'*, as in *'wang siéng'* to squirm about.

禪 To sit and meditate, as Buddhists do; abstraction: COM., ¹⁶*siéng tong*, the hall of contemplation; ¹⁷*siéng t'iong'* a priest's wand; *siéng sū*, a priest, an abbot; COLL., ¹⁸*sóí'* *siéng*, to sit in deep meditation, as priests do. Read *siéng'*: to level a place for sacrificing; to abdicate, to resign the throne to another family, as Trajan and Yau did.

嬋 Beautiful, graceful, bewitching, as a woman: ¹⁹*siéng kióng*, elegant, as flowers or waving bamboos; *siéng liéng*, relatives.

蟾 A striped toad, called ²⁰*siéng tú* or *siéng chü*, fabled to be in the moon; ²¹*Shan. Ch'an. met.*, the moon, a month; ²²*siéng kwong*, moonlight; ²³*siéng k'ang*, the lunar palace, Diana's hall, the moon.

簷 The eaves, the projecting part of a roof: used for the coll. *siéng*, q. v.: COM., ²⁴*siéng chiéng* (coll. *siéng kiéng*), the eaves; ²⁵Yen. ²⁶*siéng chiéng 'ná' mu*, the female spirit of the eaves; COLL., *siéng kiéng lau' tek, k'auk*, the eaves drip and wear cavities; *met.*, said of one who is steady and trusty.

1 無 2 鹽 3 鹽 4 鹽 5 鹽 6 鹽 7 鹽 8 鹽 9 儻 10 澶 11 蟬 12 秋 13 蟬 14 蟬 15 蟬 16 禪 17 禪 18 禪 19 蟾 20 蟾 21 蟾 22 簷 23 簷 24 簷 25 簷 26 簷 27 簷 28 簷 29 簷 30 簷 31 簷 32 簷 33 簷 34 簷 35 簷 36 簷 37 簷 38 簷 39 簷 40 簷 41 簷 42 簷 43 簷 44 簷 45 簷 46 簷 47 簷 48 簷 49 簷 50 簷 51 簷 52 簷 53 簷 54 簷 55 簷 56 簷 57 簷 58 簷 59 簷 60 簷 61 簷 62 簷 63 簷 64 簷 65 簷 66 簷 67 簷 68 簷 69 簷 70 簷 71 簷 72 簷 73 簷 74 簷 75 簷 76 簷 77 簷 78 簷 79 簷 80 簷 81 簷 82 簷 83 簷 84 簷 85 簷 86 簷 87 簷 88 簷 89 簷 90 簷 91 簷 92 簷 93 簷 94 簷 95 簷 96 簷 97 簷 98 簷 99 簷 100 簷

暹

Hsien.

Read, *t'ien* in the dictionaries: the increasing light and splendor of the sun; advancing, rising: com., *'siéng dó kwok*, Siam,

a word probably corrupted from Hsien through the Portuguese language.

單

Shan. Tan.

Also read, *siéng* in the dictionaries: according to De Guignes, a famous chief of the Huns, called *'Siéng' ü*, B. C. 25; wide, vast, as deserts: also read

tang, q. v.

善

Shan.

Good, excellent; wise, virtuous; meek, gentle, docile; great, eminent; clever, expert, good at, dexterous; much, in a

high degree; a term of approbation, well! good! to expedite, to do a thing well; to approve, to admire: *'siéng' taik*, virtue; *'pok, siéng'* bad, vicious; unskillful; com., *'siéng' ing*, a good, virtuous man; *'siéng' chüng*, a good end, a peaceful death; *'hó' siéng'* to delight in doing good; *'miéng' siéng'* acquainted with one; *siéng' lióng*, good and gentle; *siéng' auk, tó' t'eu chüng 'iu pó'* good and evil will finally be recompensed.

塿

Shan.

White earth, a whitish clay used for plastering walls.

蟪

Shan.

An earthworm, called *'wóng siéng'* or *'wóng siéng'*.

鱧

Shan.

A kind of eel, similar to the *ch'iang'*: *'sié siéng'* a species of spotted, yellow and black eel; com., *'siéng' ngü*, an eel.

繕

Shan.

To mend, to patch, to prepare, to put in order; to refurbish, as weapons; to copy, to correct and state properly on paper; a scrivener: *'siéng' lioh*, to transcribe; *'ching siéng'* to put in order; *'siéng' 'siá*, to copy, to write out, as in offices.

饌

Shan.

Provisions, prepared food; viands, delicacies: *'chó siéng'* breakfast; *'siéng' hu*, the court butler; com., *'k'ing siéng'* to furnish food, as to a tutor; *'s'eng siéng'* to furnish a double portion, as to a tutor and his son; *'yong siéng'* the share for (a parent's) support.

羨

Hsien.

To desire, to covet, to long for; a remainder, an excess; to estimate higher than others, to laud: *'hing siéng'* or *'h'ung siéng'* to expect joyfully; *'ch'ing siéng'* to praise; *'siéng' ü*, a surplus. Read, *yong*: the path leading down to a tomb.

擅

Shan.

To do as one pleases; to assume, to usurp; to take the responsibility of acting; willful, dogged, pertinacious; arbitrarily, illegally; despotic, presumptuous: *'siéng' 'tióng*, to manage ably; *siéng' kwóng*, to usurp authority; *siéng' heng*, to act without or-

- 1 暹羅國 ○
- 2 單于
- 3 善德
- 4 不善
- 5 善人
- 6 善終
- 7 好善
- 8 面善
- 9 蜚蜮
- 10 蛇鱧
- 11 鱧魚
- 12 繕錄
- 13 征繕
- 14 繕寫
- 15 早繕
- 16 饌夫
- 17 供饌
- 18 雙饌
- 19 養饌
- 20 興羨
- 21 稱羨
- 22 羨餘
- 23 擅長

ders; *chiong siéng'* to take on one, to assume.

瞻
Shan.

To lend aid, to give to, to supply; plentiful, sufficient, liberal: *'k' ün g pok, siéng'* I fear there is not enough for a supply.

(742)

Sieu.

燒
Shao.

To burn; to light, to set fire to; to burn moors over; to fry, to roast; fired, distilled, as spirits: COM., *'sieu hwi,* to kindle; to burn in the fire; *'sieu hwa'* to burn up; *'hwak, sieu,* to have a fever; *'sieu ngwa'* to burn tiles; *'sieu chiu,* argent spirits; *'sang sieu,* "thrice distilled", samshoo; COLL., *sieu tloh,* ignited; *sieu t'ong,* to heat water; *sieu k'ó'* to roast; *sieu hong 'tiéng chioh,* to burn incense and light candles (to idols); *sieu sang ke'* and *sieu 'si ke'* to burn (mock money) on anniversaries of births and deaths; *sieu hong p'ah, 'tó huk,* "burn incense and knock over the Budh'" —to do a thing carelessly.

爍
Hsiao.

To burn, to seorch; parched, dried up.

蕭
Hsiao.

A plant, bitter like rue; a district in Soochow prefecture; a surname: *'sieu hu,* a sort of pruning hook; *'sieu se'* a Buddhist monastery; *'sieu sieu,* neighing; *'sieu yong,* agitated, troubled; COM., *'sieu teu,* lonely, desolate; poor, impoverished.

簫
Hsiao.

The pandean or orphic pipes; a sort of flute, a musical reed; the ends of a bow: COM., *'sieu kwong,* a flute; *'sieu móh,* a reed or flap over the hole of a flute; *'ch'wi sieu,* to blow a flute.

孺
Hsiao.

The ends or tapering points of a bow.

瀟
Hsiao.

Stormy, wind and rain; clear, as water; a river in Yunnan, a tributary of the Pearl River; also a branch of the river Siang in Hunan: *sieu sieu,* a driving rain; *'sieu swa,* neat, fine looking, as a person; pleasant, as a place.

蠕
Hsiao.

A sort of long-legged spider or crane-fly (tipula), called *'sieu sieu;* the name is applied to several long-legged insects.

蝟
Hsiao.

A kind of long-legged spider or tipula, called *sieu sieu;* a caterpillar, called *'song p'ieu sieu,* having a woolly envelop, and found on mulberry trees; *'hai p'ieu sieu,* a cuttle fish.

消
Hsiao.

To melt, to thaw, to liquefy; to lessen, to diminish, to annul; used up, consumed, exhausted; spent, as time; to allay, to quench, as thirst; to digest; diminished, dissipated; sold out, salable, in demand: *'sieu yék,* to abate a fever; COM., *'sieu sang'* dispersed; reduced, as a boil; *'sieu hwa'* to digest; *'sieu sek,* news; in the coll. an ear-brush; *'sieu chai,* to remove calamities;

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 燒 | 3 發 | 5 燒 | 7 蕭 | 9 蕭 | 11 蕭 | 13 簫 | 15 瀟 | 17 桑 | 19 蝟 | 21 消 | 23 消 |
| 火 | 燒 | 酒 | 斧 | 蕭 | 條 | 膜 | 灑 | 蠶 | 蝟 | 散 | 息 |
| 2 燒 | 4 燒 | 6 三 | 8 蕭 | 10 蕭 | 12 簫 | 14 吹 | 16 蠕 | 18 海 | 20 消 | 22 消 | |
| 化 | 瓦 | 燒 | 寺 | 然 | 管 | 簫 | 蝟 | 熱 | 化 | 災 | |

¹*sieu*, *tü* or *sieu miék*, to destroy, to exterminate; ²*sieu mó*, wasted, as money; *sieu*, *ch'eu* *ká mong*² to dissipate one's melancholy; COLL., *ch'íá hoo* *o* *nóí*, *sieu* *d'au*, these goods are tolerably salable.

銷

Hsiao.

Analogous to the preceding: to fuse, to melt metals; to dissolve, to dissipate; to spend, to finish, to exhaust; deficient, wanting, as in politeness; small, attenuated, as the voice; also a kind of spade: ³*sieu king*, to fuse metals; ⁴*sieu hwi*, to dissolve, to destroy what is useless; COM., ⁵*k'ing sieu*, to run metal in molds; ⁶*sieu ká* to report one's self after a furlough; ⁷*sieu ang*⁷ to decide a case in court; to settle a case amicably; ⁸*paing* *ch'au* *sieu*, to prepare an account of taxes or revenue to forward to the emperor.

霄

Hsiao.

The highest region of the air, the empyrean; misty snow which melts as it falls; a haze, vapor, fleecy clouds: ⁹*ch'ing sieu*, the pure vapors, heaven; ¹⁰*hung sieu*, fleecy clouds; ¹¹*ch'ung sieu*, vapors ascending; ¹²*sieu siok*, half melted snow.

宵

Hsiao.

Night, the night; dark; to travel by night; few, small: ¹³*sieu heng*, the glow-worm; COM., ¹⁴*t'ung sieu*, throughout the night; a kind of red candle; ¹⁵*ngwong sieu*, the full moon of the 1st month, the feast of lanterns (11th to the 15th day); ¹⁶*ngwong sieu*, *wong*, feast-of-lan-

terns balls, made of glutinous rice with stuffing of pork, etc.

硝

Hsiao.

Nitre, salt petre, of which seven kinds are enumerated; saline incrustations in rocks: COM., ¹⁷*sieu ch'iong*, a saltpetre factory; ¹⁸*sieu juong*, salt-petre; ¹⁹*p'auk*, *sieu*, epsom salts; *sieng sieu*, saline incrustations, settlings of brine.

綃

Hsiao.

Raw or unworked silk, plain silk fabrics; the woof of silk in weaving; a yard for suspending a sail: ²⁰*kau sieu*, a kind of byssus. Read *sau*: to comb the hair in a tuft.

逍

Hsiao.

To saunter about, to roam in joyance, as the immortals: COM., ²¹*sieu yeu ch'eu* *chai*² to ramble at ease and in fine spirits.

脩

The sound of wings; the molting of birds, the feathers rubbed off: ²²*sieu yong*, suddenly, hastily, impromptu; *sieu sieu*, a rushing of wings; molted, rubbed off.

Sieu. A coll. word, as in *sieu mai*² small bread-cakes with stuffing in, cooked by steaming.

羞

Hsiao.

Read *siu*; coll. *sieu*, as in *sieu lá*, shame, ashamed; *sieu lá neng*, a shameless fellow; *má*² *hieu tek*, *sieu lá*, shameless, brazen faced.

小

Hsiao.

Small, little; petty, mean, trifling; narrow, contracted; my, our; inferior; young; subtle,

1 消 3 銷 5 傾 7 銷 銷 霄 雪 宵 宵 宵 18 硝 20 鮫 自
 除 金 銷 案 清 冲 宵 元 丸 磺 鮫 在
 2 消 4 銷 6 銷 8 辦 霄 行 宵 17 硝 19 朴 21 道 22 脩
 磨 毀 假 奏 10 雲 12 霄 14 通 16 元 廠 硝 遊 然

minute; to disesteem; the 42d radical: COM., ¹'sieu *sing*, careful; ²'sieu *'chwi*, urine; ³'sieu *sing*, a mean, unprincipled man; ⁴'sieu *'chü*, a young child; my pupil; ⁵'sieu *'i*, my son; ⁶'sieu *k'eng*, small work, jobs, as of assistants of regular workmen; ⁷'sieu *ch'ek*, a pilferer; ⁸'sieu *'k'ó*, unimportant, trifling in amount; ⁹'sieu *'ch'ing*, Souchong tea; ¹⁰'sieu *teng k'wo*, to gain the small degree—i. e., to get married; COLL., ¹¹'sieu *'n'eng*, my humble self; ¹²'sieu *'n'eng 'ki'ang*, a girl, an unmarried daughter; ¹³'sieu *'kwong*, the shrill cry of fowls, falsetto.

少

Shao.

Little, few; briefly, rarely, seldom; in a slight degree; wanting, insufficient; to owe; to disparage, to defame: also read *sieu'*

and in the coll. *'chieu*, q. v.: ¹⁴'sieu *'twang*, inadequate, a limited supply of; ¹⁵'che' *'sieu*, very few; ¹⁶'sieu *'ki'eng'* to owe; COM., ¹⁷'t'ó *'sieu*, how many? *'sieu pok*, *'mi'eng*, quite unavoidable.

篠

Hsiao.

A small kind of bamboo, which is very firm and smooth, and suitable for making arrows and small organs.

少

Shao.

Young in years, juvenile; a youth; to assist, to second: also read *'sieu*, q. v.: *'sieu' 'chü*, the youngest son; ¹⁸'t'ó *'sieu'* the old and the young; COM., ¹⁹'sieu' *'ni'eng*, young in years; ²⁰'eu' *'sieu'* tender, delicate; *'sieu' 'i'e'*, a young gentleman; *'sieu' 'sieu'* smallish; sparse and neat, as flowers; tender, just budded.

嘯

Hsiao.

A whistling sound, as of a swift wind; a sharp, hissing sound, as of steam let off; to whistle; to roar, to scream: ²¹'hu *'sieu'* a tiger's roar; ²²'k'ó *'sieu'* the sound of singing songs; ²³'si'eng' *'sieu'* good at whistling.

肖

Hsiao.

To assimilate, to imitate, to be like; a relationship, as between parent and child—said to be proved by their blood readily mingling in a cup; like, resembling, alike; small, dwindling, deteriorating; scattered, lost: in the coll. read *sain'* q. v.: ²⁴'sieu' *'chü*, a good son; COM., ²⁵'p'aik, *'sieu'* very similar, closely resembling; ²⁶'pok, *'sieu'* inferior, degenerate, as a son.

鞘

Shao.

Ch'iao.

A case, a sheath, the scabbard of a sword: *'ping pok, li'e' 'sieu'* arms not leaving their sheaths—a time of peace; COM., ²⁷'t'ó *'sieu'* the sheath of a knife or sword. Read *sau*: a whip.

誚

Hsiao.

Ch'iao.

To blame, to reprehend; to ridicule, to speak harshly or sarcastically to: used for *'chieu'* (to scold), q. v.: ²⁸'ki *'sieu'* to satirize.

韶

Shao.

An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; to connect, to continue; the harmony of voices; mild, gentle: ²⁹'Sieu *'chiu' 'hu'*, a department in the north of Kwangtung.

1小 8小 5小 7小 9至 11多 13少 15虎 17善 19迫 21刀 23韶
 心 人 賊 種 少 少 年 嘯 嘯 肖 鞘 州
 2小 4小 6小 8少 10少 12老 14幼 16歌 18肖 20不 22譏 府
 水 工 可 短 欠 少 少 嘯 子 肖 諷 府
 ○

輶 A small carriage, a one-horse cart or chaise.

齠 To shed teeth; young, in childhood: ¹*sieu* 'ch'ing, to get the new teeth; ²*sieu* niéng, a young child.

迢 To go far; distant, remote, far away: ¹*sieu* iu, far, remote; ⁴*ch'iéng* 'li *sieu* *sieu*, thousands of miles away.

髻 The hair of a child hanging down, ringlets: ¹*sieu* niéng, young; *sieu* *sieu*, falling tufts.

Sieu. A coll. word: to seesaw, to have a reciprocating motion, as a sedan, or bridge of planks: *sieu* siék, broken by a violent shaking; *kau* *sieu*, "a monkey's motions"—fickle, vacillating.

召 Used for the next in the sense of a surname and name of a place: also read *tieu* q. v.

邵 High, eminent in virtue and character; a surname; a city of the ancient Tsin; to animate, to stimulate to effort: ⁶*niéng* *kó* *taik*, *sieu* aged and highly virtuous; com., ⁷*Sieu* 'u 'hu, a department in the N. W. of Fookien.

劬 To exert one's self; to stimulate one; beauty, excellence: ⁸*sieu* 'nung, to encourage husbandmen.

紹 To connect, to tie; to succeed to, to hand down, as a trade; to imitate one's predecessors: ⁹*kui* *sieu* an agent or assistant; ¹⁰*sieu* *ki* *kiu*, to follow a father's business; com., ¹¹*sieu* *hing*, a department in Chehkiang, famous for silks, etc.; ¹²*sieu* *hing* *ch'o* Sieuhing vinegar; coll., *sieu* *hing* 'chio, Sieuhing bean-curd. Read *sieu*: slow, dilatory.

Sieu. A coll. word: to be fond of, to desire greatly; greedy, addicted to: *sieu* *siáh*, given to appetite; *sieu* *süéng* fond of dress; *sieu* *néng* 'hó, pleased with another's good conduct; *'ang* *sieu* to regard admiringly, to desire to equal.

Sieu. A coll. word, as in *ngü* *sieu* a white conglomerate substance, like pancreas or sweetbread, as found in the *pah* *lik* fish.

(743)

Sik.

襲 A double garment, lined robes, a court dress; a suit; a robe fastened on the left side; united, collected, repeated; to invade, to make a foray into; to receive, to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family: ¹³*sie* *sik*, hereditary; ¹⁴*sik* *eng* hereditary protection and pension, as for the merit of ancestors; ¹⁵*sié* *sik*, 'chü *chiok*, a hereditary baronetcy.

什 A file of ten men, two ranks of five; various, sundry: ¹⁶*sik* *uk*, things, articles; ¹⁷*piéng* *sik*, paragraphs, books; ¹⁸*sik* *k'e*

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 齠 | ⁸ 迢 | ⁹ 迢 | ⁶ 年 | ⁷ 邵 | 農 | ¹² 紹 | ¹⁸ 世 | ¹⁵ 世 | ¹⁶ 什 | ¹⁷ 篇 |
| 齠 | 遙 | 迢 | 高 | 武 | 介 | 襲 | 襲 | 襲 | 物 | 什 |
| ² 齠 | ⁴ 千 | ⁵ 髻 | 德 | 府 | 紹 | ¹¹ 紹 | ¹⁴ 襲 | 子 | ○ | ¹⁵ 什 |
| 年 | 里 | 年 | 邵 | ⁸ 劬 | ¹⁰ 紹 | 襲 | 蔭 | 爵 | ○ | 器 |

chattels, utensils; ¹*sik*, *mó* (in the court dialect *shih mó*), what?

值 To happen, to occur, to meet with: also read *tik*, and in the coll. *tek*, and *tih*, q. v.: ²*sek*, *sik*, it happened; ³*sióng sik*, to meet with.

埴 Adhesive clay: ⁴*t'wang sik*, to mold in clay; ⁵*chaik*, *sik*, to feel one's way with a stick.

殖 To plant, to enrich; to grow, to flourish, to fatten; to amass, as riches; to appoint, to found, to establish: ⁶*sik*, *hwo*' to amass, greedy of gain; ⁷*hung sik*, to appoint to office.

植 To plant, to set up; to transplant, to set out; erect, upright, as trees; to lean on; a beater or mallet; a post to hang silk on: *sik*, *ki t'iong*' leaned on his staff; ⁸*ho*' *sik*, door-posts.

殖 Grain planted early, the first crop; to sow in good time; the first wife.

夕 The evening, dusk; late; the last day, as of a year; out of the perpendicular; the 36th radical: ⁹*tieu sik*, morning and evening; ¹⁰*tü sik*, last day of the year; ¹¹*king sik*, this evening.

窆 A dark chamber in a tomb, a vault, a niche or recess in a sepulcher; dark, obscure, as night: ¹²*tung sik*, the tomb.

汐 The evening tide, high tide at sunset; the name of a stream.

湜 Pure, limpid water, through which the bottom can be seen; sincere, pure-minded; to maintain correctly and firmly.

席 Interchanged with the next: a mat to sleep on; a table, a repast; to spread out; ample, wide, large or flowing, as a garment: ¹³*yong sik*, a feast; ¹⁴*tung sik*, a fellow-guest; ¹⁵*sü sik*, a teacher; ¹⁶*siék*, *sik*, to spread a feast; com., ¹⁷*chiu sik*, a banquet.

蓆 A mat, as of rush or rattan; a mat spread to eat on; a meal, a repast, a table; to spread, to lay out, as mats; large and wide, as robes; to depend on; to aid, to assist; pliable, as one's disposition; rest, quiet: used for the coll. *ch'ioh*, q. v.

食 To take food, to eat; to drink; to smoke; to undo, to retract; to receive, to enjoy; to befool, to delude; the 184th radical: also read *sü*' and in the coll. *sü*, q. v.: ¹⁸*muk*, *sik*, to look at wistfully; ornamental dishes; ¹⁹*ngi sik*, *pok*, *hwa*' to hear and not understand; ²⁰*hiék*, *sik*, to sacrifice; com., ²¹*hang sik*, the day before the *ch'ing ming*, or 5th of the 24 solar terms; ²²*ing sik*, to drink and eat; ²³*hwoi sik*, daily food, provisions; ²⁴*i sik*, clothing and food; ²⁵*sik*, *lang*, a provision-basket; ²⁶*chiék*, *sik*, an extra allowance of

¹什 ³相 ⁵擗 ⁷封 ⁹朝 ¹¹今 ¹³筵 ¹⁵師 ¹⁷酒 ¹⁹血 ²¹飲 ²³衣
²麼 ⁴值 ⁶埴 ⁸殖 ¹⁰夕 ¹²窆 ¹⁴席 ¹⁶席 ¹⁸席 ²⁰食 ²²食 ²⁴食
³適 ⁴擗 ⁶殖 ⁸戶 ¹⁰除 ¹²窆 ¹⁴同 ¹⁶設 ¹⁸目 ²⁰寒 ²²伙 ²⁴食
³值 ⁴埴 ⁶貨 ⁸植 ¹⁰夕 ¹²窆 ¹⁴席 ¹⁶席 ¹⁸食 ²⁰食 ²²食 ²⁴籃

cash for food; 'sik, t'eng, worms in the bowels; 'kaik, sik, indigestible; dyspepsia; COLL., 'nü säh, sik, lük, you are on salary!—reproof of a glutton. Read sek, : an eclipse.

石 A stone, a rock; stony, rocky; petrified, ringing stones; hard, firm, decided; a stone, a dry and liquid measure, varying at different times; a measure of 10 'tau or pecks; a weight of 100—120 catties; an aerolite; in a met., sense, barren, as a womb; the 112th radical: in the coll. read sioh, q. v.

碩 Great, fat, corpulent; to fill; full, replete; ripe, mature; met., eminent in talents, high-minded.

鼯 A burrowing rodent, which destroys grain; a species of field mouse, or dormouse.

習 The continued flight of birds; to repeat, to practice; accustomed, skilled in; use, custom, habit, reiteration, to review, as the lessons of 6 da s: 'sik, sük, versed, mature; 'sik, liéng' practice; com., 'sik, kwang' chëü' yong, practice makes it natural; COLL., 'i k'e' sik, ngai, his habits are bad.

翼 Read ik, ; coll. sik, : a wing: 'cheu sik, birds' wings; 'sik, 'pong, the shoulder of a wing.

惴 To lie prostrate; timid, alarmed; cowardly: the same as chie'k, q. v.: sik, huk, to lie down flat, to succumb; "ching sik, to be alarmed.

熠 Bright, brilliant, splendid; to glisten, to sparkle: I. 'sik, yeu' refulgent, shining, as fire-flies.

櫟 A hard, solid wood, durable timber: 'sik, muk, a sort of hard wood.

霽 A heavy shower, rainy; ancient tribes of northerners near Corea or Manchuria, spoken of during the T'ang dynasty and sometimes called Chüyen, Wujomu, and Huangshui.

拾 To gather, to collect with the hand; to dispose in order, to arrange; a sort of armlet, or defence for the arm: sometimes used, but erroneously, for sié'k, (to ford): also read sek, and used for k'ak, in the coll. q. v.: com., 'siu sik, to gather up, to put in order; met., to manage one, to plague or take revenge on him.

實 Real, solid; full, stuffed; settled, compact, as ground; true, sincere, honest; fixed, as a price; to fill, to cram; fruit of plants; results, effects; the reality, the facts of: 'kung sik, military stores: com., 'sik, hū, true and false, substantial and empty; 'sik, seng' to believe truly; credible; 'sik, chai' (coll. sik, lóh.) truly,

1 食 2 蟲 3 習 4 熟 5 習 6 慣 7 鳥 8 翼 9 震 10 燿 11 燿 12 櫟 13 收 14 軍 15 實 16 實 17 虛 18 在 19 實 20 信

really, indeed; ¹⁰*sik*, honest; kind, tame, as an animal; *sik*, *k'wok*, "the real vacancy"—a permanent appointment; ¹¹*sik*, the ground settled or solid; ¹²*sik*, *k'ëü* true evidence, good proof; *kiék*, *sik*, to set, as fruit; to bear fruit; ¹³*sik*, *tuik*, net gain; ¹⁴*sik*, *s'ëü* a fact, a reality; *sik*, *sing sik*, *e'* real intent, heartily; *sik*, *hek*, *ching chong*, he is the real thief; COLL., *sak*, *sik*, or *sak*, *sak*, *sik*, most positively it is.

Sik, . A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *sik*, *siok*, to run about, to whirl about, as boys in play; *sik*, *sak*, to boil things; *sik*, *sok*, to rub gently; to paint; *sik*, *siék*, to break in two; *sik*, *sék*, to shake to and fro.

(744) Sing.

身 *Shên*. The body, the trunk; *met.*, the main part of a thing, the hull of a ship; I, myself, one's self; the 158th radical: COM., ¹*chüing sing*, the whole lifetime; ²*sing t'á*, or *nük*, *sing*, (coll. *sing tá*), the body; ³*sing si*, a corpse; *sing sié'* personal bearing; presence, authority; ⁴*sing hong* one's calling; body, substance, stamina; *sing haiu'* after death; *sing ka*, self and family; ⁵*sing piéng*, by or with one; *kwo'* *sing*, all past, done; *pwang' sing*, half of the person, the bust; ⁶*pwong sing*, one's self; *ch'ing sing*, personally, in person; ⁷*ch'ok*, *sing*, to enter on life, to establish one's self in business; COLL., *sioh*, *sing t'ráng* the whole body in pain; *sing p'wi*, the bodily frame, as to size, &c.; ⁸*sing sié'* and *mó* *sing sié'* can and cannot.

娠 *Shên*. The fetus; to be pregnant: COM., ¹²*sing 'hi*, or *tai'* *sing*, pregnant; COLL., ¹³*löh*, *sing*, an abortion, a miscarriage; *p'ah*, *löh*, *sing*, to produce abortion.

媳 *Hsi*. Read *sek*,; used for the coll. *sing*, as in *sing mo'* a daughter-in-law, a bride; *sing mo'* *kiäng*, a girl betrothed in infancy and reared in the family of her future husband.

心 *Hsin*. The physical heart; the mind, the understanding; the heart, the affections, the will; *met.*, the center, the inside of; intention, desire, aim; origin or source; the 5th of the 28 constellations, answering to Antares, *s* and *t* in Scorpio; the 61st radical: ¹⁴*t'íeng sing*, the zenith; *sing che' kó*, ambitious; high-toned feeling; COM., ¹⁵*piéng sing*, the character for "heart" in distinction from ¹⁶*tong sing*, the character for "body;" ¹⁷*nó² sing* (coll. *sing tié'*), in the heart, the heart, the mind; ¹⁸*sing sang* the disposition; ¹⁹*sing kang*, heart and liver; *met.*, the affections, the heart; ²⁰*sing e'* thought, intention; *sing sü ngiong haiu'* the thoughts, words, and actions; ²¹*sing suk*, one's principles; ²²*lióng sing*, a good heart, conscience; *sing k'ieu'* the mental apertures, clever, astute; *sing hü*, timid, apprehensive; ²³*sing chak*, confused, distracted; ²⁴*sü sing*, private, selfish; *sing te'* the mind or intellect,

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 老 | 3 實 | 5 終 | 7 身 | 9 身 | 11 出 | 13 落 | 15 扁 | 17 內 | 19 心 | 21 心 | 28 心 |
| 實 | 得 | 身 | 尸 | 邊 | 身 | 娠 | 心 | 心 | 肝 | 術 | 雜 |
| 2 實 | 4 實 | 6 身 | 8 身 | 10 本 | 12 娠 | 14 天 | 16 長 | 18 心 | 20 心 | 22 良 | 24 私 |
| 據 | 事 | 體 | 分 | 身 | 喜 | 心 | 身 | 性 | 意 | 心 | 心 |

perceptive power; ¹*sing tiéng*, the heart, the mind as to moral quality of goodness, etc.; ²*sing 'si*, the mind dead to an object; *ngaiŋ' sing*, a stubborn will; ³*sing chieu*, distressed in mind; COLL., *sing 'pa tiéng'* to keep the mind at ease; not to fear; ⁴*sing ch'ó* to have a heart to do; ⁵*mó sing s'eu* no heart for it; ⁶*ng' kwó' sing*, can't endure the thought of, can't have the heart to; ⁷*p'ang' sing*, or ⁸*p'aéng' sing*, hollow, decayed inside; *sing mó t'ioh, kang*, absent-minded.

沁
Hsin.

A large affluent of the Yellow river, and an inferior department in S. E. Shansi. Read *'sing*: to sound, to fathom, to try the depth of water; *met.*, to comprehend.

星
Hsing.

A star, a planet; a meteor; a spark; dots, points; miscellaneous, scattered; quick, shooting; the 25th zodiacal constellation: ¹*heng sing*, planets; ²*king sing*, fixed stars; *sing sing*, stars; *sing sang'* scattered as stars, sprinkled about; *sing sing*, numerous, starry; silvery hairs; COM., ³*ngu sing*, the 5 planets, viz., ⁴*chwi sing*, Mercury, ⁵*king sing*, Venus, ⁶*hwo sing*, Mars, ⁷*muk, sing*, Jupiter, and ⁸*t'u, sing*, Saturn; ⁹*sing sew'* constellations; ¹⁰*sing toi'* a star falling, a meteor, an aerolite; *liu sing 'ma*, a camp spy; ¹¹*ch'ek, sing*, the Pleiades; *ch'ek, sing 'ná*, a patroness of children; *'hó sing sew'* (born under) a lucky star! *'mwang t'iéng sing*, a small yellow aster; *met.*,

spotted, as firs; figured, as the sewed soles of shoes.

猩
Hsing.
Shéng.

A species of ape, called *sing sing*, found in Yunnan; fabled to weep as a child and to be able to talk; it is probably a species of chimpanzee.

腥
Hsing.

Small tumors on the body, about as large as grains of rice; measly flesh; raw meat; rancid, strong, stinking, frouzy; the smell of fresh meat: *sing ngu*, raw fish; COM., ¹*sing ch'ó*, rank, stinking, fishy.

勝
Shéng.

To bear, to sustain; able to assume, adequate to; worthy of; to raise, to elevate: also read *seŋ' q. v.*: *pok, sing*, the highest degree of, not surpassable; ¹*pok, sing ki eng'* unequal to the office; COM., ²*pok, k'ó, sing ngiong*, cannot all be told!

醒
Hsing.

Also read *'sing*: to recover from intoxication, to become sober; to awake, to arouse or bestir one's self; incited, stirred up, awakened: used for the coll. *'ch'ang, q. v.*: ¹*choi' sing*, to recover from a debauch; ²*sing sié'* to arouse the age; ³*sing kauk*, to attend to and comprehend.

鏗
Hsing.

Also spoken *ching*: the coating of iron, rust; tarnish: COM., ¹*sang sing*, to rust; ²*tó, sing*, rust on a knife.

升
Shéng.

A dry measure, containing ten *kak*, and once made to hold a catty of rice, a Chinese pint; a

¹ 心	³ 心	⁵ 經	⁷ 水	⁹ 火	¹¹ 土	¹³ 星	¹⁵ 腥	其	勝	¹⁹ 醒	²¹ 生
田	焦	星	星	星	星	墜	臊	任	言	世	鏗
² 心	⁴ 行	⁶ 五	⁸ 金	¹⁰ 木	¹² 星	¹⁴ 七	¹⁶ 不	¹⁷ 不	¹⁸ 醉	²⁰ 醒	²² 刀
死	星	星	星	星	宿	星	勝	可	醒	覺	鏗

skein of 80 threads; the 46th diagram, denoting advancement; to advance, to rise in office; to ascend; to complete, to accumulate: in the coll. read *ching*, q. v.: ¹*nik*, *sing*, the sun rising; com., ²*sing kaung* ' to ascend and descend; ³*sing t'ieung*, to ascend to heaven, as a god does.

陞 Same as the preceding in the following meanings; ¹Shêng. to ascend, as stairs; to rise, to advance; promoted in office: com., ⁴*sing kwang tu*, catalogues of those holding office; ⁵*sing siong* ' to ascend; to take a higher seat; ⁶*sing kaung* ' to promote and to degrade; ⁷*kó sing*, to rise in office, promotion; ⁸*liêng sing sang ngek*, to rise three grades successively; coll., ⁹*sing 'k'i*, to raise (the poles)—so that one may enter or leave the sedan.

昇 To rise, to ascend, as the sun; peaceful, tranquil: ¹⁰*sing ping*, peaceful, as a time of plenty and prosperity.

先 Read *siêng*; coll. *sing*, as in *sing sang*, a teacher; Sir, Mr.; a physician; *sing sang mu*, or *sing sang nióng*, a teacher's wife, lady, Mrs.

誥 To converse with, to inquire, to ask information; the opinion of the multitude: *sing sing*, a crowd, a multitude conversing.

僉 A multitude of men and horses; a large crowd: *sing sing*, a multitude in motion, the noise and tramp of a crowd. ¹¹Shên.

騂 A bay or sorrel horse; a yellowish or reddish brown color: ¹²*sing ngiu*, a red or yellowish cow; *sing sing*, well adjusted, as bows. ¹³Hsing.

辛 Pungent, sharp, piquant; acrid, bitter; *met.*, grievous, bitter, sad, toilsome; the 8th of the ten stems, used in astronomical divisions of time; the 160th radical: ¹⁴*sing e* an acrid taste; com., ¹⁵*sing 'ku*, distressed; wearied, fagged; coll., *sing song mól, k'ó' tio', t'au t'ie*, when in distress don't go to the street to weep—*scil.*, for you'll get no sympathy. ¹⁶Hsin.

莘 A marshy plant, like sweet-flag or the asarum; long: *sing sing*, numerous; ¹⁷*sing 'yá*, marshy land; ¹⁸*Sing kaing* ' a district in the west of Shantung. ¹⁹Shên.

新 To cut and gather wood; new, fresh; the latest, the best; to renew, to improve, to increase, add to; occurs in many names of places: ²⁰*taik, hwa' nik, sing*, his virtues daily renovate others, as said of a good ruler; ²¹*sing p'aiw* ' a new port; Singapore; com., ²²*sing siêng*, new and fresh; ²³*sing yong* ' a new fashion; ²⁴*sing ch'auw* ' newly invented; *sing*

¹ 日	² 升	圖	降	陞	起	牛	苦	縣	新	¹⁸ 新	²⁰ 新
升	天	⁵ 陞	⁷ 高	三	¹⁰ 昇	¹² 辛	¹⁴ 莘	¹⁶ 德	¹⁷ 新	鮮	創
² 升	⁴ 陞	上	陞	級	平	味	野	化	阜	¹⁹ 新	
降	官	⁶ 陞	⁸ 連	⁹ 陞	¹¹ 騂	¹³ 辛	¹⁵ 莘	日	○	樣	○

hwang, just married; ¹*sing long* and ²*sing sing*, the bridegroom and bride; *sing mwo*, a new coinage; *sing ung 'chui*, a newspaper; *sing kwung to' eng* the new officer just entering on his office; COLL., *sing ko'* new and old; *sing siong' ubh*, a new invoice of goods; *sing li*, or *sing kan'* just come, newly arrived, as a person.

薪 Firewood, fuel; brambles; to collect fuel: ²*sing 'ch'ó*, grass for fuel; ⁴*ho'* *sing*, to carry faggots.

聲 A sound, a noise; a voice, a tone; music; verbally; fame, reputation; to declare, to publish; to praise; to exhibit, to make
Shéng. an example of: in the coll. read *si'ng*, q. v.: ¹*sing kau'* to give verbal instruction; ¹*hwung sing*, the spirit and manners of the age; a report; COM., ²*sing ka'* one's credit, a parade of talents or influence; ²*sing k'e'* harmony, congeniality of spirit; *sing ming long chik*, an infamous reputation.

申 To extend; to stretch out, to stretch, as from fatigue; to state, to explain; to reiterate; again, repeated; the 9th of the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P. M. ruled by the ape; *sing sing, ü' ü'* at ease, composed; ⁹*sing t'e'*, to charge straitly; COM., ¹⁰*sing si*, or *sing k'auk*, or *sing kau*, the 9th hour; ¹¹*sing ming*, to state clearly; ¹²*sing chui*, a premium on silver; ¹³*pie' v' si'ng*, the premium on a bank-bill.

伸 Analogous to the preceding: to straighten, to stretch out; to state, to elucidate a matter; to stretch and yawn; to right, to redress, to vindicate the innocent; redressed, righted: ¹⁴*sing 'ch'iu*, to extend the hand; ¹⁵*k'i'eng' sing*, to stretch and yawn; ¹⁶*sing ung*, a statement; ¹⁷*sing sauk*, to extend and to contract; COM., ¹⁸*sing mony*, to redress a wrong.

呻 To groan, to lament; to hum, to chant: ¹⁹*sing 'nging*, to recite, as poems or books.

紳 A sash, a large girdle with ornamented ends; to gird; those who may wear sashes, the gentry: ²⁰*sing s'ü'* or *sing k'ü'g*, the gentry and graduates; COM., ²¹*hiung sing*, the gentry; *cheng' sing lioh*, a record of civil and military officers, the Red Book.

Sing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *sing song*, to bolt, to shove a bolt; *sing siong*, to inlay, to insert, to set, as glass.

省 To look narrowly at, to examine, to inspect; to discriminate; to awaken; watchful; a fault; also read *'seng*, q. v.: *sing 'sing*, uneasy, disquieted; ²²*hi'ü'* *sing*, to examine the heart; ²³*sing, ch'ing*, to visit one's parents, as an officer does; COM., ²⁴*sing ch'ak*, (also spoken *'seng ch'ak*) to examine.

1新 2薪 3郎 4負 5薪 6聲 7教 8風 9聲 10氣 11申 12飭 13明 14申 15時 16水 17票 18申 19手 20欠 21伸 22縮 23伸 24冤 25伸 26紳 27紳 28士 29鄉 30紳 31內 32省 33省 34親 35察

惺 The first also read *sing*: intelligent, comprehending; still, tranquil, as a night; passionless: "sing *ngwo*" to recall, to awaken
Hsing. To a sense of.

蟹 A large kind of cockle: "sing *kou* or "sing *leu*, a large snake, fabled to produce cities, houses, &c., with its breath; "sing *t'ang*' charcoal of burnt cockle-shells. Read *seng*' as in "seng' *kiang*, the Mirage Land, as Loo-choo people call their country.

澆 Also read "nieng: muddy, thick, turbid; water flowing; an implement for dredging mud: "sing 'sieng, the flowing of water.

沈 Interchanged with the the next in the sense of gravy: an ancient state; a surname: also read, *t'ing*, q. v.

潘 Juice, gravy. Read *seng*': to put water in a vessel; a vessel to pour from.

審 To investigate, to search into; to discern, to discriminate; to judge, as a magistrate; a bundle of plumes or feathers for arrows: "sing *ong*' or "sing *seng*' a judicial inquiry; "sing *keu*' to examine (a case) minutely; com., "sing *si*, a judge; "sing *ang*' to try a case; "sing *p'wang*' (or *twang*'), to judge, to decide a case; "tieu' *sing*, to summon (a prisoner) to court; COLL., "sing *sioh*, *tong*, to hold one session on a case.

孀 The wife of a father's younger brother: 'mu and Shên. 'sing, are terms by which the wives of older and younger brothers call each other respectively: com., "sing, *pó*, the wife of a grandfather's younger brother; "sá' 'sing, the wife of my husband's younger brother; "ch'ing *ka*' *sing*, the wife of the younger brother of a sister's husband; COLL., *i*' *sing*, a compellation of women, younger than one's self, called *ak*, 'sing in southern districts.

稔 Read 'ing in the dictionaries: ripe grain; matured, abundant; a season or harvest, a year; accumulated: "sing *nieng*, an abundant year; "sing *auk*, mature in wickedness.

諭 To consider maturely, to consult about; to reprove, to reprehend; to announce one's views; to go into a deep or abyss.

哂 To smile, to laugh at with slight disapproval; to seem pleased: "sing *nak*, to receive smilingly; "hu 'chü' *sing* *chi*, the master smiled at him.

'Sing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'sing 'siong, to bestow rewards; 'sing 'seng, to shake to and fro; 'sing 'sang, to sprinkle powders; 'sing 'siong, to think of, to consider.

辰 To produce motion; the heavenly bodies, which mark time; a Ch'en. Chinese hour, the twelfth

1 惺 2 悟 3 蟹 4 樓 5 蟹 6 樓 7 審 8 問 9 審 10 究 11 審 12 案 13 審 14 吊 15 審 16 細 17 審 18 親 19 家 20 孀 21 稔 22 年 23 稔 24 惡 25 晒 26 晒 27 之

of a day; the hour from 7 to 9 A. M., the 5th of the 12 branches, ruled by the dragon; times, seasons; the 161st radical: ¹*chung* *sing*, a divining book; ²*pok*, *sing*, ill-starred, unlucky; ³*hwa* *sing* *ngwok*, *sik*, the time of blooming flowers and moonlight nights; com., ⁴*si* *sing*, a Chinese hour; *sing* *si ch'ang*' 8 A. M.; *si* *sing* *ch'ung*, a clock; *si* *sing* *pieu*, a watch.

宸 A secret chamber, an emperor's retired apartment: ¹*hung* *sing*, the maple palace; *met.*, the emperor.

晨 The sun beaming forth in the morning; day, dawn; clear, bright: ¹*sing* *sik*, morn and eve; ²*chó* *sing*, early dawn; ³*sing* *hung*, a bird of prey of the hawk species; *sing* *hwong teng*' *seng*, to inquire after parents' health morning and night.

晟 Also read *seng*' : the full brightness of the sun; light, effulgence, splendor.

成 To finish, to perfect, to effect; to become; to fulfill one's duty; to assist, to aid in effecting; to adjust, to pacify, to tranquilize; good, entire, whole; full, overflowing; repeated, doubled; a rest, a complete piece of music; a tenth; a field ten *li* square; a district in Kansuh: used for the coll. *si'ang* and *ch'iang*, q. v.: ¹*sing* *kung*, to achieve merit; com., ¹⁰*sing* *cheu*' effected, done; ¹¹*seng* *sing*, natural, spontaneous; ¹²*sing* *huk*, to put on mourning the

7th day after a decease; ¹³*sing* *k'e*' a perfect man; one skilled in gaining a competence; ¹⁴*sing* *ting*, of age, 16 years old; ¹⁵*sing* *ch'ing*, married; in the coll. the first sexual commerce; *sing* *pai*' *in so*' success and failure are fated; *sing* *ka lik*, *ngiék*, to build up a family and property; coll., *sing* *heng*, an agent, a factor, a broker.

誠 Sincere, true, honest, guileless; perfect in virtue; ¹*Ch'eng*, unmixed; as an adverb, really, verily: com., ¹⁶*sing* *sik*, sincere, truthful; ¹⁷*kieng* *sing* *chai*' *pai*' devoutly repeat the worship, as Taoists say in chanting prayers.

城 A walled city, a citadel; the walls of a city; a provincial capital; a sepulcher, a burial place; to mend, to repair; completed, done: in the coll. read *si'ang*, q. v.: ¹⁸*ü* *chó*' *ch'eu* *sing*, like sitting in a mournful city—in great distress.

郟 The name of an ancient feudal state, lying in the present Shantung province.

盛 Rice in a vessel for offering; a cup, a vessel; to receive, to contain in a vessel; in full costume, court dress; perfected, completed: also read *seng*' q. v.: ¹⁹*ek*, *sing* *ch'iu*, one vessel of wine; ²⁰*sing* *huk*, in full dress; com., *sing* *lang*, a large basket, like a chow-chow basket—used to convey offerings to graves, etc.

煇 Warm, hot; to steep or boil in broth, to make a broth of.

¹叢 ⁸花 ⁴時 ⁶晨 ⁸晨 ¹⁰成 ¹²成 ¹⁴成 ¹⁶誠 再 愁 酒
²辰 ³辰 ⁵辰 ⁷夕 ⁹風 ¹¹就 ¹³服 ¹⁵丁 ¹⁷實 拜 城 ²⁰盛
³不 ⁴月 ⁵楓 ⁷早 ⁹成 ¹¹生 ¹³成 ¹⁵成 ¹⁷虔 ¹⁸如 ¹⁹一 盛 服
⁴成 ⁵夕 ⁶宸 ⁷晨 ⁹功 ¹¹成 ¹³器 ¹⁵親 ¹⁷誠 ¹⁸坐 ¹⁹盛 ○

尋 To seek, to search for; to investigate; to use, to employ; to connect with; usual, ordinary; unexpectedly, suddenly; for a long time; a measure of eight cubits: ¹*sing ik*, to investigate; ²*sing sū*, to study; COM., ³*sing t'ó*, to search for; ⁴*sing siong*, usually, commonly; ⁵*sing s'eu*, to seek an occasion, as to quarrel, meddlesome; COL., ⁶*sing t'ieü*, to pick flaws, to find fault; ⁷*sing má' t'ioh*, can't find it.

澗 The name of a river in the state of Tsi (now Shantung), a branch of the ¹Sh'eng, Ch'eng. Tsing-shwui.

繩 A cord, a line, a rope; a line stretched taut; to mark by a line; to adjust; to connect, to continue, to succeed; to cause to conform; to restrain and warn; to praise: ¹*chung sing*, to make exact; *sing sing*, many, continuous; ²*ch'ek, sing hi' ch'ek*, to bind the foot with a red cord—to betroth.

蠅 A house-fly; *met.*, a busybody, a turbulent fellow: ¹*kang sing*, name of a famous archer; ¹⁰*sing t'eu, mi le*, gains as petty as a fly's head; COL., *pu sing*, the common house-fly; *king pu sing*, a gold-colored fly.

蟹 A species of crab having a round shell, while the shell of the *ch'iek*, is oval: ¹*ch'ing sing*, a large, green crab; COM., ¹²*sing*

keng, crab-soup; COL., *sing pi há' ch'a tek, sá'* the *sing* crab is very different from the *há'*; *met.*, said of a person or thing very superior to another.

鱈 The sturgeon.

鱓 An enormous fish having a long snout, found in the Yang-tsz', probably a sturgeon; it is said to be eight feet long and to weigh 1000 lbs.

鐔 The guard on the hilt of a sword; a dirk, a dagger. Read *t'ang*: the edge of a sword.

神 Any invisible, spiritual power or cause, operating by its own subtle energies and causing things to develop; that which is inscrutable, mysterious, or supernatural; the soul of the *yang* principle; a spirit, the human spirit or mind; any spiritual intelligence, a worshiped spirit, a god, a divinity; the manes, spirits of the dead; a genius, an elf, a sprite; the essence, or essential idea, as of a composition or discourse; life, animation, vigor, physical energy, animal spirits; used by some for God, by others for the Spirit: ¹¹*sing ling*, spiritual; intellectual; ¹⁴*sing sū*, the thoughts; ¹⁶*sing hung*, the spiritual soul; ¹⁸*sing niéu*, divinely excellent; ¹⁷*tiéng t'è' ch'í, sing*, the spirits of heaven and earth; COM., ¹⁸*sing ming pu sak*, gods and Budhs, a common term for idol gods; ¹⁹*sing t'è'* Taoist

1 尋	3 尋	5 尋	7 着	8 赤	9 甘	12 微	14 蠅	16 神	之	菩
釋	討	事	準	緋	蠅	利	羹	思	神	薩
2 尋	4 尋	6 尋	繩	繫	蠅	1: 青	13 神	15 神	17 天	19 神
思	常	賈	○	足	頭	蠅	靈	魂	地	道

deities; ¹kaung' sing, to bring down the gods, as by libations or burning charms; ²sing kung, and ³sing ma, male and female conjurers; ⁴siã sing, spirits whose worship is not legalized; evil spirits, demons; ⁵ka sing, lares, ancestral divinities; ⁶sing chü, or ⁷sing chü: pi, the ancestral tablet; ⁸sing oi' the seat of an idol; the place where the names of ancestral divinities are written; ⁹ang sing, to set an idol in its place; ¹⁰sing mieu' an idol temple; ¹¹sing ch'iong' an image, idol; ¹²sing siêng, genii; ¹³sing hang, the title of a god or promoted spirit; ¹⁴sing ch'á' kwi' k'íeng, sent by a god or spirit, as said of a medicine proving efficacious; ¹⁵ching' sing, or ¹⁶sing k'e' the animal spirits, natural vigor or energy; ¹⁷sing k'e' pok, ch'èuk, deficiency of vigor, weak, languid; ¹⁸liu' sing, careful; ¹⁹ló sing, you have wearied yourself (for me)—a polite phrase; ²⁰üng' sing, to give the mind to; ²¹seng' sing, inscrutably intelligent; the Holy Spirit; ²²sing 'bi mah, h'wak, the essential idea, reasoning, consecutiveness, and style (of an essay); ²³sing k'èuk, a superior medicine for cold and indigestion (from ²⁴Chiong' chiu); COLL., ²⁵sing sieng yã' o' p'ah, taung' kiêng' even genii sometimes drop their swords; ²⁶met., one will sometimes make mistakes.

臣

Ch'ên.

A servant, one in subjection; a minister of a prince, an officer; to serve the state; the 131st radical: ¹sing huk, to submit; ²pok,

³sing, an unfaithful minister; COM., ⁴sing' chü, a minister, an officer; ⁵tung' sing, a loyal minister; ⁶chang' sing, an intriguing politician; ⁷kung' sing, prince and minister.

承

Ch'êng.

To receive, to accept; to succeed to an office; to accept a trust, to undertake, to receive orders; to sustain; to stop, to impede; to assist, to second, to act as deputy, in which sense it is interchanged with the next; in the coll. to catch in a vessel, as leaking water: ¹sik, sing, the stone base of a pillar; COM., ²ching' ching, I received your kind favor; ³sing' t'ang' or ⁴sing' seu' to receive in charge, to act as an agent; ⁵sing' ch'á, a deputy; ⁶sing' t'ung' song, son of the eldest son, who represents the family after the father's decease; ⁷hong' sing, to flatter; COLL., ⁸sing' ch'ui, to catch water; ⁹sing' 'ü lau' to catch leaking rain-water.

丞

Ch'êng.

To aid, to assist; a second, a coadjutor, a deputy: ¹sing' sieng' a prime minister, so styled in the Ch'ü dynasty, now ²ch'ai' sieng' COM., ³kain', ⁴sing, the deputy of a district magistrate.

乘

Ch'êng. Shêng.

To ascend a carriage; to mount, to ride in a chariot; to avail of, to embrace an opportunity, to take advantage of; to plan, to calculate; to regulate, to put in order; to multiply; to add, as on the abacus: also read ¹seng' q. v.: ²sing' hung, to mount a cloud; ³sing' huang'

降

神公

邪神

神主

神位

安神

神像

神仙

精神

留神

聖神

神理

脉法

神變

臣服

臣子

讒臣

石承

承領

承差

奉承

丞相

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of children; ¹hiék, *sioh*, a magnet; ²pah, *sioh*, white granite; *ch'ang sioh*, dark granite; ³tu, tu (or sü) *sioh*, agalmatolite, used for cutting seals and fancy articles—called *seu² sang sik*, on sign-boards; ⁴ch'eng *sioh*, the field-stone, an agalmatolite; ⁵hung mang *sioh*, Yunnan marble; *sioh, koi²* a kind of stinking bug or winged insect.

Read *ek*; coll. *sioh₂*:

→ the numeral one; the same, alike; a, an; the whole; Yi. *met.*, sincere, real, perfect; I. *met.*, sincere, real, perfect; single, only one, each, one by one; at once, as soon as: ¹*sioh, chiáh*, one, as of persons or things; ²*sioh, 'a 'chai*, one finger—when held up, is used to designate prices, as one ten, one hundred; ³*sioh, a²* once; a while; ⁴*sioh, tói²* one piece, one lump; one dollar; ⁵*sioh, ch'ok*, one act or scene of a play; *sioh, twai² pwang²* the larger half; ⁶*sioh, sing e²* of the same mind; ⁷*sioh, kwó²* once over; ⁸ng² *sioh, yong²* unlike; ⁹*sioh, tek, 'kiäng*, a small quantity; ¹⁰*sioh, lau 'chwi*, one tide; *sioh, pi, ti*, a bunch, as of grapes; *sioh, 'cha seng*, a while ago; *sioh, k'ia, tiá sioh, k'ia ná*, "one is papa, the other mamma"—they are not mates; *sioh, 'a, chiéng lèk, 'a che²* "a cash has six words on it"; *met.*, he is very close-fisted; *sioh, chiáh, pwang² kung, sioh, ki paik, 'lióng*, one is a half pound, the other is 8 oz.—they are both alike bad, as two quarrelsome fellows.

Sioh., A coll. word, as in *sioh₂ mang*, yesterday; *sioh₂ mang, pwo*, last night; *sioh₂*,

mang pwang² pwo, last evening.

Sioh₂. A coll. word: similar to *ch'ioh*, to start, to spring, to leap up, as to reach a high object: *sioh, kwó²* to leap over or forward; *sioh, pwang² 'tiéng keng*, to spring half as high as the sky.

(747)

Siok.

[This word is interchangeably read *swok.*]

削 To cut, to pare, to shave, to scrape off; to erase; to deprive of rank or title; to despoil, to seize another's territory; weak, debilitated; a graving tool, an erasing knife, now called ¹*chü tó*: in the coll. read *sioh*, q. v.: ²*siok, chek*, to degrade in rank; ³*kai siok*, to correct by erasing; *siok, hwak, 'ui ná*, to shave the head and become a nun.

雪 Snow; to whiten, to blanch; to wipe, to rub off; to wash clean; snowy, white; to wipe out, as a disgrace, to clear one's self; to revenge: ¹*siok, 'ti*, to revenge disgrace; *siok, hwa lèk, ch'ok*, hexagonal snow-flakes—sign of a bountiful harvest; com., ²*siok, 'tiéng²* a cool grotto; ³*siok, kin*, the snow-ball, a large white flower; *siok, siok, pah*, snowy white; *hu² siok*, or *löh, siok*, to snow; ⁴*siok, piéng²* white wafer-cakes; *siok, haung² pó², 'siu*, to gratify hate by revenge; *siok, 'chwi, 'p'eng, 'ta 'tiéng sióng² e²* tea made with snow-water has a celestial flavor.

¹燭 ²石 ³白 ⁴石 ⁵書 ⁶石 ⁷田 ⁸雲 ⁹南 ¹⁰石 ¹¹一 ¹²指 ¹³一 ¹⁴指 ¹⁵一 ¹⁶指 ¹⁷一 ¹⁸指 ¹⁹一 ²⁰指

說

To say, to talk, to converse; to tell, to narrate, to discourse about; to explain, to describe, to unfold a meaning; speech, talk: also read *swóí* q. v.:

'siok, ti, to tell, to inform; *siok, in7 se' hi*, to talk scandal; *cosi.*, *'kí siok*, to explain the sense of; *'sieu siok*, a novel; *'siá siok*, an obscene book; *siok, p'ó' ki kwang*, to expose one's specious designs; *lit, siok, tén' chú*, to prepare and publish books.

Siok₂. A coll. word: to go about, to run to and fro: *siok₂ siok₂ siok₂*, to go the rounds, as in marketing; *k'wang k'wang siok₂*, to circle about, as in play; *'moo siok₂*, to hang about a wife, as one just married; *siok, cheng₂* or *siok₂ chuk*, to take a complete circuit.

(748) Siong.

襄

To disrobe in order to plow; to effect, to accomplish; to animate, to assist; to remove, to clear away; upper, superior; successful, as in war or founding a state; an equipage: *'Siong yong*, a prefecture in the north of Hípeh; *'siong chang* to encourage by praise.

鑲

To inlay, to encase, to let in; to coat or plate with metal; to set, to insert, as a gem, glass, etc.; to connect, to clamp, to mortice on; bordered, as by another color: *com.*, *'siong, pí lá*, to set glass; *'siong hwa*

, pieng, to make an ornamented border; *siong, wong, kí*, a bordered yellow banner; *'siong ngwoh*, to inlay with precious stones.

驤

A horse having the right hind leg white; a spirited horse; to gallop; to elevate; to go far: *'teng siong*, or *siong teng*, to canter.

瀼

Wet with dew, dew falling; running, sparkling water; also turbid streams of water; a river in the east of Sz'chuen: *'ling lo'*

鬟

Also read *'yong*: the hair in great confusion; uncombed, tangled, disheveled.

勦

In great haste, pressing, urgent: *'kwong siong*, hurried.

觴

A horn, a cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink: *'te' siong*, or *kiék, siong*, to prepare a feast; *'ch'ing siong*, to take wine with; *'cheng' siong*, to offer the goblet; *'lang' siong*, to overrun, to exceed.

傷

To wound, to bruise, to injure; a wound, a hurt; to grieve; to distress one; to waste, as property; to exhaust, as strength; sad, mourning; injured, chagrined, wounded in feeling: *com.*, *'siong hung pri' sük*, depraved and ruinous customs; *'siong hong*, the mark of a wound; *'siong song*, injured, hurt; *'siong hai'* to injure; *'siong hié'* an affection

1 說	8 小	5 襄	7 鑲	10 花	騰	瀼	18. 治	15 晉	17 傷	18 傷	20 傷
知	說	陽	玻	邊	驤	瀼	觴	觴	風	痕	害
9 解	4 邪	9 襄	璃	9 鑲	11 零	12 勦	14 稱	16 濫	敗	19 傷	21 傷
說	說	贊	瑠	玉	露	勦	觴	觴	俗	損	肺

煮 Dried fish : com., 'ngü
 'sióng, a common term for
 dried fish; 'mwang 'sióng,
 Hsiang. dried eels.

賞 To give to an inferior;
 to confer, to bestow; to
 grant, as heaven does; to
 give a largess or bounty,
 Shang. to reward; to celebrate,
 to praise, to congratulate, to ex-
 hort; to rejoice or delight in:
 'sióng lai' or 'sióng kek, to re-
 ward; 'k'ó' 'sióng, to give largess-
 es, as to troops; com., 'sióng sǔu'
 a reward; 'sióng kak, and 'sióng
 'pong, official and private notices
 offering rewards; 'sióng hung, a
 present, a douceur; 'sióng niéng,
 new-year's largesses; 'sióng hwak,
 to reward and to punish; 'sióng
 'hua, to enjoy flowers.

想 To think, to consider,
 to reflect upon; to plan;
 to hope, to expect, to de-
 sire; a thought, an idea:
 Hsiang. 'sióng ik, 'sing, immersed
 in thought, in a reverie; com., 'sǔ
 'sióng, to think; 'sióng 'sióng, to
 consider, to reflect; 'sióng 'au,
 a conception, a notion; 'mong'
 'sióng pok, 't'ó' could not have
 dreamed it (to be practicable)!
 'k'eng 'sióng, a vain idea; 'sióng
 'moo' to think of with strong de-
 sire; COLL., 'sióng saung' kié'
 'nèng, to think how to circumvent
 another; 'sióng 'k'i, to recollect;
 'sing 'lá 'sióng, or 'sióng 'sing
 'sǔu' the mind engaged in thought.

相 To assist, to help, to
 support; a prime minister;
 to select, to choose; to reg-
 ulate, to direct; to lead,
 Hsiang. as one blind; to observe

times; to receive an envoy; phys-
 iognomy and palmistry; a name
 for the 7th month; small stars
 near *d* in Ursa Major; also read
 'sióng, q. v.: 'sióng' 'chiá, leader
 of a blind man; com., 'chai sióng'
 or 'pai' 'sióng' a prime minister;
 'sióng' 'k'eng, noble Sir! 'nè' 'sióng'
 noble second Sir!—addressed to the
 second brother; 'sióng' 'mar' the
 face, physiognomy; 'k'ang' 'sióng'
 to tell fortunes by the lines of the
 face; 'sióng' 'koi' and 'sióng'
 'chiéng' noble and ignoble faces,
 as indicating the fortune; 'sióng'
 'sióng' to inspect, to scan; COLL.,
 'sióng' 'ching' 'ching, to observe
 the true state of; 'sióng' 'sǔu' 'pó'
 and 'sióng' 'sǔu' 'pok, 'l'ó' 'ku, female
 fortune tellers and ventriloquists;
 'ng' 'hó' 'k'ang' 'sióng' does not
 look well.

常 Usual, common, ordi-
 nary; constant, long con-
 tinued, habitual; a rule, a
 Shang. law; a spear 16 cubits
 Ch'ang. long; the name of a ban-
 ner: 'sióng huk, ordinary
 dress; 'sióng piéng' constant and
 changeable; com., 'ngu' 'sióng, the
 five constant virtues; 'sióng'
 'sióng' 'r' 'si' 'sióng, or 'sióng' 'si',
 always, constantly; 'hi' 'sióng, un-
 usual; 'k'ü' 'sióng, for the most
 part, generally; 'chiew' 'sióng or
 'ang' 'sióng, as usual, customary;
 'sióng' 'ing, one of ordinary capac-
 ity; 'hwang' 'hok, 'u' 'sióng, constant-
 ly changing; 'sióng' 'kié' or 'sióng'
 'lié' a standing regulation.

嫦 The goddess of the
 moon, called 'sióng' 'ngó;
 com., 'sióng' 'ngó' 'nú,
 Ch'ang. Diana; met., a beautiful
 lady.

1 魚 8 賞 5 賞 7 賞 10 想 11 相 18 相 15 相 17 常 19 照 21 常
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 饅 鴛 賞 夢 到 者 貌 貴 常 常 規
 饘 賞 榜 想 慕 幸 看 常 居 安 嫦
 饘 賞 榜 想 慕 相 相 服 常 常 娥

裳 The lower garments, the skirt, petticoats: com., ¹*i*, *siong*, the dress, clothes, garments.
^{Shang.}

嘗 To taste, to test by tasting; to try, to essay, to prove; before, formerly, a sign of past time prefixed to verbs; the autumnal sacrifices, as to ancestors: ²*siong ung*, I have heard; COLL., ³*ch'e*, *siong*, to test by tasting; *siong k'ang*³ *siè nòh*, *e*² taste and see what is the flavor; *siong p'ong*² "just tasted the rice"—to keep one's place only a short time.
^{Ch'ang.}

鶻 A sort of flying gurnet, called *yong wong hiék*, the yellow-cheeked fier; it has orbital spines and mailed cheeks.
^{Ch'ang.}

償 To restore, to make amends; restitution; to pay, to forfeit, to suffer a penalty: ⁴*sëuk*, *ngwong*² *nang*, *siòng*, hard to fulfill the former desire, as an old man to gain a degree; com., ⁵*siòng miàng*² to forfeit one's life; ⁶*k'iéng* *chai*² *siòng chiéng*, he who owes a debt must pay the money; ⁷*ti* *siòng*, to forfeit, as life.
^{Ch'ang.}

痒 Also read *yong*; a sore, a wound, an ulcer: also read *yong*, q. v.: COLL., *siòng siòng*, a tickling sensation, as when a part is scratched; ⁸*á*² *siòng*, to feel the titillation, it tickles; ⁹*kiäng* *siòng*, afraid of being tickled; *siòng sëu*² the poison of

insects, a slight irritation from poisonous bites.

庠 An asylum for the aged in ancient times; a village school, a college, a gymnasium; to teach: ¹⁰*siòng seng*, a Siutsai; ¹¹*ik*, *siòng*, to become a Siutsai.
^{Hsiang.}

祥 Sometimes used for the next: happiness, felicity, fortune, good luck; an omen, a sign, a prognostic: ¹²*ting* *siòng*, a happy sign; excellent; com., ¹³*siòng soi*² auspicious, a lucky omen; ¹⁴*kek*, *siòng ü e*² good fortune according to one's wish; ¹⁵*pok*, *siòng*, unlucky; ¹⁶*sieu* *siòng* and ¹⁷*tai*² *siòng*, the sacrifices to ancestors at the end of one and two years of mourning.
^{Hsiang.}

詳 To examine carefully; to learn and report to superiors; to reason and discourse upon; to narrate minutely, to state circumstances; the details, the facts; fully, minutely: ¹⁸*siòng sek*, a clear, intelligible statement; ¹⁹*siòng ming*, to explain clearly; com., ²⁰*siòng sä*² minutely, particularly; ²¹*siòng ung*, an official report to a superior; COLL., ²²*siòng mäng*² to interpret a dream. Read *yong*: false, hypocritical.
^{Hsiang.}

翔 To soar, to hover over, to fly to and fro; to look back; stern, severe; dignified: ²³*hui* *siòng*, to turn and look regretfully, as at one's native village.
^{Hsiang.}

- ¹衣 ²裳 ³嘗 ⁴嘗聞 ⁵夙願 ⁶難償 ⁷償命 ⁸欠債 ⁹償錢 ¹⁰抵償 ¹¹驚痒 ¹²庠生 ¹³入庠 ¹⁴禎祥 ¹⁵祥瑞 ¹⁶吉祥 ¹⁷如意 ¹⁸不祥 ¹⁹詳悉 ²⁰詳明 ²¹詳細 ²²詳文 ²³詳夢 ²⁴迴翔 ○

遶 To go and come often ;
to walk rapidly ; haste,
speed.
Ch'uan.

[The next four are interchangeably
read *siwong*.]

旋 To wave a flag as a
signal ; motion of soldiers'
legs in marching ; to pur-
sue, to follow about ; to re-
volve, to go in an orbit ;
to return to the same
point ; curling, as waves ;
quick, ready ; then, forth-
with, afterwards ; in the

coll. to ereep ; to elimb, to trail :
the second also read *hwang*, q. v. :
¹*siwong* *hiwong*, to return to one's vil-
lage ; ²*siwong* *lung*, to revolve, as the
moon ; ³*siwong* *hung*, a whirlwind ;
COLL., *siwong* *siwong* *tiwong*, to go a-
round, to creep about, as fleas ;
⁴*siwong* *ting*, a vine, creepers ;
⁵*siwong* *pang*, to climb the frame
or trellis.

璿 A beautiful gem, ealled
⁶*siwong* *koi*—an ornament
worn by ancient kings ;
⁷*siwong* *ki*, an armillary
sphere or planetarium, by
Hsüan. which the motions of stars
Hsüen. were anciently noted.

漩 A small whirlpool, or
circling eddy, an eddying
fountain.
Hsüan.

鍤 A pewter vessel, into
which hot water is put to
warm the wine, a wine-
heater ; a pulley.

上 Above, up, on, upon ;
the top of ; high ; ancient ;
before in time ; excellent,
superior, the best ; noble,
exalted ; supreme, the

highest, as the emperor ; to rise,
to ascend : also read '*siwong*, q. v. :
COM., *siwong* *ha*' above and below,
up and down ; ⁸*siwong* *loh*, to as-
cend and descend ; ⁹*siwong* *tiéng*,
to go to heaven ; *tiéng* *siwong*²
in heaven, in the sky ; ¹⁰*che* *siwong*²
the highest, supreme, as God ;
¹¹*hwong* *siwong*² the Emperor ;
¹²*siwong* *seu*² to be aged, to reach
the age of 50 ; *siwong*² *chü*, to
enter school, as at the beginning of
a term ; ¹³*siwong*² *ku*, high antiquity ;
¹⁴*siwong*² *ch'iu*, formerly, before ;
¹⁵*siwong*² *hiéng*, and *a* *hiéng*, the
1st and 3d quarters of the moon ;
¹⁶*siwong*² *ngü* (coll. *siwong* *tau*'), fore-
noon ; ¹⁷*siwong* *siwong*² on one's per-
son ; *siwong*² *sié*' above ; ¹⁸*siwong*²
ü ng, the preceding context ;
*siwong*² *hó*, the very best quality ; *pi*
*siwong*² *poék*, *ch'üék*, *pi* *ha*² *ü* *ü*, me-
dium, in moderate circumstances ;
¹⁹*ch'ieu* *siwong*² *mwong*², to invite
one to be a son-in-law ; ²⁰*siwong*² *ma*
chie' offerings to the dead when
encoffined ; COLL., *siwong*² *meng*² the
face, upper surface ; *siwong*² *a*² *chi*
*sá*² about that much or many.

尙 Used for the preceding
in the sense of high, noble ;
to add to, to honor, to ad-
Shang. orn ; to esteem, to value,
to boast ; to rule, to direct
—used in official titles ; to get a
princess for a wife ; still, yet, never-
theless ; answers to *ch'wi* (al-
though) in the preceding part
of a sentence ; probably, perhaps :
*siwong*² *ü*, there is still some ;
²¹*siwong*² *ch'ü*, still, yet ; *siwong*² *k'ó*,
perhaps it will answer ; ²²*siwong*²
ch'ü, noble on account of age ;
COM., ²³*hwó* *siwong*² Bonzes ; *siwong*²

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 旋 | 8 旋 | 5 旋 | 7 璿 | 9 上 | 11 皇 | 13 上 | 15 上 | 17 身 | 19 招 | 馬 | 22 尙 |
| 鄉 | 風 | 棚 | 璿 | 天 | 上 | 古 | 弦 | 上 | 上 | 祭 | 齒 |
| 2 旋 | 4 旋 | 6 璿 | 5 上 | 10 至 | 12 上 | 14 上 | 16 上 | 18 上 | 門 | 21 尙 | 23 和 |
| 輪 | 藤 | 瑰 | 落 | 上 | 壽 | 手 | 午 | 文 | 上 | 且 | 尙 |

chü (spoken *sü*), the President of a Board; ¹*Siong* *sü kung*, a famous marine god—much worshiped in the suburbs of Foo-chow.

癢² Read *'yong*; used for the coll. *siong*: to itch; an itching place: *cheng* *siong* or *siong* *tek*, *'heng*, it itches intensely; *pa siong* to scratch an itching place.

(749)

Siu.

收 To take, to receive; to collect, to gather, to harvest; to seize, to bind, to imprison; to desist, to conclude; an ancient hat made to receive the hair; a cross bar in the back of a carriage; to be annoyed, or affected by, a sign of the passive: COM., ²*siu sik*, to gather up, to arrange; *met.*, to trouble or take revenge on; ³*siu kang*, to imprison; ⁴*siu taing* to shut up shop; *siu so* to collect accounts; ⁵*siu ping*, to recall troops; ⁶*siu sing*, a harvest; ⁷*siu teng*, to reap; *siu lie* to gather fees, as on licenses or government land; ⁸*siu pwang*, to close up business; COLL., ⁹*siu lung* *saik*, to retain two parts (of a present); *siu sang*, to reform, to stop a course of life; *siu k'ó* to put away, to lay by; *siu 'tié*, to receive. Read *seu*: an abundant harvest.

修 To adorn, to renew; to mend, to repair; to clean, to put in order; to regulate; to cultivate, to exercise, as the heart; to

practice or study, as virtue: ¹⁰*siu sek*, to adorn; to polish, as an essay; ¹¹*siu chü*, to write a letter; ¹²*kiung siu*, a go-between, match-maker; ¹³*siu king*, a teacher's stipend; COM., ¹⁴*siu 'li*, to regulate, to repair; *siu 'pwo*, to mend, as clothes; ¹⁵*siu lieng* to refine, as one's nature by austerities; *siu sing siäh, ch'ai* to cultivate virtue and be a vegetarian; COLL., *siu kio, p'wo tio* to repair bridges and make roads; *siu k'a neng*, to trim the callous parts of the feet.

羞 Used for the next: viands, savory food; to offer up, to present or send in; to feel ashamed, to blush; ashamed, conscious of guilt, feeling unworthy; modest, bashful: in the coll. read *'siu*, q. v.: ¹⁶*siu uk*, to feel insulted; ¹⁷*siu k'oi* shamefaced; ¹⁸*siu 'ti*, ashamed; *hang siu*, to blush; ¹⁹*siu o* ashamed of one's self.

饈 Viands, delicacies, savory; to offer food: ²⁰*ch'eng siu paik*, *e* all sorts of viands.

首 The head, the chief, the most important part; a leader, a chief; the chief heads of a subject; first, foremost; kinds, sorts; a classifier of stanzas of poetry; beginning, source; to place in the van; to manifest, to display; the hilt of a sword; the 185th radical: also read *seu*, q. v.: *'siu sieng*, the first; ²¹*üng 'siu*, the general, as

1 尙書公 ○ 2 收拾 ○ 3 收監 4 收店 ○ 5 收兵 6 收成 ○ 7 收冬 8 收盤 ○ 9 收二 10 修飾 ○ 11 修 12 書塞 ○ 13 修 14 修理 ○ 15 修 16 煉羞 ○ 17 羞 18 羞恥 ○ 19 羞 20 惡千饈百 ○ 21 味戎首 ○

of an invading army; ¹*hong 'siu*, to draw up troops in line; com., ²*'siu 'hu*, the chief prefecture; ³*'pie 'siu*, the first of a class of Siutsai graduates; ⁴*'chang 'siu*, to decapitate; ⁵*'tong 'siu pai* "respectfully bows the head"—written on a present; ⁶*'siu sek*, (coll. ⁷*'ch'iu sek*), female head ornaments.

守 To hold fast, to keep, to maintain; to guard, to protect; to supervise, to watch; steadfast: ⁸*'siu wong* to guard and watch, as against thieves; com., ⁹*'siu pe* a major; ¹⁰*'siu 'siu*, guard it, keep it; ¹¹*'siu chak*, or ¹²*'siu chak, 'kau*, to guard a pass or station; ¹³*'hwong 'siu*, to keep strict watch; ¹⁴*'siu yǎ* or ¹⁵*'siu kang*, to watch at night; ¹⁶*'siǎng 'siu*, the city-garrison; ¹⁷*'siu 'kwa* or ¹⁸*'siu chiék*, to remain in widowhood; ¹⁹*'siu ha* to wear mourning; ²⁰*'siu hong* or ²¹*'siu 'pwong hong* to perform one's duties; ²²*'siu sing*, to preserve the health, to avoid vices. Read *seu*: any thing guarded, a charge, a post.

酬 To pledge a guest; to recompense, to make a return: ²³*'siu ping*, to pledge guests; ²⁴*'siu chok*, pledging, as host and guest do; ²⁵*'siu tak*, to recompense, to respond; ²⁶*'siu ngwong* to make a thank-offering; com., ²⁷*'siu siǎ* to return thanks, as by presents; ²⁸*'siu chai* to "pay the debt"—to requite parents by obedience.

雙 Used for the last: to oppose; to hate, to dislike; to resent, to revenge, to take vengeance; enmity; an enemy, a rival, an opponent; to rail at, to re-criminate; to requite, to recompense; to collate, to verify by a correspondence of parts; a pair; a sort, a class; the third also means proud, and is sometimes read *'kiu* in the sense of to unite; a pair, a match: ²⁹*'siu 'k'eu*, to rail at, to slander; ³⁰*'siu k'ek*, a feud, variance; com., ³¹*'siu 'ing* or ³²*'siu tik*, an enemy; ³³*'siu wong* or ³⁴*'siu h'üng* (coll. ³⁵*'siu k'üng*) hatred, resentment; ³⁶*'pó* ³⁷*'siu*, to take revenge; ³⁸*'t'ó pó* ³⁹*'siu*, to seek revenge; ⁴⁰*'kiék, 'siu*, to be at feud with.

犍 A white ox; the lowing or snorting of a cow; to issue, to proceed from.

售 Also read *'siu*, and in the dictionaries *seu*: to sell, to dispose of by sale; to restore, to pay back: ⁴¹*'siu ka* the price of an article sold; ⁴²*'siu 'siu*, the consumption of goods by selling; com., ⁴³*'hwak, 'siu*, offered for sale—a term used on signboards.

泅 To swim: com., ⁴⁴*'siu 'chwi*, to swim in the water; ⁴⁵*'siu kwo* ⁴⁶*'k'eng*, to swim over the river; coll., ⁴⁷*'á' me' á* ⁴⁸*'siu*, can dive and swim; *met.*, expert in trade; ⁴⁹*'mi 'tau 'siu 'si 'kiǎng 't'ǎè* (the two modes of) swimming on the face and on the back.

¹行 ³披 ⁵頓 ⁷備 ⁹守 ¹¹孝 ¹³身 ¹⁵答 ¹⁷隙 ¹⁹報 ²⁰鎖 ²²泅
²首 ⁴斬 ⁶拜 ⁸守 ¹⁰防 ¹²守 ¹⁴酬 ¹⁶願 ¹⁸敵 ²¹發 ²³水
³首 ⁵府 ⁷守 ⁹寡 ¹¹分 ¹³酬 ¹⁵願 ¹⁷仇 ¹⁹結 ²¹發 ²³水
⁴首 ⁶守 ⁸防 ¹⁰守 ¹²守 ¹⁴酬 ¹⁶仇 ¹⁸討 ²⁰仇 ²²售 ²⁴售 ○

(750)

So.

數¹ An account, a list; a shop-bill; to count up, to enumerate; a number, several, a few; lot, destiny, fate; to blame, to find fault: also read *sauk*, q. v.: COM., ¹so' mēk, the number, account; ²au so' innumerable; ³so' tang, a bill, shop-bill; a list, catalogue; ⁴so' p'wo' an account-book; ⁵ch'ó so' or *liu'ch'oi so'* a blotter, waste-book; ⁶chung so' a ledger; ⁷k'íeng' so' to owe a bill; ⁸t'ó so' or *siu so'* to collect debts; ⁹si so' dead (unliquidated) accounts; ¹⁰so' pung, a book-keeper's office; ¹¹so' nieng, a few years; ¹²tieng so' Heaven's decree; ¹³so' nang, tó, hard to escape one's destiny, as to die; COLL., ¹⁴so' ma, cha, confused accounts; ¹⁵p'ok, so' insolvent; ¹⁶huang hung so' "resuscitated accounts, as when payment is again exacted; ¹⁷p'ang so' or *heng so'* to pay up debts. Read *'su:* to count, to enumerate; to recapitulate, as one's faults; to find fault, to blame.

訴¹ To state, to inform, to announce, to tell; to accuse, to inform against; to reply to an accusation; a defense; to defame, to detract; calumny: the 2d read *sauk*, to fear, alarmed; COM., ²k'ó' so' to relate, to inform; ³so' tiang, a reply to an accusation; ⁴so' k'ung, testimony before a magistrate; ⁵so' wong, to state one's wrongs; COLL., ⁶so' nain'g' to tell, to narrate; ⁷so' pá, to tell the history of, as in a play.

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The 1st used for the preceding in the sense of to accuse; to go against the current, to meet or go against; formerly; towards, to revert to: *so' hui*, to go against the stream; *so' iu*, to go with the tide.

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To shape, to mold in a certain form; to model in clay, to make idols; molded: COM., ¹so' ch'iong' to mold images; ²so' huk, to mold a Budh, to make clay idols; ³tu so' muk, *teu*, molded clay and carved wood, as idols; *met.*, stupid, doltish; COLL., ⁴so' sioh, *sing* (or *ting*), to mold one idol.

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White cloth or silk; plain, unadorned, wanting lively colors; white and coarse, as mourning apparel; empty, all gone; simple in dress or manners; the original state, formerly, usually, as at first; dubious, hesitating: also read *sauk*, q. v.: ¹p'auk, so' plain, simple; ²so' che' or ³so' seng' natural disposition, bent; COM., ⁴ping so' formerly; habitually; ⁵so' sieng, usually; ⁶so' mó' a mourning cap; ⁷k'ü so' to wear mourning; ⁸so' ch'ai' vegetable diet; ⁹kwong so' plain, unadorned; ¹⁰so' tiu, plain silks, those not red; COLL., ¹¹pah, so' plain, blank, as blank parts of tin-foil paper; ¹²so' ch'iu k'eng k'eng, empty-handed, as one making his own fortune.

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數	數	房	訴	供	念	佛	雕	性	常	素	素

愨 Sincere, honest, guileless; to have real intentions, or purposes.
Su.

(751) Só.

梭 A shuttle; swift, as a shuttle; to move to and fro, as a shuttle: ¹*p'au só*, to throw the shuttle; ²*ngü só*, a fish darting through the water; COM., ³*nik ngwok, ü só*, the days and months (pass) like a shuttle. Read *chong*: the name of a kind of wood.

唆 To prattle, to answer each other, as children; to incite, to instigate; to importune: ⁴*sü só*, to provoke to evil; COM., ⁵*t'ieu só*, to instigate; to sow discord; ⁶*só s'ü* to excite trouble; ⁷*só s'üng* to be litigious—language of courts; COLL., ⁸*ló só*, troublesome, vexatious.

娑 To frisk, to gambol, to dance about; to trip, to skip; to lounge, to sit at ease; to play with the dress; idle, negligent, dissolute: ⁹*pó só*; to play antics, to frisk.

蔞 Abundant, luxuriant, as vegetation: ¹⁰*pó só*, flourishing; ¹¹*só, pó*, the roots of plants.

莎 A triquetrous plant with hairy roots, called ¹²*heu só*, a sort of cyperus; to rub in the fingers, in which sense used for the next. Read *sa*, as in ¹³*sa kié*, a species of cricket.

抄 To feel, to rub in the hand: ¹⁴*mó só*, to finger, to take in the hand and play with.
So.

眇 To peep, to peer about, to steal a glance at: COLL., ¹⁵*só só t'iong*, to look about furtively.
So.

搔 To scratch, to scrape with the nails; to feel of, to rub gently, to titillate: to set at variance. Read *chwa*: the nails, the claws.
Sao.

鱖 A fish like a sturgeon; in Canton, a sort of bream; it is said to indicate the approach of armies by its motions.
Sao.

騷 To rub down a horse; to move, to agitate, to disturb, to annoy; perturbed, sad, mournful; lame; sorrow, trial, distress: ¹⁶*só ing*, a bard; ¹⁷*hung só*, bewitching, winsome; ¹⁸*lié só*, Dissipation of Sorrows—a poem; ¹⁹*ló só*, grieved, distressed; ²⁰*só sak*, fluttering loose in the wind; ²¹*só 'you*, to harrass.
Sao.

飈 The sound of the wind.
Sao.

臊 Rancid, rank, as putrid meat; strong, reeking; the scent of goats: also read *ch'ó*, q. v.: ²²*kó só*, rancid fat; ²³*sing só*, rank, strong, fetid.
Sao.

繅 To reel silk from cocoons; a piece of variegated silk to place a gem or seal on.
Sao.

- ¹拋 ³日 ⁴使 ⁶唆 ⁵囉 ¹⁰蔞 ¹²莎 ¹⁴眇 ¹⁵騷 ¹⁷離 ¹⁹騷 ²¹膏
²梭 ⁸月 ⁹唆 ⁷唆 ⁸唆 ¹¹蔞 ¹³莎 ¹⁴眇 ¹⁶風 ¹⁸牢 ²⁰騷 ²²腥
²魚 ⁸如 ⁵挑 ⁷唆 ⁹娑 ¹¹侯 ¹³摩 ¹⁴抄 ○ ¹⁶騷 ¹⁸騷 ²⁰擾 ²²臊
⁸梭

Só. A coll. word: a sharp, pungent taste, to smart: *ch'oi' sík,* *móí só só' t'iong,* the end of the tongue smarts, as from touching pepper.

Só. A coll. word: to eat, as ducks and other broad-billed fowls do; to move the bill about to get the food.

Só. A coll. word: to darn, to mend by darning.

嫂 An elder brother's wife, a sister-in-law; madam! my good woman! *'ku' só,* sisters-in-law: com., *'hiäng' só,* an elder brother's wife; *'kwa' só,* an elder brother's widow; *'twai' só* and *'ne' só,* wives of the first and second brothers; *'ka' só,* my elder brother's wife; *'só ch'ëük, pok, 'tung ong'* one's wife and younger brother must not be familiar; *'pieu' só,* aunt's daughter-in-law; madam! coll., *'i' só,* good woman!

掃 To sweep, to brush away; to sweep and clean up; a broom, a besom; to dampen, as one's ardor or hopes; to clear off, to rid: also read *'swa* and in the coll. *sau'* q. v.

鎖 A lock; to lock; to fetter; to knit the brows, to frown; chains or rings for locking: *'king' só kak,* chain armor; *'ch'eu' mi' só' pok, 'lai,* the brows rigidly contracted; com., *'só' muong,* to lock a door; *'só' sié,* a key; *'hung' só,* to seal and close, as a broken bank; *'k'ieu'*

'só, an ingeniously contrived lock; coll., *'p'ang' só,* an "empty lock" — one whose springs are spoiled and which can be opened without a key; *'mi' 'tau' só' lá,* his brows are knit! *'só' ch'iu,* the springs of a common Chinese lock; *ch'iong' kung' kwang' só' sié,* the (Tartar) general holds the keys; *met.,* one who has a special charge or control; *'só' nak,* a sort of pipe, a clarinet.

Só. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a sort of interlaced stitching, to work a binding of such stitches: *'só' k'au,* to bind edges, as the tops of shoes; *'só' p'e'* to stitch shoe-toes; *'só' siäng'* silk thread for binding.

瑣 The fragments of gems; the tinkling of gems or precious stones; minute, small; low, petty, trifling; fine, delicate, tender, small; annoying, vexatious, troublesome; connected: *'hwang' só,* vexatious; *'só' liäng,* connected; *'só' 'nwi,* small, delicate; coll., *'só' ch'ói' 'ki tai'* petty affairs.

銷 A roundish sack-like fish; it is salted, and termed in the coll. *'só' 'wong.*

燥 Dry, scorched, chapped; to dry by the fire; fierce, fiery. *'só' liék,* fierce, raging, as fire or one's temper; com., *'kung' só' dry,* parched; *'hung' kó' uk,* *só'* the wind high and things inflammable — a caution in official placards; *'só' k'e'* a dry atmosphere; *kó'*

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só' high and dry, as a locality; 'só' kang' to absorb sweat; 'só' 'hwo, parching heat (in the system); COLL., só' ta, to dry by absorbing (the moisture); só' lang, to absorb the saliva, as dry cakes do; só' pong' constipated.

譟
Sao. The noise and vociferations of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance, a hubbub: 'ku só', i'k'i, to beat drums and make a clamor.

噪
Sao. Also read ch'ó': the singing of many birds, a loud chirping; to cry, to bawl; the hum of men's voices.

躁
Sao. To go quickly; hasty, precipitate, heedless; fierce, oppressive; dried by heat and so light as to be easily blown away: 'kieu só' wanton and oppressive; 'p'eu só' light, unsteady, fickle.

槽
Ts'ao. Read ch'ó; coll. só: a trough, a log channeled out; a manger: 'ch'oi só, an eaves-trough; p'ung' só, a swill-trough; 'ma só, a manger; 'p'ok só, and k'ieu só, tiles with convex and concave sides up; s'oh só, a stone receptacle for fish or rock-scenery.

(752) Sóh.

索
So. Sè. Read sauk,; coll. sóh,; a rope, a cord, a line, a string: 'ch'au sóh, cord of the stalks of grass; 'ch'eng sóh, palm-coir ropes; 'chieng kwong' sóh, cord to string cash on; p'ah, sóh, to twist rope; tong paik, sóh, one who lives by his wits, a loafer.

嗽 Read ch'èuk,; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. sóh,; to suck, to draw into the mouth; to cup; to "extract wind" with the cup: sóh, n'eng, to draw out the pus, as a plaster does; sóh, ch'oi' to suck with the mouth; sóh, haik, 'ma k'i, a leech, a blood-sucker; met., one who cheats another out of money; sóh, t'au a'eng' 't'io ng'ung hwak, 'chai 'iu a'ing' like money put into a (small) cupping-cup, so are gains limited in amount.

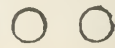
鐺 Used commonly in the sense of bracelets, anklets: Cho. COM., 'ch'iu sóh, a bracelet; k'au sóh, anklets; 'ng'ung sóh, silver bracelets; COLL., 's'oh, k'iang, small bracelets. Read chok,; small bells, used for army signals.

S'oh, . A coll. word, as in sóh, nik, day before yesterday; sóh, ni'eng or sóh, ni'eng mang, the year before last.

(753) Soi.

衰 To fade, as a garment; old, worn out; weak, debilitated, dwindled; adverse, failing, unprosperous; to decay, to lessen, Shui. to decline; small, weak, Shuai. minute: 'soi sié' a vicious age; 'soi mwo' the evening of life; COM., 'soi soi, lean, emaciated; 'soi k'e' unprosperous; 'soi yok, debilitated; 'soi mi, failing, wasting away; 'soi oi' an unlucky place or seat, as in a game; COLL., 'soi k'iak, k'iak, very lank and lean; 'soi loi, a

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small, tapering snail; *met.*, a bitter taste; ¹*soi loi mwi*, always unlucky.

蓑 *So.* Read *só* in the dictionaries: a rain cloak of bamboo or palm leaves; pendant, hanging loose, as flowers; to cover, to thatch, to screen from rain: ²*soi lik*, a rain cloak and hat.

縵 *Ts'ui.* A mourning badge, worn on the breast; the unhemmed, frayed edges of mourning clothes, called ³*chang soi*; the feathers on a heron's head.

椽 *Ts'ui.* A row of curved rafters, called ⁴*soi tá*, which project from the plate in imperial buildings: ⁵*hwa soi*, an ornamented beam or plate.

粹 *Sui.* Good, unmixed grain; pure, alike, uniform, unadulterated; also used for ⁶*ch'ói* (broken into bits): ⁷*sung soi* pure, unmixed.

睡 *Shui.* To sleep; to doze, to nod and snooze, as in a chair: ⁸*ta soi* to sleep; ⁹*ch'ing soi* a deep sleep; ¹⁰*soi* ¹¹*sing*, to wake up.

穗 *Sui.* An ear of corn, a spike of wheat or any grain; the heads of grasses; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful: ¹²*ek, hwo kiu soi* ¹³*teu mi sang ung*, nine heads on a stalk, and a peck of rice for three cash!—a felicitous phrase for a time of plenty; *com.*, *soi kiék, sik*, the heads

have kernels set; *coll.*, *soi pek, p'ang* empty heads of grain.

綵 *Sui.* A fringe, a tassel, any bordering of threads: *com.*, ¹⁴*mó soi* the fringe on a cap; ¹⁵*siang soi* a thread-tassel; ¹⁶*chio soi* a bead-fringe; as on a head-dress; *coll.*, *soi sioh, t'ó*, one tassel. Read *soi*: a string for attaching ornaments to a girdle.

祟 *Sui.* Calamities, judgments from heaven or the gods, which men are impotent to avert: ¹⁷*kwai soi* a monstrous calamity.

Soi. A coll. word, as in *yok, soi*, weary of, disappointed, dispirited, as from poor success in a pursuit; ¹⁸*loh, soi*, wasted, emaciated.

遂 *Sui.* To go through, to effect, to complete; to follow, to accord with; to comply, to yield, not to oppose or hinder; next, after that, then, forthwith, finally; a moor; also a canal or sluice for irrigation: ¹⁹*soi e* or ²⁰*soi ngwong* according with one's wishes; ²¹*pok, soi ki uk*, discouraged his request; ²²*pok, taik, soi sing*, to be disappointed in one's hopes.

瑞 *Jui.* A stone signet, or sign of authority, given to a feudatory; a sign, a token; a happy omen or prognostic; auspicious, felicitous: *com.*, ²³*ang soi, niéng hung*, men fortunate and the year abundant—a sentence used on doors; ²⁴*siong soi* an auspicious sign; felicitous; *soi tiéng kwok*, Sweden, as sometimes called.

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螺	笠	題	粹	醒	穗	文	綵	祟	願	欲	心
尾	斬	華	打	一	斗	帽	珠	遂	不	不	祥
○	縵	椽	睡	禾	米	綵	綵	意	遂	得	瑞

'*sok, nguk*, hasten your precious steps, and '*sok, kaung*' descend soon—terms used on cards of invitation; '*sok, pó*' '*si*, a god who reports speedily.

款 Culinary vegetables, herbs, legumes; poor, mean: *sok, sok*, low, mean; the wind whistling by.

遒 Also read *sèuk*,: to step briskly; to dispatch, to expedite, to hurry through with; alert, active, speedy; attentive, respectful.

款 A sieve; to sift out; showering down, as autumnal leaves in the wind; thick, close, luxuriant.

檄 A small tree, a sapling, a shrub: '*p'auk, sok*, small trees, as suitable for posts.

恤 To feel for, to pity, to commiserate; to love, to feel attachment to; affection, pity, sympathy, sorrow for: '*t'á sok*, to pity and assist; '*sok, ling*, to compassionate; '*sok, kua*, to relieve widows; '*ching sok*, to give alms to; '*u sok*, to soothe.

戌 This must be distinguished from *sèu*' (to guard frontiers): the 11th of the 12 branches, denoted by a dog; the fall of the year, the fading of plants in autumn: '*sok, ngwook*, the 9th moon; com., *sok, si*, or *sok, k'aik*, 7—9, P. M.; '*sok, chiang*' 8 P. M.

抄 Read *só*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *sok*,: So. to stoke, to rub gently with the hand: *sok, sok*, to stroke; '*mo sok*, to stroke gently, to soothe by stroking; *sok, sioh*, a' give it a gentle rubbing.

Sok,. A coll. word: to smear, to paint: *sok, lang*, to paint a blue color.

(756) Song.

桑 The mulberry tree; *met.*, peaceful retirement: '*song chü*, one's native village; Sang. '*song tung chi yok*, illicit intercourse; com., '*song chié*, and *song pah*, mulberry twigs and root-bark, used for medicine; '*song kié*' *seng*, an epiphyte, growing on the mulberry; COLL., *song tai* (or *lai*), the berry or fruit of the mulberry; *song, p'úi mieng*, or *song, p'úi chai*, mulberry-bark paper—is dark-colored and of a firm texture.

孫 A grandchild; what grows again, or is reproduced; a surname: com., Sun. '*cheng song*, '*ngwoong song*, and '*lai song*, the three generations after "grandson"; '*kung song*, grandfather and grandson; *song nü*, a granddaughter; '*ngwoi*' *song*, (coll. *ngié*' *seng song*), a daughter's son; *song sai*' (or *sai*'), a granddaughter's husband; *ngié*' *seng song sai*' a son-in-law's son-in-law. Read *saung*': mild, complaisant.

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玉 報 檄 憐 恤 月 抄 中 枝 曾 孫 孫
²速 ³司 ⁴體 ⁵恤 ⁶撫 ⁷戌 ⁸桑 ⁹之 ¹⁰桑 ¹¹會 ¹²來 ¹³外
降 降 體 恤 恤 正 梓 約 寄 孫 孫

蓀 A species of fragrant herb, like the sweet flag: *ḱ'á song*, an aquatic plant, a kind of iris?
Sun.

獼 A monkey: *'heü song*, a species of small monkey.
Sun.

相 Read *sióng*; coll. *song*: mutually, reciprocally; by turns, interchangeably: *ḱsong 'hó*, on good terms; *'song 'hwo*, agreeing, in accord, at peace; *'song niong'* mutually yielding; *'song p'ah*, to fight together: *'song siáh*, adhering, joining; welded; *'song k'íá*, to strive to get the advantage of each other; *'song t'èrg*, alike; *'song 'chē*, or *'song 'ch'a tió'* to take different roads, so as to miss one another.

商 Read *sióng*; coll. *song*, as in *'song lióng*, to consult, to deliberate.
Shang.

霜 Congealed dew, or vapor, hoar-frost, rime; frigid, cold; grave: *'chiék, ch'ó'* *'ping song*, as chaste as ice and frost—on monuments to widows; *'song wí*, stern, majestic; com., *'song siok*, frost and snow; *l'oh*, *'song*, a fall of frost, frosty; *'song kaung'* the 18th of the 24 terms—usually in October and November; coll., *'eng song*, dark, chilly weather after frost.

礮 An unauthorized character, used for the last in the term for arsenic: com., *'p'íé song*, arsenic, usually called *seng'*.
Shuang.

孀 A widow, called *'song ho'*; *'ku song*, orphans and widows; a lone widow; com., *'song kü* (coll. *'song kü n'èng*), a widow.
Shuang.

驢 A famous Bucephalus, called *'s'èak song*, belonging to *K'woh, p'auk*, of the Chin dynasty.
Shuang.

酸 Sour, acid, sharp, tart; harsh, irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; a loitering gait, as from debility; also occurs in names of a bird and wood: *'song 'kwo*, pickles; com., *'sing song*, grieved, sympathizing; *'song e'* a sour or acid taste; *'song 'mwi*, a sour taste left; *'song 'mú ngwú'* pickled apricot and (sugared) lily-root—a cooling drink; *'song 'chó k'ó*, sour-date jelly; coll., *'ch'ó 'mó song*, as sour as the mother-of-vinegar; *'song keu' leu'* very acid.
Suan.

霰 A slight shower.

痠 In pain; aching, as from fatigue: *'song s'ik*, a sort of stone; com., *'ch'iu song 'niong*, the hands aching and weak; coll., *'song 'nē*, aching, as from toil; *'mek, 'chiu song saik*, the eyes smart.
Suan.

腩 The genitals of an infant; shriveled, as flesh; puckered, contracted; to lessen, to diminish, to reduce by oppression.
Hsian.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 溪 | 3 相 | 5 相 | 7 相 | 9 節 | 10 霜 | 12 霜 | 14 孀 | 16 孀 | 18 酸 | 20 酸 | 21 手 |
| 蓀 | 好 | 讓 | 同 | 操 | 威 | 降 | 婦 | 居 | 果 | 梅 | 痠 |
| 2 猴 | 4 相 | 6 相 | 8 商 | 11 冰 | 13 霜 | 15 砒 | 17 孤 | 19 驢 | 心 | 藕 | 軟 |
| 獼 | 和 | 食 | 量 | 霜 | 雪 | 礮 | 孀 | 驢 | 酸 | ○ | ○ |

喪 To mourn for the dead ; funeral; mourning; a funeral; mourning apparel: also read *saung'*: q. v.: *'song huk*, a mourning dress; *'kü song*, or *'siu song*, to mourn for parents three years; com., *'ch'ok song*, to inter; *'k'wi song*, to institute funeral rites; *'kwok song*, mourning for the emperor; *'song mwong tieu' k'aik*, the names of two imps—who must be appeased in times of sickness.

宣 To proclaim, to publish, to promulge by authority; to pervade, to extend, to spread everywhere; to expand, to revolve, to circulate, as the winds; extended, expansive, manifested; to summon, as rulers do; slow; beginning to be bald: *song t'iong*, to promulge; *'song tieu'* to summon, as to court; *pok song*, not to say more—an epistolary phrase; *song t'uk, siong' èu'* to read aloud the emperor's orders; com., *'song lu*, a kind of censor—named from *'Song taik*, of the Ming dynasty.

瑄 A jade stone, six inches long, anciently held in the hands by princes as insignia.

飧 Water put in rice to soften or separate the grains; prepared food, a meal, in which sense used for *ch'wang*, q. v.: *'s'iek song*, to arrange a meal; *'te' song*, to give food to one.

Song. A coll. word: to bolt, to bar a door; to shove a

bolt; a small bolt, a peg or catch: *song 'tié*, to push a bolt in; *song 'king*, bolt it fast; *ang' song*, a secret catch.

損 To diminish, to lessen; to injure, to damage; to wound; to lose; to reprove, to blame, as a critic does; detrimental; damage, bad luck; the 41st diagram: *'song pai'* ruined; *mwang chieu' song*, riches invite misfortune; *'song sük*, poor and good crops; com., *siong 'song*, wounded; *'song hwai'* (coll. *p'wai'* 'song), ruined, dilapidated, as a house; *'song hai'* to injure, hurtful; *'song ting*, to lose a member of the family by death; *'song cheng'* a wasting disease; *'song ing lé' ki*, to injure others in order to benefit one's self; *'tiéng niéng' song*, the harvest has failed.

選 To choose, to select, to elect; to cull, to pick out; to select men for office; to dance in a circle; a moment; one hundred thousand; timid, apprehensive: *'song tek*, to choose; *'song kang*, or *'sieu' song*, an instant; com., *song k'ung nü*, to select girls for the harem; *'keng' song*, to pick out, to elect; *'song chiong'* to select a leader. Read *saung'*: to reckon: also used for *saung'* yielding; *'saung' nó'* weak, vacillating.

爽 To admit the light; light, cheerful, pleasant; easy, comfortable, healthy, vigorous; noble; impetuous, forcible; to fail, *Shuang.* to miss; error, defect:

1 喪 3 出 5 國 7 甲 9 宜 11 設 13 損 15 損 17 損 19 利 21 選
 服 喪 喪 喪 客 爐 殮 熟 害 症 已 間 將
 3 居 4 開 6 喪 7 宣 9 宣 11 致 13 損 15 損 17 損 19 選 21 選
 喪 喪 門 召 德 殮 壞 了 人 擇 揀 選 懦

¹*ch'ing* 'song, pure and clear; ²*song yok*, to fail in an engagement; ³*song sek*, to lose, to miss; ⁴*mwoi* ²'song, early dawn; COM., ⁵'song *k'eu*, palatable; ⁶'song *k'wai* 'in good health and spirits; COLL., ⁷'song *ch'woi* 'quick, ready.

磬 The stone base or plinth of a pillar: COM., ⁸'song *pwang*, or 'song *sioh*, the base of a post (under the *t'eu* ²*chio*, or carved plinth).

額 The forehead, the front of the head: ⁹'*kwong* 'song, a broad or high forehead; ¹⁰'*k'ie* 'song, to bow the head.

舜 An ancient monarch, called ¹¹'*Ngü song* B. C. 2255; in posthumous titles, it means sage, holy, intelligent: COM., ¹²'song *tá* 'or *tá* 'song' the emperor Shun.

瞬 A plant, also called ¹³'*muk*, *k'ü n g* ² whose flowers bloom in the morning and fade at night—an emblem of what is fading and transitory.

瞋 Also read *sung*: to blink the eyes, the sparkling of the eyes, as when pleased; a nervous twitching of one's eyes.

宋 To dwell, to reside; a dwelling; a feudal state lying in the prefecture of Kueit' in the east of Honan; name of a famous dynasty, A. D. 970-1280; also a shorter one, A. D. 420-477: in the coll. read *saëng* q. v.

送 To give, to present, to send presents; to go or send with; to accompany, to escort, to go with; to see a guest out; a present, a gift: in the coll. read *saëng* q. v.: ¹⁴'*t'ü song* 'to implicate one another, as criminals; ¹⁵'*ch'üang* 'song' skilled in archery.

Song. A coll. word, as in *song* 'song' to do readily as others say; raw, verdant, credulous, like a greenhorn; *song* 'song' *k'üng i k'ó* 'has verdantly followed him away.

甑 Read *ch'ing*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. ¹⁶'*Tsëng*, *sung*: a wooden rice-steamer, called *pwong* ²'*sung*; *song tak*, a steaming-cylinder, placed over the grating in a pan; ¹⁷'*kwí* *sung*, a rice-cake steamer; ¹⁸'*ch'wí* *sung*, a steamer with a fixed grate or rack in the bottom.

Song. A coll. word: to smart; a pungent, local pain; to cause to smart: ¹⁹'*á* *sung*, it prickles, it smarts; ²⁰'*á* *sung* *siëng*, it will make one smart.

順 To accord with, to agree to, to follow; to obey, to comply, to acquiesce, to yield; harmonizing, compliant, agreeable; convenient, what one can readily do; at hand, to avail of; fair, as the wind or tide; flowing, rhythmical, as a style; free, easy, as penmanship: ²¹'*paik*, *song* 'agreeing in every respect; ²²'*kwí* *song* 'to return to obedience; COM., ²³'*song* 'ti, to conform to reason or propriety; ²⁴'*song* 'le' prospering; *song* 'ngwook,

¹清 ⁸爽 ⁵爽 ⁷爽 ⁹廣 ¹¹虞 ¹³木 ¹⁵縱 ¹⁷炊 ¹⁹歸 ²⁰順 ²¹順
爽 失 口 脆 額 舜 樅 送 甑 順 理 刺
³爽 ⁴味 ⁶爽 ⁸磬 ¹⁰樅 ¹²舜 ¹⁴株 ¹⁶裸 ¹⁸百
約 爽 快 磬 額 帝 送 甑 順 ○ ○ ○

according to the month, as time of parturition; *song² ki ch'eu² yong*, according to the natural state of; *'song¹ che²* to trace over the copy (in learning to write); *'song² k'eu*, palatable, as mellow wine; *song² pieng²* at convenience; *'haw¹ song²* filial; *song² t'au song² e²* to yield ready obedience; *song² hung song² chwi*, with wind and tide; *'song² hung siong song²* may favoring gales attend you! *'Song² t'è* the first emperor of the Great Pure dynasty.

(757) Su.

酥 A preparation of curd; butter, as made at the north; tender, crisp, flaky, short, as crust: *'su su, u*, butter, ghee—also called *'ma sū kó*; *'tu su*, mulled or medicated wine; a medicine; COM., *'su kó*, flour cake sliced up; COLL., *'su chihh, su*, very crisp; *sieu piang kwong piang iu chak, kwí yǎ su*, cakes, biscuits and crullers, very crisp (for sale)! —a street cry.

蘇甦 To collect grain; to take; to cease, to take rest, to enjoy ease; to resuscitate, to revive, as persons rescued from the water; to live again, to rise from the dead; a resurrection: *'su lèk*, the Sooloo isles; COM., *'yǎ su*, Jesus.

蘇藕 Used for the last and the next: a sort of sage or clary; to take; to revive, cheerful, happy; to cease, to rest; a surname; to agitate: COM., *'chié su*, sweet basil;

'su hak, iu, storax; *'su chiu*, Soochow, the capital of Kiangsu; *'su mēk, ch'a*, sapan or Brazil wood; *'su hong chiu*, Soochow and Hangchow; *'su chiu mi iing*, a Soochow beauty; COLL., *'su kwong pong*, Soochow and Canton goods. Read so': to meet, to come in conflict with.

蘇 As in *tio su*, a monastery, a convent, a nunnery; also a kind of wine, which is said to expel humors from the system when drunk on the 1st day of the first moon.

蔬 A general term for vegetables and edible herbs: *'ka su*, rice; *'su ch'ai*, greens; *'su s'eu* a meal of herbs.

疏疎 Used for the last: open, wide apart, coarse; sleazy, as cloth; remiss, careless, lax; easy, free, generous; sundered, distant, distantly related; to divide, to partition; to part with; to regulate; to engrave, to carve; to paint, to delineate; to discard; to spread out, to

Su. enlarge; large, full, ample: also read *saé* and in the coll. *sé, q. v.*: *'hu su*, luxuriant, as leaves; *'su ngü*, remiss, negligent; COM., *'ch'ing su*, near and distant relationships; *'hwong² su*, to leave off for a long time, out of practice; *'su t'ung*, to open, to make permeable; *'su k'e* (coll. *'su pa*), generous, free, as with money; *'su chai t'üng² ngié²* generous and kind in aiding; *'ing*

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 順 | 3 孝 | 相 | 6 酥 | 8 酥 | 10 耶 | 12 蘇 | 州 | 15 嘉 | 17 扶 | 19 親 | 21 疏 |
| 字 | 順 | 送 | 油 | 糕 | 蘇 | 蘇 | 州 | 嘉 | 疏 | 疏 | 財 |
| 2 順 | 4 順 | 5 順 | 7 醅 | 9 蘇 | 11 紫 | 13 蘇 | 14 蘇 | 16 蔬 | 18 蔬 | 20 放 | 21 重 |
| 口 | 風 | 治 | 酥 | 六 | 蘇 | 蘇 | 杭 | 菜 | 虞 | 疏 | 義 |
| | | | | | | | 州 | | | | |

to appropriate public lands; ¹*sū'uk*, lusts; *sū' sing*, or ²*sū' e'* partial, unjust; COLL., *sū' lā sioh*, *pau*, a present given secretly (as a bribe).

須
須

Hsü.

The second form is erroneous, but commonly used: the beard about the mouth and chin; the cirri of fish; to wait for, to expect; slow; must, ought; what is required, necessary, requisite; of service, good for use; a buckler; a surname; occurs in names of a star, a plant, a vegetable, and a bird: ³*sū' ū*, a moment, a while; ⁴*pek, sū*, absolutely required; *su sū*, needless; ⁵*chüng sū*, always necessary; ⁶*sū' tong' hó' chí'* what punishment ought he to receive? COM., ⁷*sié sū*, a small amount, a trifle.

鬚

Hsü.

The hair on the chin, the beard; the whiskers of animals; bearded, hairy: *hwa sū*, the stamens of flowers; COM., *lau sū*, to wear a beard; *hu sū*, the beard on the cheeks, whiskers; *sū' hoak*, *hwa pah*, the beard and hair half gray; ²*piék, sū*, mustaches.

輸
輸

Shu.

To suffer defeat, to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; ruined, decayed; to submit, to make presents, to send in tribute; a present, an offering; the skirt, the part of a garment which falls down behind: in the coll. read *sio*, q. v.: ³*sū' nak*, to pay a tax; ⁴*tu sū*, beaten, discomfited; ⁵*kióng sū*, to subscribe to the government.

司

Ssu.

To preside, to rule, to control, to manage; an officer, a manager or commissioner; a township, a subdivision of a district: also read *si* and in the coll. *sa*, q. v.: ¹¹*kauk, 'iu 'su sū*, each has his own business.

斯

Ssü.

To split with an ax; to rive, to rend, to separate; this, that, these, those; forthwith, then; presently, in a moment; literary, genteel; mean, low, inferior; a euphonic particle: ¹²*sü sän* this affair; ¹³*sü sū*, forthwith; COM., ¹⁴*sü' ang*, literary, polished, the literati; *sü sū' ang' ang*, very scholarly; genteel, decorous; ¹⁵*sü' ang 'swa te'* a literary man dragged in the dirt—i. e., dishonored or abused; ¹⁶*p'ó sū' kwok*, Persia.

澌

Ssü.

Also read *sai*: to immerse; to melt and disappear; the water exhausted, dried up, run out: also used for *sai* (to neigh): *sü miék*, lost in the water.

撕

Ssü.

Also read *sai*: to rend, to rive, to pull apart; to direct attention to; to rouse up, to put one on his guard: ¹⁷*t'i sū*, to point out, to direct one, as in study.

厮

Ssü.

To employ; one employed, a servant, a waiter, an attendant, a menial; a camp-follower, a forager or a woodenter; to feed, to care for one; scattered, broken; in confusion, a mêlée: ¹⁸*sieu sū*, a servant boy; ¹⁹*sü' tu*, followers,

- ¹私 ³須 ⁵以 ⁸何 ¹⁰捐 ¹³所 ¹⁵斯 ¹⁶波 ¹⁷提 ¹⁹厮
 慾 與 須 罪 輸 司 須 斯 斯 斯 提 徒
²私 ⁴必 ⁶須 ⁷些 ⁹輸 ¹¹各 ¹²斯 ¹⁴斯 ¹⁸國 ¹⁸小 ¹⁹厮
 意 須 當 須 輸 納 有 事 文 地 ○ 小 ○

privates, soldiers; *sū* 'yong chok, camp-followers.

Sū. A coll. word, as in, *sū sū*, vain, puffed, a stuck-up air.

暑 Summer heat, the sun's heat; hot weather: *'sū t'iénng*, the dog days; COM., *'sū k'e'* solar heat, heat in the system—a medical term; *'sū sūd*, a malign influence of heat; *seu' sū*, affected by the sun; *'pié' sū*, to escape the heat.

曙 Bright, clear; the dawn of day, sunrise; open, manifest.
Shu.

署 A public court, an office, a tribunal; to appoint to an office; acting, substituted, holding an office temporarily: *'nga sū*, or *'kwang sū*, a magistrate's office, a yamun; COM., *'sū li*, to oversee or act temporarily for; *'sū sūu'* the business of an acting officer; *'sū eng'* a seal or office held temporarily.

駛 A horse running; fleet, swift; promptly, speedily, in haste, unceremoniously; to sail a vessel: in the coll. read *'sai*, q. v.
Shih.

使 To order, to command; to use, to employ, to send, to commission; to cause, to effect, to occasion; use, service, expense: also read *sūu'* and in the coll. *'sai*, q. v.: *'sū ik'*, to employ; a servant; *'sū hwang'* to call, to have at one's beck; *'t'eng' sū*, to be in waiting.

史 A historian, an annalist; a history, registers, chronicles, annals: *'kwok sū*, archives, historical records; *'sū kwang*, a historiographer; *'chó' sū* and *eu' sū*, the two court-historians; COM., *'ngēu' sū*, censors; *'sū chū* or *'sū ke'* history, annals; *sek, sang king ne' sek, ek, 'sū*, the 13 classics and 21 histories—one versed in them is a learned man.
Shih.

始 The beginning, the commencement, origin; to begin; at the commencement of a sentence, it often means then, at that time, it was: *'sū ch'u*, the beginning, at the first; COM., *'ch'auing' sū*, invention; *'k'i' sū*, or *ngwong sū*, in the beginning; *'sū chū*, one's first ancestors; *'sū chūng*, beginning and end. Read *sūu'*: to begin, to originate.
Shih.

黍 Millet, the panicked millet, *Milium nigricans*; the 202d radical: in the coll. read *'sē*, q. v.: *'ka'k, 'sū*, a preparation of millet or glutinous rice in bamboo leaves, made on the 5th of the 5th moon—in the coll. termed *ch'äng'* q. v.
Shu.

死 To die; the end of life; the death of the young; dying, dissolution; pale, deadly, ghastly; mortal, dangerous; fearless, to the death; urgent, intense: in the coll. read *'si*, q. v.: *'sū 'sū*, to maintain fearlessly; *'sē' sū' sū' kwi*, to regard dying as going home; COM., *'sū piék*, separation by death; *seng' sū pok, ming*, not
Ssu.

1 暑	3 暑	5 衙	7 署	9 使	11 聽	13 史	15 御	17 始	19 起	21 角	如
天	邪	署	理	役	使	官	史	初	始	黍	歸
2 暑	4 避	6 官	8 署	10 使	12 國	14 左	16 史	18 創	20 始	22 視	24 死
氣	暑	署	印	喚	史	史	記	始	祖	死	別

known whether he is living or dead; 'sü, *senq'iu meng*' death and life are appointed (by Heaven).

謂 To know, to possess learning and talents; sage, learned, scholarly: *cha'* Hsü. 'sü, cunning, deceitful.

酌 To strain wine, to clarify spirits; the dregs, lees; pure liquor, good wine. Hsü.

薯 An esculent root, or tuber; the yam: COM., 'sü 'ēi' a tuber like the yam; it is white and bitter, and used as a stomachic; 'sü

long, the root of a sort of creeper, used for dyeing brown or red; 'sü 'hung, yam flour; 'hwang, 'sü, sweet potatoes; 'hwang, 'sü 'mi, potatoes coarsely grated and dried; 'hwang, 'sü, *senq*, a preparation of small potatoes dried; 'hwang, 'sü 'sieu, light spirits made from potatoes; COLL., 'sü 'tong k'iak, (or k'au) *wo' chaik*, yam broth mixed with taro juice; *met.*, an indiscriminate mingling of men or things.

祠 To sacrifice to ancestors in the spring: a family shrine, an ancestral temple: Tz'u. Ssu. COM., 'sü 'tong, an ancestral temple; 'chiäk, hau 'sü, a temple for the tablets of those who have remained in widowhood; 'sü 'ting, the keeper of an ancestral temple; 'sü 'nái 'ting, an expectorant compounded of orange peel and other ingredients; COLL., 'sü 'tong 'ku chē 'ka löi' the ancestral temple's

drum beats itself!—a quarreling household.

詞 To tell the thoughts, to speak, to say; a word, a sentence; a term, a phrase, an expression; a writing, an accusation; to ask, to request; to accense: '1, 'rong 'sü, writings; '2, 'sü 'tieu' a meter, a measure, as in poems; 'sü 'ling, the Haulin Academy; COM., '1, 'mwang 'chai, p'eu 'sü, the paper (accusation) is full of lies; 'kiong 'sü 'tok, cheng' 'li, to wrest truth by violent talk; 'sü 'pok, 'tak, e' the expression does not convey the sense.

辭 Similar to the last: an expression, a word; a particle, or part of speech; language, phrasology; to decline with thanks; to resign, to leave, to take leave of; to dismiss, to send away: 'tang' 'ngü 'sü, an interjection; COM., '1, 'siék, 'sü or 't'auk, 'sü, to decline on false pretences; 'sü 'kwang, to resign a place, as secretary or teacher; 'sü 'piék, or '1, 'sü 'heng, to bid adieu on commencing a journey; '2, 'sü 'sié' to die; 'u niék, 'pok, 'sing 'sü, without trumped-up stories an accusation is not complete! COLL., '1, 'sü 'ng' 'kiéng' to decline seeing a visitor; 'sü 'pwong' to "intermit the meals (for the dead)" —a ceremony on the last (i. e. 49th) day of funeral rites.

殊 To kill, to slay, to slaughter; to cut off, to exterminate; to wound; to distinguish; unlike, differing; to exceed; a sign. Shu.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 死 | 2 薯 | 4 番 | 薯 | 燒 | 孝 | 10 祠 | 詞 | 紙 | 不 | 辭 | 世 |
| 生 | 粉 | 薯 | 參 | 祠 | 祠 | 內 | 12 詞 | 浮 | 達 | 16 辭 | 18 辭 |
| 有 | 番 | 米 | 番 | 堂 | 祠 | 陳 | 調 | 詞 | 意 | 行 | 休 |
| 命 | 番 | 番 | 薯 | 節 | 丁 | 文 | 13 滿 | 14 詞 | 15 設 | 17 辭 | 見 |

of the superlative: 'niéng, sù ch'ek, sek, just past 70 years of age; 'sù saik, surpassingly beautiful.

爻 To kill with a weapon; a long spear or pole; the handle of a spear; the 79th radical. Shu.

徐 Grave, serious; majestic, dignified; slowly, leisurely; to walk in a slow, dignified manner: 'sù sù, grave, tranquil, as a gait; 'sù pwo' to walk gracefully.

(759) Sui.

隨 To follow, to accord with; to yield, to comply obediently; to permit or let; suiting; according to, as, like, as one may or can; wherever; forthwith, soon; the 17th of the 64 diagrams; the toes of the feet; a feudal state, now Suichou in the N. E. of Hupeh: 'sui chek, immediately; com., 'sui 'ch'eu, to suit the hand, as it is convenient to do; 'sui piéng' at convenience; 'sui tai' to take along with one; 'king sui, to follow; attendants; 'sui 'k'eu, to answer or say readily; 'sui haiw' afterwards; 'sui ch'eu' everywhere; 'sui e' as one pleases; 'sui si eng' piéng' to make changes to suit occasions.

隋 A dynasty, A. D. 590-620, followed by the T'ang. Read tó': to fall; scattered, dissipated; lazy, indolent. Read 't'io: to rend flesh; to part a sacrifice.

陲 A border, a limit, a boundary; a hanging precipice, hazardous. Ch'ui.

垂 To hang down, to suspend, to let fall; to drop, as the hands; to hand down from ancient times; to spread abroad; to bow, to regard condescendingly; suspended, hanging down; nearly, almost, near to; a boundary; the place near the main door: 'piéng, sui, a frontier; 'sui ló, near old age; 'sui ngui, imminent; 'sui ko' to regard kindly; COLL., 'sui sui, suspended, hanging down; 'sui kiá' or 'sui lóh, lí, to droop, as the limbs of trees.

誰 Who? what person? whose? whom? 'sui íng, who? 'sui hó, what, what matters it? 'se' sui, who is it?

'Sui. A coll. word: similar to 'si in the phrase 'si niá nói'; gradually, little by little: 'sui 'ch'ieu, 'tiéng and 'sui 'ch'ieu 'keng, to add and take out gradually, or little by little.

(760) Suk.

朮 A glutinous grain; also a bitter herb, like a Sonchus, used as a medicine: cor., 'pah, suk, the white bitterish root; 'tiéng suk, or 't'eng suk, the "sweet" root—it leaves a bitter taste in the mouth.

秫 A species of glutinous grain, millet, used to distil spirits: 'tang suk, red millet; com., 'suk, 'mi, a sort

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|----|----|----|----|----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1年 | 2殊 | 4隨 | 6隨 | 8隨 | 10隨 | 應 | 13垂 | 15垂 | 17誰 | 19白 | 21丹 |
| 殊 | 色 | 隨 | 帶 | 口 | 意 | 變 | 老 | 顧 | 何 | 朮 | 秫 |
| 七 | 徐 | 隨 | 跟 | 隨 | 隨 | 邊 | 垂 | 誰 | 是 | 甜 | 秫 |
| 十 | 步 | 便 | 隨 | 處 | 時 | 垂 | 危 | 人 | 誰 | 朮 | 米 |

of glutinous rice; ¹*tang suk*, the early glutinous rice, reaped in the 6th month after a "single" season's growth; ²*teng suk*, the winter variety, harvested in the 10th month; *suk*, ³*mi ch'ëuk*, a congee of glutinous rice.

述

Shu.
Su.

To follow another, to comply with; to imitate, to practice what another has invented; to tell, to narrate, to recite; to compile, to arrange the materials of a work; to revise books; to publish; to set forth one's rank or office: ²*sin suk*, to revise a work; ³*ho' ch'ank*, ⁴*ch'ü suk*, the father invented and the son practiced it; COLL., *suk*, ⁵*chia wa'* to narrate what was said.

術

Shu.
Su.

Sometimes used for the last: a path through grain; a road in a city, a path; a way of doing things; an art, an artifice, a trick; a plan, a contrivance, a device; a mystery, a rule or art; something magical or demoniacal, black art; a profession, a craft, a trade: ¹*hok suk*, the rules, or art, of study; ²*suk, s'ëü'* a conjurer; *suk, so'* all kinds of magic arts; COM., ³*sing suk, pok, twang*, his designs are not honest; ⁴*hwak, suk*, magic art, conjuring; ⁵*siä suk*, heterodox magic, black art. Read *soi'*: a district containing 12,500 families.

(761)

Sük.

蜀

Shu.

A worm, a sort of caterpillar, like the silk-worm; a sacrificial tripod: ¹*lük, sük*, the omager? a zebra? ²*Pu sük*, one of the three

states into which China was divided, A. D. 220; a name still applied to Sz'chuen.

蠅

Chu.

Also read *ch'ëük*, the large, green caterpillar of the sphinx moth, called ¹*ük, sük*, and found on pulse.

蕒

Su.

A marshy, climbing plant, having leaves like purslane, also called cow's lips; one says it is commonly termed ¹*tek, siä'*.

續

Su.
Hsü.

To continue, to join on; to keep up, to carry on the succession; to piece, to tie together; following, continuously; to carry on what another has begun:

¹*twang' sük*, intermitted, by spells, as work; ²*sük, ch'ëü'* to marry a second wife; ³*s'ëü' sük*, family succession; COM., ⁴*lük, sük*, successively, one after another; ⁵*sük, hieng*, to "join the guitar-string"—take a second wife.

贖

Shu.

To ransom, to redeem; to give a pledge or security; to compound for punishment, to commute by paying a fine; to atone

for by merit: ¹*lio, ing lek, sük*, to seize and hold men for ransom; COM., ²*sük, juü'*, (coll. *sük, tiang li*), to redeem, to get back, as property by paying the mortgage; ³*sük, ch'ói'* to atone for sin; ⁴*sük, sing*, to ransom one; to redeem, as slaves; ⁵*sük, tamg'* to redeem a pawn; ⁶*ch'ü sük*, the clerk who receives payment for a pawn; COLL., *sük, ch'eng*, to redeem a field.

¹ 單	³ 父	⁴ 學	⁶ 心	⁷ 法	⁹ 鹿	¹¹ 蠅	¹³ 斷	¹⁵ 嗣	¹⁷ 續	¹⁹ 贖	²¹ 贖
秣	作	術	術	術	蜀	蠅	續	續	紘	罪	當
² 修	⁵ 子	⁸ 術	¹⁰ 不	¹² 邪	¹⁴ 巴	¹⁶ 澤	¹⁸ 續	²⁰ 贖	²² 贖	²⁴ 身	²⁶ 取
述	述	士	端	術	蜀	瀉	娶	續	回	身	贖

孰

To take a bait; a crop, a harvest; ripe, plentiful; to examine; who? what? *sük, pok, 'k'ó 'ung yá'* what would he not bear to do!

孰

Ripe, mellow; well done, well cooked; thorough, perfect at; skilled, ready, experienced; intimate, on friendly terms; soft, pliable, as silk; cured, as tobacco; sound, deep, as sleep; a crop: *com., 'sing sük, ripe; sük, 'ch'iu, handy, skilled in; 'sük, hong, cured tobacco; sük, 'ch'ek, a thief acquainted with a place; coll., 'p'ung' 'ch'ang sük, half-cooked; 'sük, sük, sük, má' 'koi' 'nük, most thoroughly acquainted yet sells me his pork dear!*

塾

A room by a gate; a vestibule, an anteroom; *Shu.* rooms to study in, a place for teaching, a domestic school: *ka sük, or 'nung sük, a private school.*

俗

What pertains to common people; ordinary, common, rude; vulgar, unpolished, as manners; low, rough, ungentle; the laity: *'ting sük, worldly pursuits; com., 'hung sük, or 'hiung sük, the manners or customs of a place; 'h'wang sük, to return to common life, as a priest or nun; 'sük, s'ü' the routine of life, the prevailing customs; 'sük, 'k'e' common, ordinary, as a sight or play; 'sük, 'ing, plebeians; 'sük, 'ngü wa' proverbs, sayings;*

'siong 'hung pai' sük, to corrupt the manners, as by a vicious life.

屬

Attached to, as an animal's tail, connected with; to belong to; pertaining to, depending on; allied, related, of kin; *Shu.* degrees of relationship; subject, as subordinates are; a sort, a rank; is, actual, existing; to revise, to compose: *'sük, sük, it really is; com., 'kwong' sük, or 'ku sük, family relatives; 'ha' sük, underlings, official subordinates; 'sük, 'k'wok, colonies, tributary states; 'ch'ing sük, kindred; 'ung 'u pok, 'tung sük, civil and military are of different sorts; met., yours and mine are different matters; coll., se' sük, tié' 'n'eng, to whom does it pertain or belong? Read 'ch'üch, to entrust, to give in charge; to collect; respectful.*

(762)

Sung.

嵩

The central and highest of the five great mountains—in Honan; a lofty mountain; elevated, eminent, as a statesman: *com., 'sung 'Sung, 'sang, thé Sung mountain; also an idol's name; 'sung 'sang kang' the temple of 'Sung 'sang.*

鬆

Disheveled hair, shaggy, undressed hair; confused, disordered; to relax, to let go; to unloose, to cast off; loose, flabby; spongy, soft, as cakes; slack, easy, indulgent; not urgent or important; at ease, not anxious: in the coll. read *s'eng, q. v.*

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 成熟 | 3 熟肉 | 貴肉 | 5 塵俗 | 7 還俗 | 9 俗氣 | 11 俗語 | 12 傷風 | 13 實屬 | 15 下屬 | 17 文武 | 屬 |
| 2 熟煙 | 2 熟賣 | 4 蒙塾 | 6 風俗 | 8 俗事 | 10 俗人 | ○ | 敗俗 | 14 眷屬 | 16 屬國 | 不統 | 15 嵩山 |
| | | | | | | ○ | | | | | ○ |

悚 Fearful, agitated, swayed by hope or fear: ¹*sung yong*, on the *qui vive*, excited; com., ²*sung lek*, at once, quick, prompt, as in paying or promising.

竦 To stand stiffly; reverent, respectful; to exalt, to elevate one; roused, excited; horrified, the flesh creeping from fear: ³*sung lik*, to stand in a formal posture; ⁴*sung tong* agitated.

聳 Interchanged with the last two: to be born deaf, entirely deaf; to excite, to animate, to urge on; to respect; astonished, alarmed; high, elevated: ⁵*sung t'eng* astonished in hearing it; ⁶*kó sung*, lofty; ⁷*sung ing nge muk*, to startle people's ears and eyes.

慙 To alarm, to arouse, as by a remonstrance or warning: ⁸*sung 'ung*, to excite, to stimulate.

攬 To hold, to seize; to push; to stretch one's self out: ⁹*sung sing*, to stand erect.

瞬 To roll the eyes about; to dart, to look; a glance: ¹⁰*sung sek*, or ¹¹*ek sung chi kang*, in a twinkling, instantly.

船 A boat, a junk, a ship, a vessel; a revenue cutter, a barque; a saucer; a sort of mortar; the collar of a coat: com., ¹²*to sung*, a passage-boat; ¹³*ping sung*, a man-of-war; ¹⁴*yong sung*, a

sea-going vessel, a ship; ¹⁵*hwí lung sung*, or ¹⁶*ch'ia sung*, a steamer; ¹⁷*sung t'au*, the bow; ¹⁸*sung muí*, the stern; ¹⁹*sung sing*, a hull, a hulk; ²⁰*sung tu*, or ²¹*sung ch'ong*, a boat's compartments, state-rooms; ²²*tó sung*, to hire a boat; ²³*tak sung*, to take passage; ²⁴*siong sung*, to go aboard; also to go ashore; ²⁵*sung ka*, boatmen, a crew; ²⁶*sung chai* the fare, passage-money; ²⁷*sung pá*, a boat's license; ²⁸*hung sung*, to impress boats or junks; ²⁹*sung ch'ia lai wong*, traveling by water; coll., ³⁰*sioh teu sung*, one boat, one vessel; ³¹*sung k'wi t'au*, to weigh anchor; ³²*sung kwo' chwi mó hong*, a boat crossing the water leaves no trace—said of matters without tangible proof; ³³*kiáng sung 'chau 'ma sang hung miáng* only three chances (out of ten) for safety in boats and on horseback; ³⁴*sung 'sai 'leng ngiáng* to work a vessel up to the shore.

拮 To feel, to stroke, to pat; to soothe, to encourage; to sympathize with.

循 To follow a leader; to accord, to comply with; to revolve; to perambulate, to go about and examine; good, easy, docile; leisurely; to soothe; to state, to explain: ³⁵*u sung*, to soothe, to encourage; ³⁶*sung sung*, in order, gradually; com., ³⁷*sung sok*, yielding to control; ³⁸*sung lióng*, docile, meek, gentle; ³⁹*sung 'li*, to follow reason; ⁴⁰*sung kié tó 'kü*, to obey the rules;

- 1 悚 2 然 3 悚 4 慄 5 竦 6 立 7 竦 8 聽 9 高 10 聳 11 人 12 耳 13 目 14 慙 15 濕 16 攬 17 身 18 瞬 19 息 20 渡 21 船 22 火 23 輪 24 船 25 車 26 船 27 船 28 船 29 船 30 船 31 船 32 家 33 來 34 往 35 撫 36 循 37 循 38 束

¹'tiéng tó' *sung* k' wang, the course of heaven's laws as to prosperity and adversity.

馴 A tame, well-trained horse; gentle, docile, yielding; kind, amiable, harmless; to tame; to acquire gradually: ²'nga *sung*, elegant, as diction; ³'*sung huk*, docile, obedient; com., *sung dióng*, gentle, mild, good-natured.

紉 A silk tassel; fine, silken cords, bindings, ornaments; a rule, model, pattern: ⁴'*sung ch'ak*, to examine.

純 Pure silk; pure, unmingled, uniform; all, the whole, perfect, entire; great; fine, the best; simple, single, guileless; a measure of 15 feet: ⁵'*sung haiu*' honest, upright; ⁶'*sung ek*, uniform throughout, singleness of purpose; ⁷'*sung sük*, versed in, experienced; com., ⁸'*sung chióng*, uniform and entire; ⁹'*sung saik*, a pure color. Read 'chung: a fringe, selvage. Read 'tong: to tie in a bundle.

唇 The lips: ¹⁰'*chio *sung**, vermilion lips; com., ¹¹'*sung 'ch'i siong i*, lips and teeth mutually dependent—mutually dependent, as persons; ¹²'*sung hung* Ch'un. 'ch'i pek, ruby lips and white teeth; ¹³'*sung wong* 'ch'i hang, when the lips are gone, the teeth are cold; met., destitute, nothing to rely on.

澗 The high banks of a stream, a beach, a brink, a margin; a shore by deep water.

淳 Pure, clear, limpid; honest, true; to sprinkle, to wash, to cleanse; war-chariots; saltish, barren land: *sung sung*, floating, rippling; ¹⁴'*hung sük*, *sung haiu*' his manners are plain and correct.

醇 Rich, generous, pleasant, as wine; good and thick, as syrups; pure, single, as one's motives; liberal, magnanimous; careful, attentive; clear, healthy, as the complexion; subtle, seminal, essential: ¹⁵'*sung 'chiu*, generous wine; ¹⁶'*sung haiu*' liberal; *sung king*, observant.

犝 A yellow bullock with black lips; an ox seven feet high, suitable for a sacrifice.

鶉 A quail, called ¹⁷'*ang* *sung*, which the Chinese say is transformed from rats or toads: *sung i*, poor raiment, like a quail's short, shabby tail.

旬 A decade of days or years; the whole of, complete, finished, as a number; used in one of the periods of mourning; in the coll. to review lessons on the tenth day: ¹⁸'*sung swoi*' a complete year; com., *siong' sung, tung sung*, and *ha' sung*, the first, second, and third decades of a month; ¹⁹'*lèk, sung sei*' k'ó, a father deceased 60 years of age—term used on lanterns; ²⁰'*lèk, sung*, mourning rites on the 60th day.

¹天 ²雅 ⁴紉 ⁶純 ⁶純 ¹⁰朱 ^相相 ^齒齒 ^齒齒 ^淳淳 ¹⁶醇 ¹⁸旬
^道道 ^馴馴 ^察察 ^一一 ^全全 ^唇唇 ^依依 ^白白 ^寒寒 ^厚厚 ^厚厚 ^歲歲
^循循 ³馴 ⁵純 ⁷純 ⁹純 ¹¹唇 ¹²唇 ¹³唇 ¹⁴風 ¹⁵醇 ¹⁷鶉 ¹⁹六
^環環 ^伏伏 ^厚厚 ^熟熟 ^色色 ^齒齒 ^紅紅 ^亡亡 ^俗俗 ^酒酒 ^鶉鶉 ^旬旬

荀 Sometimes read 'sung: a plant bearing a yellow flower and red fruit, said to fatten those eating it; a surname; a feudal state, in which sense used for the next.

郇 A feudal state in the Chow dynasty, now Puchou-fu in the south-west of Shansi with the adjacent region.

巡 To go on a circuit, to go the rounds, to cruise; to examine what is being done, to take a tour of inspection: 'sung sau' to cruise, as a guard-boat does; com., 'sung kang, to serve as a watchman; 'sung yǎ' to go on a round of inspection at night; 'sung ló' to go on a circuit; 'sung hai, to cruise at sea; 'sung 'u, the provincial governor—is so styled; 'sung poo' the special aids (of high officers); 'sung ká ngèu' 'sü, imperial street-inspectors—applied jocosely to beggars; 'sung huong kwok, place of consultation for the public defence; 'sung 'chwi (coll. 'sung ch'eng), to inspect the watering of fields.

蓴 A kind of aquatic vegetable or cress, eaten in summer; thick rushes; plants growing bushy.

(763) Süng.

松 The fir or pine tree; an emblem of longevity: 'süng kong 'hu, the Sung-kiang prefecture, in which Shanghai is; com., 'süng pah, the pine; 'süng pah, hwa

(coll. 'lai), pine-cones; 'süng t'ëuk, müi sang 'iu, three friends (are like) the fir, bamboo, and plum; COLL., 'süng niáng, or 'süng niáng lek, pitch-pine; 'süng 'mó, ch'iu, pine leaves.

淞 The name of a river in Kiangsu, for which the last is also used.

榕 Read, üng; coll. 'süng: the bastard banyan, the Indian fig, called 'süng ch'eu'; 'süng ch'eu' 'sü, the pendent rootlets of the banyan; 'süng ch'eu' k'eng ch'ok, sié' born from the hollow of a banyan tree; met., to be unfilial.

(764) Swa.

耍 To play, to sport, to amuse; to trifle with; to exercise, as in fencing; play, jollity, games; in the coll. easy, remiss; bold, swaggering: 'chiéng 'swa, expert at, clever; com., 'iu 'swa, to ramble about; 'ngwang' 'swa, to play, to sport; coll., 'k'ó' 'swa, to go on a ramble; 'nü 'chí 'mang 'swa, you are so free and reckless! 'swa 'swa tiok, free and easy; reckless, as in using money.

灑 To sprinkle; to scatter, as the wind scatters leaves; to divide; to cast, as a hook for fish; high, deep; steep, as a bank; alarmed, shivering, in a tremor: the Shai. 2d also read 'sá, q. v.

掃 To sweep, to brush; to clean and sweep up; a broom, a besom; to damp-

- 1 巡 2 巡 3 巡 4 巡 5 巡 6 巡 7 巡 8 巡 9 巡 10 水 11 松 12 竹 13 松 14 模 15 模 16 尖 17 玩 18 玩 19 耍 20 耍 21 耍 22 耍 23 耍 24 耍 25 耍 26 耍 27 耍 28 耍 29 耍 30 耍 31 耍 32 耍 33 耍 34 耍 35 耍 36 耍 37 耍 38 耍 39 耍 40 耍 41 耍 42 耍 43 耍 44 耍 45 耍 46 耍 47 耍 48 耍 49 耍 50 耍 51 耍 52 耍 53 耍 54 耍 55 耍 56 耍 57 耍 58 耍 59 耍 60 耍 61 耍 62 耍 63 耍 64 耍 65 耍 66 耍 67 耍 68 耍 69 耍 70 耍 71 耍 72 耍 73 耍 74 耍 75 耍 76 耍 77 耍 78 耍 79 耍 80 耍 81 耍 82 耍 83 耍 84 耍 85 耍 86 耍 87 耍 88 耍 89 耍 90 耍 91 耍 92 耍 93 耍 94 耍 95 耍 96 耍 97 耍 98 耍 99 耍 100 耍

en, to interrupt, as one's pleasure; to rid, to clear off: also read 's6 and in the coll. *sax'* q. v.: 'ta'swa, to sweep; 'swa, *tü kang 'tong*, to dismiss traitors (from court); com., 'swa *heng'* to interrupt one's pleasure, to chill one's hopes.

掃 Also read 's6; used for the last; to sweep the ground, to clean up; a dike, an embankment, a dam made of bamboos and earth.

Swa'. A coll. word: the same as *ch'wa'*; a sudden pain;

contraction or distortion of the limbs, said to be caused by a *swa'* 'mwi, or malign influence; *h'zük, hung swa'* *swa'* a sudden affection caused by malign influence of wind.

(765) Swai.

'*Swai*. A country brogue, sometimes used for 'sai, to use, to employ.

(766) Swang.

孿 Read *swang'* in the dictionaries; usually read 'hoang, q. v.: to bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change.

(767) Swi.

菱 Also read *ch'wi*: a plant, called 'hu, *swi*, the coriander or caraway.

'*Swi*. A coll. word; also spoken 'swi or 'soi by some: perhaps a contracted form of *sioh*, 'k'i, all, the whole lot: 'swi *k'ó* let all go, take the whole lot; 'swi *má* to sell off all at once.

(768) Swo.

[This word is interchangeably read *sio*, q. v.]

(769) Swoh.

[This word is interchangeably read *sioh*, q. v.]

(770) Swoi.

彗 Also read *wóí'*: the same as the next in the sense of a brush-broom, a besom: 'swóí' *sing* (or *wóí' sing*), a broom-star — i. e., a comet, commonly called 'ch'eng *ch'iu sing*, q. v.

篲 A besom, a broom made of bamboo-twigs, used for sweeping the fields: 'züng' *swóí'* to use the broom, to sweep.

稅 Rent; taxes in kind, impost; duties on goods; toll, customs; to bequeath; to stop, to rest; to halt, as at a post-house: 'swóí'

le' a custom-house officer or clerk; 'swóí' *ngidh*, the fixed rates of duties; com., 'pó' *swóí'* to report and pay toll or duty; 'sü *swóí'* to receive custom; 'yong *swóí'* foreign customs, customs on imports; 'swóí' *taung'* a licensed pawn-shop; 'swóí' *k'ie'* to pay a tax on a deed, to get a deed stamped and registered; 'swóí' *kwang* (or *k'au*), a custom house. Read *t'wak*: to release. Read *yok*: pleased.

說 Interchanged with the preceding in the sense of to release and to be pleased; to persuade to a course; to urge, to incite to; to plead by specious arguments: also read *sioh*, q. v.:

1打 奸 胡 筊 7攏 9稅 10報 11收 12洋 13稅 14稅 15稅
 掃 黨 菱 筊 篲 額 稅 稅 稅 當 契 館
 掃 掃 彗 星 8稅 吏
 除 典 星 〇 吏 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

'*iu swoi*' to go about and incite others; COM., '*swoi*' *k'aiik*, (or *sioik*, *k'aiik*), a pleader, a specious talker.

幌 ^{Tui.} A handkerchief or napkin hung at the girdle: '*k'ung swoi*' a napkin.

蛻 ^{T'ui.} The exuviae or skin, cast off by snakes, crabs, locusts, &c.: '*sieng swoi*' the cast skin of a cicada.

賽 ^{Sai.} To recompense, to make a return; to emulate, to match; to contest for, as in plays, etc.; to make a show, as in processions; to announce an offering: '*swoi*' *t'eng*, to show lanterns, as on the 15th of the 1st moon; COM., '*swoi*' *saik*, to throw dice for the stakes, as in the dice-shaking or mutual-aid club; '*swoi*' *yang*, to emulate, to see who excels; '*swoi*' *tai*, to emulate in theatricals, as two companies in succession; COLL., '*taw*' *swoi*' to contest for the victory.

歲 ^{Sui.} To pass over; a year of one's age; age, years, revolution of the seasons; a harvest: in the coll. read *hwoi*' q. v.: '*swoi*' *ch'èu*' the characters for the cyclic year; '*chaung*' *swoi*' robust, sinewy; '*ak*' *swoi*' a new-year's present; '*k'aiik*' *swoi*' last year; COM., '*wang*' *wang*' *swoi*' may His Majesty live forever! '*t'ai*' *swoi*' a clay image, the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession to "meet the Spring"; also a period of 1728 years; '*swoi*' *swoi*' *ping ang*, prosperous every year!

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Swoi'. A coll. word: a seam, a crack: *siang*' *swoi*' a seam; *swoi*' *pauk*, the seam is ripped; *pek*, *swoi*' a crack, as in bamboo; *t'ieing*' *tié sioh*, *swoi*' sew it (the width of) a seam farther in.

Swoi'. A coll. word: something on which to found a claim, an antecedent, a precedent: '*i o*' *swoi*' he has a claim or precedent, as said of one who has already received alms from another.

(771) Swok.

[This word is interchangeably read *sioik*, q. v.]

(772) Swong.

[This word is interchangeably read *siong*, q. v.]

(773) Ta.

Ta. A coll. word: dry, not wet, not moist: *ta* *seng*, dry and mellow, very dry; *ta só*' parched; *ta chieu*, scorched, as things in being cooked; dried up, shriveled, as the face; *kang ta*, dry, not watered, as pork; *heng ta*, to dry at a fire; *ta k'auk*, *k'auk*, or *k'auk*, *k'auk*, *ta*, thoroughly dry; *ta tó*' the net profit.

Ta. A coll. word, as in *ta a*' where?

打 ^{Ta.} To strike, to beat; to pound, to knock; to attack, to fight; to cause to fight; a blow, punishment by blows; to play with or on; as an auxiliary before verbs, denotes simple action, or marks present time; by, in, at, through: '*ta*' *sü*, killed; COM., '*ta*' *yeu*, I have troubled you! '*ta*' *k'eng*, to

1 遊 說 2 說 客 3 巾 幌 4 蟬 蛻 5 賽 燈 6 賽 色 7 賽 贏 8 賽 臺 9 聞 賽 10 歲 次 11 壯 歲 12 歷 歲 13 萬 萬 14 萬 萬 15 大 歲 16 歲 平安 17 打 死 18 打 擾 19 打 工 ○ ○ ○

job out work; ¹⁴ta *síh*, to do a job and board one's self; ¹⁵ta *t'au*, the boss, the one who contracts for work; beggars' headman; ¹⁶ta *lak*, to hunt game; ¹⁷ta *saung* or ¹⁸ta *tiéng*, to reckon, to calculate; ¹⁹ta *hoak*, to distribute, to apporportion, to assign; ²⁰ta *t'eng* *seng* *sek*, to go and learn the news; ²¹ta *t'iek*, wrought iron; COLL., ²²ta *lang* *hwang*, crosswise, athwart; ²³ta *tiong* *hco* things ready made, not made to order—are inferior; ²⁴ta *sóh*, to twist rope; ²⁵ta *sau* to sweep; a sweeper.

躡 Read *tó*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. ²⁶ta, as in ²⁷ta *tá* to walk unsteadily, to toddle, as a child learning to walk.

醜 Read *chá*; coll. *ta*: a wine or oil press; to express or separate spirits: ²⁸chíu *ta* a wine press; ²⁹ta *chíu*, to express wine; ³⁰ta *tó* a bag for expressing the juice.

Tá. A coll. word: to feign, to counterfeit; feigning, pretending: ³¹ta *k'aung* to feign sleep; ³²ta *tá* *sié* feignedly; ³³ta *ngaung* to pretend to be stupid; ³⁴ta *meng* *maung* a feigning manner or look; ³⁵ta *chó* *ta* *ta* *li*, to feign in mere sport, as children do.

茶 The infusion of tea; a tea, teas: COM., ³⁶síh, *ta*, to drink tea; ³⁷ta *hca*, the Camellia; ³⁸ta *chi*, nuts of the tea-oil tree; ³⁹k'ang *ta*, to furnish tea, as scholars at school; ⁴⁰ta *piäng*, tea pressed into cakes; ⁴¹ta *sik*, a sort of crul-

ler boiled in oil; ⁴²ta *ong*, a tea-hong; ⁴³ta *kwang* *tainy* a restaurant; ⁴⁴ta *sü*, a tea-taster; ⁴⁵ta *saik*, the quality of tea; ⁴⁶ta *pwang*, a tea-tray; ⁴⁷ta *ki*, a teapoy; ⁴⁸ta *poi*, or ⁴⁹ta *eu*, a teacup; ⁵⁰ta *sung* (or *lung*), a long tea-saucer; ⁵¹ta *pó*, a tea-pot; COLL., ⁵²ta *nioh*, the tea-leaf, teas; ⁵³ta *nioh*, *ing*, a tea caddy or canister; ⁵⁴ch'u *ta* *pó*, large coarse tea-leaves — also called ⁵⁵mwang *tiéng* *poi*.

(774)

Tá.

低 Also read *ti*: to bend down, to droop; to incline, as the head; low, down, as to place; low, as the voice; cheap; low, humble; common: ⁵⁶kó *tá*, high and low; ⁵⁷tá *ngong*, to look down and up—low and high, as prices; ⁵⁸tá *sing*, in a low voice; COM., ⁵⁹ka *tá*, the price is cheap.

底 Read *ti*; coll. *tá*: the base, the bottom; below, beneath, under; the bottom, the remnant; a foundation, property, wealth on which to depend; a copy, first draft; ⁶⁰a *tá*, below, underneath; ⁶¹kau *tá* *tá*, to the very bottom; ⁶²tau *tá*, to the very last, forever; ⁶³i o' *tá*, he has money, "is well-to-do"; ⁶⁴tá *tio* (or *ngong*) *yá* *kau* very opulent; ⁶⁵mó *tá* *k'ang*, a bottomless pit; ⁶⁶met., gluttonous, voracious; ⁶⁷kó *tá*, wooden heels, as of ladies' shoes; wooden-soled shoes; ⁶⁸lau *lá* *chó* *tá*, keep it for a copy.

¹打 ³打 ⁵酒 ⁷食 ⁹茶 ¹¹茶 ¹³茶 ¹⁵茶 ¹⁷茶 ¹⁹低 ²¹下 ²³底
 食 獵 醜 茶 子 餅 行 色 婆 昂 底 路
²打 ⁴打 ⁶醜 ⁸茶 ¹⁰供 ¹²茶 ¹⁴茶 ¹⁶茶 ¹⁸高 ²⁰低 ²²透 ²⁴野
 頭 算 酒 花 茶 食 師 盤 低 聲 底 厚

抵
Ti.

Read 'ti; coll, 'tá: to oppose, to resist, to stop, to ward off; to sustain, to bear the responsibility of, to take the blame: 'tá 'tik, to oppose, to meet a foe; 'tá 'tong, to bear a responsibility; 'tá 'sak, to ward off malign influences; 'ch'in 'tá, to fend, or parry with the hand; 'tá 'má' 'teu' unable to ward off.

帝
Ti.

One who judges, a ruler of the nations; one whose virtue is like that of heaven, heaven's vicegerent; a sovereign, a prince, a potentate, an emperor; applied to several deities denoting supremacy in their peculiar attributes: 'tá' 'hau' an empress; com., 'hwong 'tá' an emperor; 'hwong 'tá' 'oi' the imperial throne; 'kwang 'tá' Mars; 'Hwí 'tá' the god of fire; 'ung 'ch'íng 'tá' 'kung, Apollo; 'siong' 'tá' the Supreme Ruler; used for God; 'tá' 'wong, a sovereign; 'ngü 'tá' the five emperors before Yü, the Great, B. C. 2597—2255; gods over plagues; 'tá' 'sing, the star of the Emperor's destiny.

諦
Ti.

To examine, to scrutinize, to judge: 'sing 'tá' to examine and decide a case; 'tá' 'se' to determine, as the qualities of things.

蝶
Ti.

Small insects, as ephemera, generated in the air; the rainbow is said to be made of them: 'tá' 'tong' the rainbow. The 1st read 'tai': a snake. The 2d read 'chíok, : a spider.

蹄
Ti.

A hoof; met., horses; the feet of pachydermatæ, solidungula and ruminantia; to kick, a hare-trap; a leg of pork or mutton: com., 'ma 'tá, a horse's hoof; 'tá 'tá, a leg of pork; COLL., 'seng 'tá, a fore-leg; 'tá 'wo, a round of pork, a cut near the body; 'tá 'k'a 'pang' the leg-part of a round; 'ma 'tá 'wong, a hoof-shaped cuff.

鶻
Ti.

Read 'tá in the dictionaries; an aquatic fowl, called 'tá 'hu, a kind of gregarious pelican, having a red bill and plumage like an owl's.

媿
Ti.

At ease; elegant: 'tá 'tá, fascinating, as 'Sá 'sié was. Read 'se': a mother.

璉
Ti.

Also read 'tí: the name of a gem, called 'tá 'tong.

睇
Ti.

Also read 'tí: to go out and see; to sit and look at; to survey from a distance.

蜚
Ti.

Name of an insect: 'tá 'ló, a species of cicada.

鞞
Ti.

Also read 'tá: leather shoes; plain shoes, those without figured toes: 'tá 'léu' plain, mourning shoes.

驪
Ti.

Also read 'tí: a fine, frisking horse; 'kiok, 'tá, a nimble palfrey.

1 抵敵	8 抵敵	5 皇帝	7 火帝	帝君	10 帝王	12 帝星	14 諦視	16 馬蹄	18 鶻鶻	20 璉璉	22 鞞履
2 抵當	4 帝后	6 關帝	8 文昌	9 上帝	11 五帝	13 審諦	15 蝶蝶	17 猪蹄	19 媿媿	21 蜚蜚	23 驪驪

杖² To stand alone, as a tree; single, solitary; luxuriant, flourishing. Read 'tó: a small scull or tiller to steer with.

遞² To transmit, to send on, to pass from one to another; to hand up or in; to alternate, to exchange; distant; for, instead of: ¹'*tióng tá*' to send on, as by post; ³'*sieu tá*' distant, to go far; com., ⁴'*tá*' ⁵'*niéng*, in successive years; ⁶'*tá*' ⁷'*tiáng*, to present an accusation or statement; ⁸'*tá*' ⁹'*chung*, the petition granted; ¹⁰'*tá*' ¹¹'*ta*, to offer tea, as to gods in a procession; ¹²'*tá*' ¹³'*chiéng*' ¹⁴'*chú*, to send a written challenge; ¹⁵'*tá*' ¹⁶'*ngéu*' ¹⁷'*chaung*' to appeal to the emperor. Read *tai*: to twine, to twist around.

Tá². A coll. word: to cover, to spread over; to screen, to veil, to shade: ¹'*tá*' ²'*hung*, to screen from the wind; ³'*tá*' ⁴'*ang*' to darken by covering or veiling; ⁵'*tá*' ⁶'*ung*' ⁷'*ting*, to screen from the dust.

(775) Taë.

苧² Read 'ü'; coll. *taë*: the grasscloth nettle; its fiber is used for cords and cloth: ¹'*taë*' ²'*taing*' a grass-cloth shop; ³'*taë*' ⁴'*siang*' thread made of grass-cloth-nettle.

(776) Taëk.

掬 Read 'ch'u and ch'ëuk, used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *taëk*: to poke, to gore, to push, as an ox; to press, or crush, with

the thumb-nail; to count, to tell over, as cash with the thumb; exact, precise, corresponding, as a date: ¹'*taëk*, ²'*si*, to gore to death; ³'*taëk*, ⁴'*sai*, ⁵'*mó*, to crack lice; ⁶'*taëk*, ⁷'*k'ang*' count (the cash) with the thumb and see (how many); ⁸'*taëk*, ⁹'*taëk*, ¹⁰'*ki*, at the precise time.

翟 Read *tau*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *taëk*: to shut up, to cover, as fowls; a coop: ¹'*kië*' ²'*taëk*, (or ³'*kië*' ⁴'*lëng tau*'), a movable bamboo-coop for covering over fowls; ⁵'*taëk*, ⁶'*kië*, to coop fowls; ⁷'*tiéng taëk*, a high pan-cover; ⁸'*tek*, ⁹'*tek*, ¹⁰'*taëk*, ¹¹'*taëk*, to put heads close together, as two men in earnest conversation.

Taëk, . A coll. word, similar to ¹'*ngéu*' or ²'*p'aung*': to meet, to fall in with, to come upon one: ³'*taëk*, ⁴'*tek*, ⁵'*tioh*, met him; ⁶'*taëk*, ⁷'*má*' ⁸'*tioh*, failed to meet him; ⁹'*taëk*, ¹⁰'*tioh*, ¹¹'*ngai*' ¹²'*néng*, to fall in with bad people.

Taëk, . A coll. word, as in ¹'*chiéng taëk*, (or ²'*laëk*'), a savings-box.

(777) Taëng.

凍² Read *tong*; coll. *taëng*: cold, cooled, as applied to things: ¹'*taëng*' ²'*nóh*, cold things, as food; ³'*ch*' ⁴'*i u*' ⁵'*cheng*' ⁶'*taëng*' my hands are very cold; ⁷'*liéng taëng*' to cool by exposing to the air; ⁸'*taëng*' ⁹'*ping ping*, icy-cold; ¹⁰'*ang na*' ¹¹'*mwong taëng*' ¹²'*yá*' ¹³'*niéng*' ¹⁴'*nó*, even though the gruel cools it is still thick; *met.*, though so bad, he is still your brother or friend.

¹傳 ⁸遞 ⁵遞 ⁷遞 ^御 狀 ¹⁰苧 ¹¹掬 ¹³雞 ¹⁵鼎 ^翟 翟 ¹⁸手 ^凍 凍 ²⁰凍
^遞 年 ^准 薦 ^書 苧 ^線 死 ^翟 翟 ^的 的 ^凍 凍 ^涼 涼
^遞 呈 ^遞 茶 ^遞 店 [○] 看 ^翟 雞 ^的 的 ^凍 凍 ^涼 涼

棟² Read *tong'*; coll. *taëng'*: the main supports in houses: *'taëng' t'eu'* (or *taung' t'eu'*), the central or main posts; *'taëng' liang*, or *taëng' ang*, beams, joists.

重² Read *tüëng'*; coll. *taëng'*: heavy, weighty; severe, heinous; strong, harsh, as words; important, momentous; to regard, to esteem highly, to give importance to: *taëng' tai'* hard work; *taëng' wa'* harsh words; *'i chót'* *'yá taëng'* his crime is heinous; *o' nioh, taëng'* how heavy is it? *'k'ang' taëng'* to view as important; *taëng' le' ch'ia' pauk*, to take exorbitant interest, as widows do; *'lang chü' tang taëng' tang'* lazy louts carry heavy loads—to avoid going twice.

動² Read *tong'*; coll. *taëng'*: to move, as the hands; motion, movement, action: *'taëng' k'a taëng' ch'iu*, to move feet and hands—to go and do; *teng' taëng'* to move, to be agitated; *te' teng' taëng'* an earthquake; *'kieu' i má' taëng'* I call him but he'll not move! *'k'i taëng'* thanks for your trouble! *ng' k'i taëng'* no thanks needed! no trouble! *'hiëng taëng'* a noise, a clatter, as of crockery.

洞² Read *tong'*; coll. *taëng'*: a cave, a grotto; *met.*, a delightful spot: *'taëng' k'au*, the cave's mouth; *h w a ting siok, taëng'* flower pavilions and cool grots; *'siëng tüëng'* a fairy's grot; *met.*, a fine spot.

(778) **壓** Read *ak*, used for the coll. *tah*: to press upon, to crush, to press, as with weights; to compress, to reduce to a certain form by pressure; to repress, as fear; to stay (the foot), to wait; to stake, to pledge, to put at hazard in games; to adopt; an encumbrance; *'1 tah, 'si*, crushed to death; *'2 tah, huk*, to press into a required shape; *'3 tah, kiäng*, to quiet, as old people and children with tea or food; a red patch on an infant's clothes, as a charm; *'4 tah, kieu'* to put additional weight on a sedan; *'5 tah, p'ó*, to stake money in certain games; *'6 tah, hwa hcoi'* to try luck at a lottery; *tah, má' tioh*, to lose one's stake; *tah, ch'io' chek*, to "press the ridge-pole"—an encumbrance, as an unmarried girl; *'7 tah, hwa ch'eu'* to adopt a daughter; *tah, t'ëng' kiäng*, the encumbrance of a widow's children (when she marries again); *'8 tah, koi'* to "press the counter"—a fee for a license, as to sell salt; *tah, sioh, pwo'* to wait a while; *'9 ló hcoi' tah, tah*, let (the procession of) the venerable company halt!—used in a *met.* sense for wait! slow! be easy!

Tah. A coll. word, as in *tah, lóh*, to dishonor, to bring reproach on, to disgrace, as a wicked son does his parents.

擇 Read *tek*; coll. *tah*: to choose, as lucky days: *'2 tuh, nik, 'chi*, to choose a lucky day; *tah, nik, ká*, the lucky day - street—a street in Foochow where

- ¹棟 ⁸伊 ⁴看 ^動 ^賣 ⁸擗 ¹⁰仙 ¹²壓 ¹⁴壓 ¹⁶壓 ¹⁹花 ^老
^柱 ^罪 ^重 ^手 ^動 ^動 ^洞 ^伏 ^轎 ^花 ^會 ^會
^棟 ^野 ^動 ^叫 ^起 ^洞 ¹¹壓 ¹⁸壓 ¹⁵壓 ^會 ¹³壓 ^會
^樑 ^重 ^肢 ^伊 ^動 ^口 ^死 ^驚 ^寶 ¹⁷壓 ^積 ^壓

are many "lucky-day" shops or offices.

宅 Read *t'ek*; coll. *tah*; sometimes occurs in names of places; as in *'sang sek*, *lek*, *tah*, the 36 villages (on the island between the Min channels in the district *'Hong' kong 'li*, spoken *, Ong ong 'tié* or *, Ong kong 'tié*).

Tah. A coll. word: to heat, to keep warm; dried, wholly run off; as the tide: *tah*, *t'ong*, to heat water; *tah*, *pwong* to keep, the rice warm; *p'wong' tah*, to ebb all dry.

(779) Táh.

Táh. A coll. word; the same as *tih*: to stammer, to stutter: *táh, má' ch'ok*, stutters and can't get the words out! *táh, pwang' sá' nik*, stammers half-a-day!

(780) Tai.

𪛗 Used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *tai*: the first also read *'ngai*, q. v.: stupid, ignorant; silly; dirty, slovenly: *'cheng' tai*, excessively stupid; *'chü tai*, a pedant, a book-worm, one who is ignorant of common things; *'lai tai*, dirty, slovenly; *'tai, siong'* a stupid face.

Tai. A coll. word: what? why? *'tai 'sai*, what need? what's the use of it? *'tai 'sai, chiong wang'* why so! why do so!

Tai. A coll. word: a kind of millet, yielding a reddish or yellowish grain: *'k'eng 'mói tai*, and *ak, 'k'a tai*, the dog-

tailed and duck-footed kinds—so called from the shape of the heads.

歹 Bad, evil, vicious, perverse; the 78th radical: *'pok, ti 'hó 'tai*, not know good from bad; *'ü 'hi ch'auk*, *'tai*, to make confusion and evil; COM., *'tai 'sü* a bad business, a wicked act.

滓 Read *'chai*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *'tai*: residuum, refuse; dregs, sediment; settlements, as in a water jar: *'tai p'oh*, (or *, cha p'oh*), residuum or refuse.

帶 A sash, a girdle; a scarf, a tape, a ribbon; a bandage, a compress; a belt, a region of country; to carry, to take along with one; to pilot, to conduct, to lead; to guide; belonging to, implicated; in the coll. a little, somewhat, slightly: COM., *'woak, tai'* garters; *'piéu tai'* a silk tag or tab, as on caps or robes; silk pendants, as votive offerings to idols; *'k'a tai'* the bandages on ladies' feet; *'k'aiu' tai'* to clasp a girdle; *'i tai'* the umbilical cord; *ek, tai'* the whole region (of country); *'tai' ping*, to lead troops; *'tai' loi'* to implicate; *'tai' sing*, pregnancy; COLL., *'tai' li*, to bring with one; *'tai' ch'oi'* to speak of by the way; *'tai' tio'* to conduct, to guide one; *puoh, 'eng tai'* "wears a red girdle"—said of one who enjoys favors, as the relative of a headman; *'tai' 'ch'ó*, ambiguous, as a reproof; *'tai' mang' tai'* *ch'ieu'* in a jesting manner;

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- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 好 | 作 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 |
| 三十六宅 | 鳳岡裡 | 盡 | 𪛗 | 歹 | 歹 | 滓 | 標 | 扣 | 帶 | 帶 | 帶 |
| | | 𪛗 | 相 | 為 | 事 | 粕 | 帶 | 帶 | 兵 | 身 | 蠻 |
| | | 書 | 不 | 非 | | 鞮 | 膠 | 衣 | 累 | 帶 | 帶 |
| | | 𪛗 | 知 | | | 帶 | 帶 | 帶 | | 嘴 | 笑 |

ko' tloh, tai' wong, it should be somewhat more yellow.

戴
Tai.

To carry or wear on the head; to bear, to sustain; to have over one, as the sky; to meet, to happen: com., 'pok, k'ing' tai' t'ing, the same sky shall not cover us; 'tang tai' to undertake for; 'tai' hwa, to wear flowers; tai' mó' to put on a cap; 'tai' ha' to wear mourning; COLL., tai' 'ngang kiang' to wear spectacles.

碓
Tui.

A pestle, a beater to pound in a mortar, a foot-pestle; to pound in a mortar; a beat of a pestle: com., 'chui tai' or 'ch'ia tai' pestles moved by water power; 'tai' 'mi, to pound rice. Read *toi*: a bank, a heap.

炆

The soot from fire, smoky soot; flying ashes and cinders.

台
T'ai.

High, exalted, eminent, noble; your honor; venerable: 'ló ho' tai, our-district magistrate; 'tai ka' eminent Sir! 'hing tai, noble brother! your honor! Read *t'ai*: a surname; name of a star: *sung t'ai*, three double stars in Ursa Major. Read *i*: I, myself; grateful, pleased; to rejoice; to nourish.

臺
T'ai.

Interchanged with the preceding: a high square terrace, a platform, a staging; a gallery; an open terrace, an observatory, a lookout over a gate; a fort; a compellation; a title of officers; a menial, a ser-

vant: 'hiong' tai, a censor, a magistrate; com., 'tai ka' noble Sir! 'tai k'oh, a frame on which children are carried, as in processions of the goddess "Mother"; 'hié' tai, a theatrical stage; 'nau' tai, to beat instruments before a play; 'cheng' hiong tai, the terrace of incense-offering, as on the summit of Black-rock Hill, Foochow; 'lo' tai, an open terrace, as on a house-top; 'chié' tai, 'y tai, 'hwang tai, and 'hok tai, Viceroy, Governor, Treasurer, and Literary Chancellor; 'tai wang (coll. tai wang), Formosa; 'tai 'mi, Formosan rice; wang' tai, to change or relieve Formosan (soldiers); 'p'au' tai, a fort; COLL., 'tloh tai ting lá' u, performing on the stage; *met.*, to be engaged in trade, making gain.

檣
T'ai.

The name of a tree; also interchanged with the last; a staging, a platform, a terrace.

臺
T'ai.

A sedge, called 'liung tai, which grows in damp places; a culinary vegetable.

蟹

Read *nai*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *tai*: a small worm bred in rice.

Tai. A coll. word, as in *tai ka*, or *tai ka ná*, a husband's mother; *lan kwang* and *tai ka*, a husband's father and mother.

Tai. A coll. word: to put in, to insert a piece, to patch; to mend, as with cloth, wood, or metal; *met.*, to throw in, as a word to settle a matter: *tai' pwo*,

1 不 2 擔 4 戴 6 碓 台 9 兄 11 臺 13 戲 15 進 臺 臺 禮
共 戴 孝 米 台 台 駕 臺 臺 香 臺 着 舞
戴 戴 水 老 台 憲 閣 臺 閣 臺 臺 藝
天 花 確 父 駕 臺 閣 臺 閣 露 頂 臺
○

to patch; *tai' pwo mó niáh, siuwong hong*, a patch is not equal to the original stuff—the indemnity not as good as the article itself; *tai' sioh, kwo'* to settle by a final sentence.

大² Large, great, grand; extensive, long; important, prominent; fat, plump; as a superlative, very, much; **Ta.** to enlarge, to grow large; **Tai.** to exceed; the 37th radical: in the coll. read *twai'* q. v.: *'tai' kong*, the main string of a net; hence the chief, the most important; *'tai' ch'íeng*, the great thousand—the world; *'tai' aing'* the great limit—death; **com.**, *'tai' ka*, all, we all, you all; *tai' hwang*, all, whoever, whatever; *'tai' yok*, or *tai' liok*, generally, for the most part; *'tai' kwoh*, or *tai' 'á*, the main part, mostly; *'tai' tó'* just, fair as to price; *'tai' wong*, rhubarb; *'tai' kek*, great luck; *'tai' hok*, the Great Learning—one of the Four Books; *tai' tung 'sieu e'* slightly different.

逮² To follow after; to be at, to reach to, to come into contact with; equal to a duty; the root or origin; the 171st radical: *sáik, yá'* **Tai.** *pok, tai'* unable to come up to them by day or night; *tai' tai'* pleasing, harmonious; *'iu che' e' tai'* to have the will but not the ability.

逮² An adverb of time, till, until, to, unto: *'tai' kik*, even to; *'tai' king*, until this time.

¹大 ³綱 ⁵大 ⁶限 ⁷大 ⁸約 ⁹大 ¹⁰道 ¹¹大 ¹²學 ¹³逮 ¹⁴今 ¹⁵逮 ¹⁶今 ¹⁷逮 ¹⁸逮 ¹⁹逮 ²⁰逮 ²¹逮 ²²逮

埭² A dam; a lock or inclined plane on rivers and canals, where boats are passed by a windlass: *'tai' kaik*, the scale of transit charges at a lock.

隤² Dark, obscure, cloudy: *'ai' tai'* obscure, as when clouds cover the sun.

代² A generation, an age; to change, for, instead of; in the place of one, a substitute; delegated, deputed: in the coll. read *tóí'* q. v.: *'sü' tai'* an age; *'ngu tai'* the Five Dynasties, A. D. 907-959; *lik, tai'* successive generations or reigns; *'ngu tai' tung tong*, five generations living at once; **com.**, *'tai' 'á'* instead of, to act as a substitute; *tai' paing'* to manage for one; *'tai' pek*, the writer, the amanuensis or clerk; *tai' neng'* to be surety for.

玳² Tortoise shell: **com.**, *'tai' ngwoi'* the tortoise-shell of commerce—used in ornamental work.

岱² The most eastern of the five mountains of China, the high peak in Shang-tung, also called *'t' ai' sang*, or Great Mountain.

貸² To lend, to loan on interest; to intrust to another; to give, to confer; to pardon, to release; also to borrow: *'pong tai'* to borrow for another; *ch'a tai'* to vary from a rule; *'iëng' chaik, pok, tai'* to punish severely and not pardon; **com.**, *kó' tai' u mwong*, to inquire and find no

¹³逮 ¹⁴今 ¹⁵逮 ¹⁶今 ¹⁷逮 ¹⁸逮 ¹⁹逮 ²⁰逮 ²¹逮 ²²逮

way of borrowing; COLL., 'chiok, tai' to borrow.

黛¹ Tai. To mark or blacken the eyebrows; to shave off the eyebrows and make black marks instead; 'ch'ing'tai' an invisible green.

袋² Tai. A bag, a sack; a case or cover to inclose things; a purse, a pocket; a satchel: in the coll. read *tóí* q. v.

待² Tai. To wait for, to expect, to wait upon; to await, to provide against; to treat, to behave to: 'teng tai' to "wait for one; 'tai' ka' "wait for the price"—i. e., till invited to office, as Confucius said; COM., 'k'ang' tai' to treat well or ill; 'ohiék, eng' tai' k'ah, to entertain guests; COLL., tai' neng' ngai, to treat persons ill.

怠² Tai. Careless, negligent, remiss; lazy, indolent; inattentive, wanting in courtesy: 'tai' tó' indolent; 'tai' h'wang' slow, sluggish; COM., 'hai' tai' remiss, lazy; tai' mang' to treat disrespectfully; COLL., 'chi pong, nu tai' mang' this time I have failed in courtesy.

殆² Tai. Used for the last in the sense of lazy; imminent, perilous, dangerous; to expose, to hazard; near, familiar, approaching; to begin, about to do; nearly at, on the limits, almost: 'heng tai' to run into danger; 'ngui tai' hazardous; 'tai' kik, nearly, about.

Tai². A coll. word: to throw, to cast away, to reject:

tai' k'ó' to throw away; tai' k'ó' to sell cheap, as in competition; tai' j'eng, to cast into the (money) tube — gather the tithings, as from the members of a guild.

Tai². A coll. word: a matter, a business: sié' nóh, tai' k'ie' (for ié'), what business? what's the matter? chó' tai' tó do work.

Tai². A coll. word, as in tai' tong, in the middle, the midst; tai' 'tong, tong, in the very center.

(781) Taik.

得² Tai. Used erroneously for the next: the appearance of water; water; humid; watery.

得² Tai. To get, to obtain, to attain, to acquire; to have, to be or become; to wish, to desire; as an auxiliary, may, can; able to be done; after a verb, expresses

completion of action, for which sense tek, is used in the coll.; in the coll. slyly, secretly: COM., 'taik, pang' to be sick; 'taik, e' pleased with; 'sióng taik, mutually agreeable; 'taik, 'á, to be just, as in bargains; 'taik, tung, medium, fair, as a price; 'taik, 'ma; to become a cavalry-soldier; 'taik, chí' to sin against, to offend; 'taik, t'el' to have a lucrative place (for trade); 'pok, taik, 'i, remediless, must be so; pok, taik, pok, 'kong, can't help speaking of; COLL., taik, taik, or 't'au taik, secretly; taik, taik, h'wang' h'i, secretly rejoiced; taik, ki taik, sek, hi sek; there must be gainers and losers:

借⁸等⁵看³待⁴客⁶怠⁷行¹⁰殆¹²得¹⁴得¹⁶得¹⁸得²⁰得²²
 貸²待⁴待⁶待⁸緩¹⁰及¹²意¹⁴體¹⁶馬¹⁸地²⁰已²²
 青²待⁴接⁶怠⁷懈⁹危¹¹得¹³相¹⁵得¹⁷得¹⁹利²¹偷²²
 黛²價⁴應⁶惰⁷怠⁹殆¹¹病¹³得¹⁵中¹⁷罪¹⁹不²¹得²²

德
惠

Virtue, moral excellence; favor, beneficence; the virtue, quality, or efficacy of; to be affected by favors, grateful; to increase; happy: com., 'sèü' *taik*, the four (female) virtues; *taik*, *hainy'* virtuous actions; *kang ong kang taik*, grateful for favors; *kung taik*, meritorious acts; certain rites for the dead; *song taik*, to impair virtue, as by vice; *Taik*, *hwa'* a district of Yungchun prefecture, Fookien; *taik*, *ch'eng'*, *kio*, a bridge in Foochow; coll., *mó taik*, *hainy'*, vicious, immoral, wicked.

(782) Taing.

店

A place to put goods in, a shop, a stand; an eating-house, an inn: com., *taing'*, *t'au*, a shop; *k'ah*, *taing'* a tavern, caravan-sary; *mi taing'* a rice-shop; *taing' k'o'* the treasure-room, a strong apartment back of the front shop; *taing' ch'io*, or *taing' ka*, a shopkeeper; *siu taing'* to shut shop; *tó taing'* a shop failing; *hiok*, *taing'* to put up at an inn; coll., *laung' taing'* to open a new shop; *pwong' taing'* an eating-house.

凳
檯

A bench, a stool, a form, a seat without a back: *tióng taing'* a long bench; *paug taing'* a wooden stool.

蹬

Also read *taing'*: to step, to tread; to miss a step: *ch'eng taing'* wearied, exhausted; at one's wits' end, in despair.

鐙

Also read *taing'*: com., *ma taing'* a stirrup. Read *teng*: a dish, a sacrificial vessel; formerly used for *teng*, a lamp, a candlestick.

鄧

A surname; an ancient feudal state, now a district of Nanyang-fu in Honan.

殿

A lofty hall, the imperial hall of audience; a palace; a temple, the main hall of a temple: com., *king*, *hwang taing'* the palace, the audience chamber; *hwong tá' taing'* the emperor's temple—where his tablet is worshiped; *tai'*, *h'ang' pó taing'* the "large precious hall" in Buddhist temples; *taing' ha'* a title of the crown-prince; the imperial kindred; *taing' se'* the examination for Hanlin degrees. Read *tieng'*: the rear of an army, to bring up the rear of flying troops; fixed; inferior merit.

靛

Indigo, an indigo color; to dye blue: coll., *taing'*, *k'wong*, an indigo-tub; *taing' hwa* (or *p'rook*), scum on native indigo.

墊

Read *tieng'*; coll. *taing'*: a cushion, a large mat; to bear the burden of, to pay for another; to place under, to wedge, to use blocking: *puí taing'* to stand surety, as in paying another's debt; *taing' tong*, to bear all the burden or brunt of; *pai' taing'* a cushion to kneel on in worship; *ie taing'* a chair-cushion; *taing'* *hó*, to block up properly; *taing'*

- 1 四德 2 德行 3 功德 4 損德 5 店頭 6 客店 7 米店 8 店庫 9 店主 10 收店 11 長凳 12 板凳 13 躡蹬 14 馬蹬 15 金鑿殿 16 皇 17 帝殿 18 殿下 19 殿試 20 殿檯 21 墊當 22 拜墊 23 墊好

'*tá*, "propping at the bottom"—vegetables in a dish under the meat.

痕² Read *aing*²; coll. *taing*² as in ¹*mwong taing*² the threshold of a door.

有¹ A coll. character: firm, solid, durable; hard, not soft; stupid, obtuse: ²*cheng taing*² very hard; ³*taing*² *tó*² firm, strongly made; ⁴*taing*² *ch'a*, hard wood; ⁵*taing*² *t'ang*² hard-wood charcoal: ⁶*taing*² *sing*, the hard center of anything; obtuse, dull; *taing*² *ch'a kong*² a hard-wood stick or club.

(783) Taiu.

鬥¹ To fight, to wrangle, to squabble; to contest, to compete for, to strive for the precedence; to contend, to debate sharply: in the coll. read *tau*² q. v.: ¹*cheng tau*² to fight; a brawl; *tau*² *hwak*, competitive arts or tricks; com., ²*tau*² *k'e*² bellicose, pugnacious; ³*tau*² *ch'oi*² to wrangle; *tau*² *'eu.ang*² lawsuits about brawls; coll., ¹⁰*hai*² *tau*² to fight with weapons.

吊¹ Read *tieu*²; coll. *tau*²: to hang down; suspended, as from a ceiling; to hang one's self; to let down, to lower by cords: ¹*tu tu tau*² suspended; ¹²*tau*² *ch'ek*, to hang a thief (by the hands); *tau*² *loh*, *k'ó*² to lower, as by a cord; ¹³*tau*² *'si*, to hang one's self; ¹⁴*tau*² *sóh*, a suicide's rope; ¹⁵*tau*² *'kwi*, the ghost of a suicide—suggested to tempt others

to the same crime; ¹⁶*tau*² *siang*, to scale the city wall by a cord; *tau*² *pwoi*² inverted tile-work, as to cover joints on roofs.

竇² A hole, an aperture; a den, a burrow, a cavern; a drain, an aqueduct; to dig through, to burrow; to lead off, to drain: ¹⁶*keu tau*² a dog's kennel; ¹⁷*tau*² *hiék*, a hole, a burrow; ¹⁸*ch'oi tau*² a drain, a channel for water.

讀² A sentence, a period or full stop in reading: also read *t'uk*² q. v.: ¹⁹*k'oo tau*² periods and sentences; punctuated, as a writing.

豆² A trencher, a platter; sacrificial dishes; an ancient weight equal to 16 grains of millet, and the 144th of a tael; beans, pulse, for which the usual sound is *tau*² q. v.: ²⁰*pieng tau*² a sacrificial vessel; ²¹*muk tau*² a wooden trencher. Read *tau*: a peck; to measure.

荳² Used for the preceding: peas, beans, legumes, for which *tau*² is the common term: com., ²²*tau*² *k'aiu*² nutmeg.

條² A bamboo basket, used by farmers to carry hay or muck; grain sprouting; ²³*hó tau*² to carry a basket.

逗² To detain; to stop, to delay, to loiter; to remain without leave, to skulk about in order to avoid: ²⁴*tau*² *liu*, to loiter, to skulk.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 門 | 3 有 | 5 有 | 7 爭 | 9 鬥 | 11 吊 | 13 吊 | 15 吊 | 17 竇 | 19 句 | 21 木 | 23 荷 |
| 痕 | 道 | 炭 | 鬥 | 嘴 | 賊 | 索 | 城 | 穴 | 讀 | 豆 | 蔞 |
| 2 盡 | 4 有 | 6 有 | 8 鬥 | 10 械 | 12 吊 | 14 吊 | 16 狗 | 18 水 | 20 籩 | 22 荳 | 24 逗 |
| 有 | 柴 | 心 | 氣 | 門 | 死 | 鬼 | 竇 | 竇 | 豆 | 荳 | 溜 |

Taiu'. A coll. word: to cast, to pitch, to throw in a level position, as in the game of pitching cash; *taiu'* *chieng*, to pitch cash; *taiu'* *sang p'ok*, to pitch and get three reverse sides up; *taiu'* *ma'* *hieng*, throw it down and it does not ring, as a bad dollar.

(784)

Tak.

答
答

Ta.

A bamboo-rope to track boats; to reply, to answer, to rejoin; an answer, an echo; to recompense; to sustain, to feel an obligation; agreeable, suitable, corresponding; coarse: *'tak, pwo'* coarse cloth; com., *'tak, sia'* *hung ong*, to recompense your great favor—words on votive tablets to the gods; *'ong' tak*, question and answer; *'tak, eng'* to reply; *'tak, la'*, to respond to the politeness, as relatives of the dead do by beginning to wail when friends call to condole with them; *'su ong' hi' su tak*, an inappropriate reply to a question; coll., *'tak, k'eu*, a mere taste—only a small part of the debt received; *tak, tak, k'eu*, to take a little in the mouth, to taste.

答

Ta.

The contracted form of the last: a kind of pulse; to bear, to sustain, to assume: *'ku tak*, a sort of chevaux-de-frise; *'cha' tak*,

ox-bezoar.

答

Ta.

To sip, to taste, to lick. Read *'tak*,: to forget, to to lose one's self-possession, in a flurry; to throw off care: *'tak, yong yok, saung'* bewildered, as from grief.

搭
搭

Ta.

To strike, to smite; to lodge at, to become a guest; to add to; joining on, attached; to erect, to build up, to construct; to hang, to suspend; to take passage; to avail of an opportunity, as to send goods; in the coll. to save, to rescue; to take shares in: com., *'tak, ka'* to make a frame or stand; *'tak, hié'* *tai*, to put up a theatrical stage; *'tak, sung*, to take passage on a boat; *'tak, hwo'* to send goods (by boat); *'tak, ch'eng'* or *tak, ch'eng'* *t'au*, to put more on the scales in weighing; *tak, ié tak, tóh*, to smite chairs and tables (in a rage); coll., *k'á'* *nu tak, k'ó'* take it along for me; *tak, keu'* to save, to deliver; *tak, sióh, 'ku*, to take a share (in business). Read *t'ak*, to touch, to rub gently, to handle.

Tak, - A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to fit closely, as a joint; to suit, to agree precisely; literal, exact, as a definition or translation: *'yá tak*, fitting closely; *'tak, chieng'* to adjust the arrow (to the string); *'tak, tóí'* a cash-bag, made of cloth with an opening in the center; *tak, kang'* perspiration coming through one's clothes.

姐

Ta.

Also read *tang'*: occurs in the name *'Tak, ki'*, or *Tanki*, the infamous concubine of the tyrant Chau-sin, B. C. 1130; *met.*, a vile woman.

姐

Read *teng'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *tak*,: to haste, to sew slightly: *'tak, i, sieng*, to

¹答布
²答謝

鴻恩
³問答

⁴答應
⁵答禮

⁶所問
⁷非所

答
⁸渠

答
⁹蘇答
¹⁰答

然若喪
¹¹搭

架
¹²搭戲臺

¹³搭船
¹⁴搭貨

¹⁵搭秤
¹⁶搭箭

¹⁷搭袋
¹⁸姐已

¹⁹姐衣
裳 ○

baste clothes, to take a tuck in a garment; *tak, siang'* basting-thread.

錫 A hook, a grapnel; to hook, to draw up with a hook; a strap, or clasp of a door: *com.*, *'tak, kau,* a hook, as on the end of a boat-pole; *'mwong tak,* a door-clasp of iron, or brass; *coll.*, *tak, tloh,* hooked up; fastened, latched; *'mwong tak, sioh,* a just latch the door.

達 Read *tak,*; *coll. tak,* as in *'tak, chu,* a name for the Tartars; *'tak, p'ochong,* the Manchoo female costume; the dress of the small-footed Chinese women, as worn by the large-footed; *'tak, kiang 'ka 'mwong chiu,* "a Tartar pretending to be a Manchoo"—said of one who uses a foreign costume, etc.

踏 To step, to tread; to trample on; to take measured steps in singing: *'chieng tak,* to trample on; *com.*, *'tak, teu,* a foot-stool; steps, stairs; *'tak, peng,* a step attached to the front of a bed; *'tak, tai'* a pestle or beater, worked with the foot; *'tak, mwong,* to kick a door open; *'tak, k'a,* to tread on; something to rest the foot on; *'tak, kieu, á,* bridal shoes; *coll.*, *tak, hai'* the step of an actor; *tak, tio'* to "tread the path" — to pave one's way in a business; *tak, k'a chioh, 'ta,* to trample under foot; to impose on, to abuse; *sioh, k'a tak, 'iong sung pong,* one foot treading on the edges of two boats; *met.*, to attempt two things at once.

逕
Ta.

Many, abundant; mixed, repeated: *'chak, tak,* things mixed up, a medley.

達
Tu.

Open, pervious, permeable; to pervade, to permeate, to extend all about; to see through, to perceive clearly, as a subject; intelligent; intelligible; to penetrate, as water; to transfer to, to give or hand over to; to promote, to advance; to spring, as plants; all, every, universal; suitable, fit; used for the *coll. tak,* q.v.: *'siong' tak,* rising, as in fame or honor; also to inform the throne; *'tak, ing,* a shrewd man; *'chieng' tak,* to introduce, to recommend; *com.*, *'tung tak,* to understand fully; ready, intelligent; *'hwak, tak,* rising, prosperous.

蓬
Ta.

The name of a plant: *'chieu tak,* the plantain.

沓
Ta.

Water rippling or bubbling up; prattling, jabbering; joined, united; to pile up; covetous, greedy; rash, blindfold, foolhardy; slow, leisurely, remiss.

磬
Ta.

The sound of a drum: *coll.*, *tak, tak,* or *tak, tak,* *'ku,* a low, one-headed drum, also called *'ching 'ku,* or the clear drum; *tak, tak,* is also a small toy drum and drummer on wheels.

(785)

Tang.

丹
Tan.

A carnation color; red; *met.*, sincere; a medicine, a remedy, a prescription: *'ek, p'ieung' tang sing,* wholly sincere, devoted,

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| 1 錫 | 3 達 | 救 | 滿 | 7 踏 | 9 踏 | 11 踏 | 鞋 | 14 上 | 16 薦 | 18 發 | 20 一 |
| 鈎 | 子 | 洲 | 洲 | 斗 | 碓 | 胫 | 雜 | 達 | 達 | 達 | 片 |
| 2 門 | 4 達 | 仔 | 6 踐 | 8 踏 | 10 踏 | 12 踏 | 逕 | 15 達 | 17 通 | 19 蕉 | 丹 |
| 錫 | 婆 | 假 | 踏 | 板 | 門 | 轆 | ○ | 人 | 達 | 蓬 | 心 |

loyal; COM., ¹*tang sa*, vermillion, cinnabar ore; ²*tang hwong*, a good recipe; ³*tang pui*, a medicinal bark—to reduce flatulence; ⁴*tang kié* the red-hearted cassia; ⁵*tang tá*, a yellowish earth, used in paints; ⁶*sing sieng lieng tang*, the genui distill medicines; *met.*, said of an excellent recipe; ⁷*tang tieng*, the lower part of the abdomen—source of strength, as in voice.

珊 Coral: also read *sang*, q. v.: *tang tang*, the jingling sound, as of girdle ornaments; COM., ⁸*tang hu*, coral; *tang hu ting*, Shan. a red coral button, the highest in rank; *tang hu sèw* branched coral; *tang hu chio*, coral beads.

跚 To walk as if lame, to halt, to hobble; unable to advance, making slow progress: properly read *sang*, q. v.

聃 Dull of hearing; a man's name; ⁹*Ló tang*, commonly called ¹⁰*Ló kung*, or ¹¹*Ló chú*, the founder of Taoism or Rationalism.

耽 Also read *t'ing*, and interchanged with the next: long ears, the ears hanging down—a mark of wisdom; addicted to pleasure; to delight in.

耽 Also read *t'ing*: to look at and yet think of something else; lustful, given to pleasure; to look about, as tigers while eat-

ing: ¹²*tang tang*, a fierce, grand look, as of a tiger.

單 Single, one, alone, solitary, isolated; a single garment; only, simply; wholly, entirely; exhausted, poor, thin, bad; around, pervading; a bill, a receipt; a check, an agreement: the 1st also read *sieng* q. v.: COM., ¹³*tang tang*, or *tang chiáh*, single, the only one; ¹⁴*tang t'ang*, a single thickness; ¹⁵*tang ch'iu*, single-handed, working alone; ¹⁶*tang pok*, poor, thin; few, reduced, as a family; ¹⁷*tang sing kó*, a bachelor, one who has no family; ¹⁸*ku tang*, orphaned; isolated; ¹⁹*hwo tang*, an invoice of goods; ²⁰*ti tang*, to make out a bill; ²¹*ti tang*, a circular, a note of information; ²²*sié tang*, a note of thanks (for presents); COLL., *tang t'ak ng siang pá*, a single bamboo can't make a row; *met.*, to need others' help to succeed well; *tang hwang só kong wa* to talk unreasonably; *tang tiu tang*, one to one (in a fight).

殫 Also read *tang*: to carry to the utmost; the extreme, last stage of; exhausted: ²³*tang lik*, the whole strength.

禪 A single garment, one having no lining: ²⁴*tang í*, a single, inner garment.

啞 To breathe hard, to pant; to rejoice; asthmatic, broken-winded, as a horse; slow, easy; full, many: *tang tang*, many; vigorous.

- 1 丹 8 丹 5 丹 7 珊 9 老 11 耽 13 單 15 單 哥 18 貨 20 知 22 殫
 沙 皮 底 瑚 君 耽 重 薄 孤 單 單 單 力
 2 丹 4 丹 6 丹 3 老 10 老 12 單 14 單 16 單 單 19 開 21 謝 23 禪
 方 桂 田 聃 子 單 手 身 單 單 單 單 單 衣

簞 A small, round basket of bamboo or rush, for holding rice; a calabash: *Tan.* 'ek, *tang sèu* 'a basket of rice; *tang t'èuk*, a kind of bamboo; having large leaves and long joints.

鄆 A region in the south of Chihli province, now the district of Hantan in Kwangtung prefecture.

擔担 To carry on the ends of a stick across the shoulders; to bear, to sustain a responsibility; to be security for; in the coll. to delay, delayed: also read *tang* q. v.: *com.*, *tang tang* 'to carry a load'; *'peng tang*, a carrying-stick or yoke; *tang k'èng*, coolidge; *tang sing*, to act as security; *tang iu*, to be anxious about, solicitous; *tang tong*, to be responsible for; *coll.*, *o' tang tong* and *mó tang tong*, can and cannot; *tang tek*, *'k'i pong tek*, *tó*, can carry a load and set it down; *met.*, able to do it without trouble; *tang kóh*, delayed, retarded; *tang kóh, nik*, *'chi*, days wasted by delay. Read *siéng*: to borrow; false; pretend-
ing.

儋 Interchanged with the last: to bear, to carry; a load of two piculs of grain; a large town in the northwest of Hainan Island: *'ka u tang sik*, no food in the house, destitute.

仝 A coll. character: now, the present time: *'tang cheu k'ó* 'to go immediately; *'kav tang*, till

now; *'tang ki n'èng*, the men of the present time.

湛 Given to pleasure, indulging to excess: also read *Chan.* *'ting*, q. v.: Read *tang*: a northern affluent of the Yellow river near Shansi; to sink into; to soak, to immerse; to plunge in; deep, limpid, still; clear, calm; liberal.

Tang. A coll. word: on the contrary, by contraries; reversely, backwards: *tang tó* 'on the contrary, wrongly, reversely; *tang tó' ch'ó* 'to do the wrong thing first; *tang tó' 'au*, the wrong end first.

Tang. A coll. word, as in *'ch'iu tang*, the elbow; *'k'a tang*, or *'k'a au tang*, the heel; *'ch'iu tang tung*, to knock with the elbow.

膽胆 The gall, the gall-bladder; courage; bravery; fortitude; to rub, as the down from fruit: *com.*, *'kang tang*, the liver and *Tan.* gall; *met.*, the very heart; very intimate; *'wai tang*, great courage; *'tang k'e* 'a courageous spirit; *'tang sieu*, cowardly, timid; *'tang hang*, his bravery has died out; *'tang hwang*, vitriol; *coll.*, *'kiang p'wai tang*, seared enough to split his gall-bladder!

瘵 Also read *tang*: disease from overwork; fatigued, wearied; ulceration, sores; erysipelas; a disease of children, like the piles or strangury: *'tang auk*, to vex the wicked; *com.*, *'meng siéng' wong tang*,

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| 簞 | 竹 | 擔 | 擔 | 擔 | 當 | 食 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 |
| 食 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 |
| ○ | 担 | 工 | 憂 | 無 | 就 | 仝 | 肝 | 膽 | 氣 | 寒 | 惡 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 | 瘵 |

the jaundice appearing on the face.

統

Tan.

Fringes on the border of a coronet to cover the ears; flaps or pendants on caps; sound of a drum.

實

Tan.

True, sincere; to trust; plentiful, abundant; name of a far country beyond the sea.

'Tang. A coll. word, often, frequently, constantly: 'tang 'tang chiong wang' repeatedly so; 'tang 'tang ch'eng' constantly cold, as the weather.

但

Tan.

But, only, simply; whenever, as soon as; exposed, unrestrained; adds force to the beginning of a clause: "k'i tang' how only; 'pok, tang' not simply; 'tang' hwang, but, however, whoever; com., 'tang' ngwong' only wish that! would that!

旦

Tan.

Sun-rising, the morning, dawn; light, clear, bright; men who act as females in plays; anciently used for 'sing, a spirit, a god: 'tang' sik, morning and evening; 'ngwong tang' new year's day; 'sauk, tang' the 1st day of a month; 'ek, tang' in a morning, instantly; com., 'sieu tang' actors in female dress; 'u tang' the character of a female warrior in plays; 'hwa tang' actors who personate girls; 'paik, mang tang' the eight actors—on horse-back in certain idol processions.

筮

Ta.

Also read 'tang: to strike, to brush away; a small basket; bamboo mats for a roof. Read

t'ak.: the heavens suddenly becoming dark.

擔担

Tan.

A burden, a load carried at the ends of a stick across the shoulder; a load of 100 catties, a picul; in the coll. a numerative of carrying-ropes: also read 'tang, q. v.: com., 'taeng' tang' a heavy load; 'lai tang' a load carried in baskets; a pair of carrying-baskets and stick; 'chièk, tang' to go and relieve one of his load; coll., 'ch'eng soh, sioh, tang' a set of palm-coir ropes, a hank of two such ropes.

誕認

Tan.

To talk wildly, to boast, to brag; incoherent, fabulous, idle, nonsensical; to enlarge, to magnify; great, vast; to bear, to nourish, to bring up: 'hwong' tang' to lie, to brag; 'tang' 'ch'ü, to bear a son; 'sing tang' a god's birthday.

蛋

Tan.

An egg; a tribe of the Miautz: commonly read 'laung' q. v.

Tang'. A coll. word: to force, to exert the muscles violently, as in speaking; to strain, as at stool: tang' 'k'i hó, l'eng k'èng nau' to strain one's wind-pipe by outcries.

Tang'. A coll. word: to spread, to extend, to enlarge, as a spot of grease or ink on paper; a copy-slip placed under and showing through the paper, called 'ché' tang'; tang' 'twai' the spot much enlarged; tang' 't'èng 'tau' it has wet through; 'kwong tang'

11 豈	但	旦	旦	12 朔	小	花	旦	13 重	14 築	15 接	16 綜	17 放	19 神
但	凡	夕	旦	旦	旦	旦	旦	擔	擔	擔	索	誕	誕
2 不	但	元	一	10 武	12 八	擔	擔	○	○	○	一	16 誕	○
但	願	旦	旦	旦	蠻	○	○	○	○	○	擔	子	○

a ruled form, as placed under paper to write by.

談 To converse; to discuss, to talk about; to prate, to cavil, to dispute; talk, chit-chat: ¹*mi tang*, pleasant talk; ²*hang tang*, chit-chat; ³*ch'iu tang*, to play chess; com., ⁴*kong'ch'ieu tang*, to laugh and chat; to jest; ⁵*tang king pauk ku*, to converse about things ancient and modern; ⁶*tang luang* to discourse about.

饅 To serve up food; to bait, to allure with a bait; to eat, to devour; cakes with flesh rolled in, a sandwich.

壇 An altar of sacrifice, an altar before idols and shrines; a terrace or high place for worship; an arena, a public hall: ¹*tang tang*, a hall for literary meetings; com., ²*siá chek tang*, an altar to Ceres; ³*tiéng té tang*, an altar or terrace to heaven and earth; ⁴*pá tang*, to arrange an altar; coll., ⁵*chiek, sioh tang*, to have charge of an altar-service.

檀 A hard, tough wood, suitable for axles; sandal-wood: in the coll. read ¹*tang*, q. v.

Tang. A coll. word; to shine, the reflection of the sun's rays; to dart, as rays of light; to expose in the sun; to place so as to show through, as a copy-slip: ¹*tó k'ó tang tang*, take and put it in the sun; ²*tang tié lí*, to shine into; ³*tang k'ang* to hold to the light and examine; ⁴*tang ong*, a shadow cast on to; ⁵*tang che*

tang (or *t'ask*), to place a copy-slip under (thin paper) to write by.

彈 To fillip, to snap with the fingers; to thrum, to play on stringed instruments; to snap, to bow or whip, as cotton; to accuse, to report against: also read ¹*Tan tang* q. v.: ²*tang chi*, to snap the fingers; com.: ³*tang king*, to play on lutes, etc.; ⁴*tang niéng*, to dye by sprinkling; ⁵*tang miéng*, to bow cotton: ⁶*tang tui*, a bowing-stick; *met.*, to pound each other; as in a quarrel; *tang ak*, to subdue, to subject; ⁷*tang hung siéng* to mark with a marking-line, as tailors do.

彈 A ball, a pellet, a bullet; to shoot with a pellet-bow; any thing small, a plat of ground: also read ¹*tang*, q. v.: ²*kwi tang* injurious meteorological phenomena, malarious influences; com., ³*tang'chi*, or *tang'wong*, a pellet; coll., *tang'ch'ok, k'ó* shot out from a pellet-bow; *hwang tang tik*, *tang* to cross-question, to harass with words.

儻 Sincere, in earnest, the whole heart engaged; hasty, urgent: ¹*tang no* heavy wrath. Read *siéng* to move about, to disturb:

憚 To dread trouble or pain; sore, fatigued; fearful, apprehensive: ¹*u ké tang* not fear any one, disrespectful, reckless; *pok tang kai*, not dread (the trouble of) reforming.

¹美談 ²閒談 ³手談 ⁴講笑 ⁵談今博 ⁶談論 ⁷文 ⁸社稷壇 ⁹天地壇 ¹⁰排壇 ¹¹彈指 ○ ¹²彈琴 ¹³彈染 ¹⁴彈棉 ¹⁵彈槌 ¹⁶彈粉 ¹⁷線鬼 ¹⁸彈子 ¹⁹儻 ²⁰無忌憚 怒

斗 Read 'tau; coll. 'tau: a dry measure of 10 *ching* or pints, but varying in size; vessels like pecks: ¹'kwang 'tau, the legal peck, containing about 15 pounds; ²'mi 'tau, the common rice-peck; ³'ch'ong 'tau, the granary-peck, containing 6½ catties, and measuring 1½ gallons; ⁴'tau ek, those who measure rice at public granaries; ⁵'tau lik, a broad-brimmed rain-hat of bamboo splints and leaves; ⁶'tau lang, a storied basket; ⁷'tau aeng' a sort of small earthen jar with a large mouth; ⁸'tak, 'tau, a foot-stool; steps, stairs.

'Tau. A coll. word: to shake, as clothes; also to count, to reckon up: 'tau 'tau, shake it; 'tau ung, ting, to shake out the dust; 'tau so' to reckon the account, as of a day's gains.

罩 A kind of basket to catch mud-fish by covering them; to cover; a shade, a cover: com., ⁹'ting tau' a lamp-globe; a screen or cover for lamps; ¹⁰'kieu' tau' a sedan-cover; ¹¹'kwang, 'ch'ui tau' a pall of cloth of simple or mixed colors; ¹²'kie, lêng tau' a movable bamboo coop for covering over fowls; ¹³tau' kwo', 'tau, to cover the head, as with the bedclothes.

鬥 Read tau'; coll. tau': to strive for superiority, to compete, to contest: ¹⁴'tau' k'á' to compete in speed; ¹⁵'tau' k'e' a spirit of competition; ¹⁶'tau' ngaing' to contend

stiffly, as in law suits; tau' *sio yáng*, to strive for superiority in; tau' *lióng, sung*, to race dragon-boats.

Tau'. A coll. word: midday, noon; met., dinner: *nik*, 'tau tau' the sun at the meridian, 12 M.; *siong' tau'* and *a' tau'* forenoon and afternoon; *p'wai' tau'* mid-day, in the heat of the day; *tau' sidh*, 'tau, have eaten dinner.

骰 Formerly used for 'ku (the thigh): dice, called 'Shai. ¹⁷'tau' chi: com., ¹⁸'tau saik, the numbers on dice; ¹⁹'tau ka, the keeper of a gambling den; ²⁰'tau, puong, a dice bowl, set in a clay mold; ²¹'yeu tau, to shake the dice; COLL., 'tau' chi' wai' as large as a die; 'tau' ka' kieng' tu' *sio' nū mó' chu*, if the gaming-house keeper joins in the game, it is not clear whether he loses or not!

投 Read 'tau; coll., 'tau: to throw, to cast down, to reject; to drop, to fall into; to go to, to engage one to do, to intrust; to submit; to throw one's self on another; to report, to inform; to lodge information against: 'tau' i' 'lí, to throw one's self on him for support; ²²'tau' tó' to report one's arrival; ²³'tau' kung, or 'tau' yáng, to enlist; ²⁴'tau' hong, to return to allegiance; ²⁵'tau' s'ek, to beg a night's lodging; ²⁶'tau' p'oh, to cleave to, to depend on, as an orphan does; ²⁷'tau' 'ai, preternatural conception in the womb; 'tau' p'ó' 'tióng, to inform the constable; 'tau' t'eng' tau' sá, to tell east and west—tell everybody;

1官 2倉 5斗 7斗 9燈 11鬥 13鬥 15骰 17骰 19投 21投 23投
斗 斗 斗 斗 罩 快 硬 色 盆 到 降 泊
3米 4斗 6斗 8踏 10轎 12鬥 14骰 16骰 18搖 20投 22投 24投
斗 乙 籃 斗 罩 氣 子 家 骰 軍 宿 胎

tau, mwong, chü, to send in an official document.

Tau. A coll. word, corrupted from *ta* (tea), as in *tau kwang taing* a restaurant.

豆¹ Beans, peas, legumes: also read *tau* q. v.: *COLL.*, ¹*king tau* peas; ¹*kong tau* a sort of white bean with spotted eyes; ²*ch'ang tau* or *tau*, ²*ch'ang*, green pot-beans; ²*tau* ²*kiék*, the long-pod, or string, bean; ²*tau* ²*sié* salt-bean relish; ²*tau* ²*ho* bean curd; ²*tau* ²*kang* (coll. ²*tau* ²*kwang*), cakes of bean curd; ²*tau* ²*nga*, bean sprouts, made by covering so as to heat or ferment; ²*tau* ²*ho* ²*tü* "curd-chopsticks"—the film from the surface of the curd made into rolls; ²*tau* ²*ho* ²*peng*, a bean-curd press; *COLL.*, ²*ch'eng tau* or ²*ch'üeng tau* the common field-bean; ²*tau* ²*peng tau* ²*leng* crushed beans; ²*tau* ²*ch'io*, fermented bean-relish.

痘² The small-pox: *COM.*, ²*tau* ²*ma*, the goddess of small-pox; ¹⁰*ch'üeng* ²*tau* to inoculate; ¹¹*yong tau* the foreign vaccine-virus; ¹²*tau* ²*ch'iong*, the virus of a pustule; ²*tau* ²*siong* ²*ch'iong*, the pustules suppurating; ¹²*ch'ok tau* to have the small-pox; *COLL.*, ²*tau* ²*seng* ²*meng han* before the pox and after the measles — are critical periods.

脰² Read *tau*; coll. *tau* as in ¹¹*tau* ²*kauk*, the neck; ¹⁶*tau* ²*liang*, the collar or neck of a garment; *tau*

kauk, ¹*t'auk*, to contract the neck; a short neck.

(787)

Tauk.

啄² To peck; to pick up, as grain with the bill; to eat, as fowls do: ¹⁰*pauk tauk*, to knock at a door; *COLL.*, ²*tau*, ²*sioh*, ²*ch'oi* to pick up a bill full; to peck at; ²*tau*, ²*cheu*, a game with cards in which each takes three at a time; ²*tau*, ²*cheu kwa* to divine by the pecking of birds; ²*tau*, ²*cheu* to peck through the shell, as chicks do.

琢² To work gems; to cut, carve, and dress stones; to choose: ¹¹*tung tauk*, to select; ¹⁴*tau*, ²*mó*, to carve and polish; *COM.*, ¹¹*ngük*, ²*pok tauk*, ²*pok*, ²*sing k'e* if the gem is unwrought, it will not become a useful ornament; *met.*, the duty of diligence in study, etc.; ¹⁰*tau tauk*, to cut and dress, as gems.

琢² To beat, to strike; to push, to shove; to carve, as letters; to peck, to pierce; the noise of rapping.

涿² To fall in drops, to drop, to trickle down; to strike on the water; a stream and district south-west of Peking.

琢² To pound on wood, to bang; to castrate, as a punishment: ²¹*tau k*, ²*ch'ü teng teng*, to strike with repeated blows.

卓² Firm, stable; high, eminent, surpassing the multitude, exalted above others; lofty and pro-

- ¹金 ⁸青 ⁵豆 ⁷豆 ⁹痘 ¹¹洋 ¹³出 ¹⁵脰 ¹⁷敦 ¹⁹玉 ^成器 ²¹琢
²豆 ³豆 ⁴豆 ⁶豆 ⁸豆 ¹⁰種 ¹²痘 ¹⁴脰 ¹⁶剝 ¹⁸琢 ²⁰琢
¹豇 ⁴豆 ⁶腐 ⁸芽 ¹⁰痘 ¹²漿 ¹⁴骨 ¹⁶啄 ¹⁸磨 ²⁰琢 ²¹丁

found; to establish, to erect: also read *tsh*, q. v.: 'ch'ieu *tauk*, pre-eminent; 'tauk, wok, ing kung, to excel the whole crowd; 'tauk, lik, to erect, to set upright; 'tauk, e' meritorious, as said of officers at the quinquennial trial; COLL., *tauk, chiang'* (a concubine) promoted to be the chief wife.

倬 Cho. Great, large, lofty; extensive; bright; to show, to manifest.

踔 Ch'ao. Also read *tau'*: to tread on; to stretch forward in running; to jump over, to leap far and high; to walk lamely; very long, distant; unusual, irregular.

斲 Cho. To cut, to hack; to hew, to chop; to rive or split; to hash, to mince; to carve, to engrave.

Tauk, A coll. word: to take up, to lift, to carry with both hands: *tauk, k'i*, to take it up; *tauk, ié*, to carry a chair; *tauk, chiang'* to take and place properly.

(788) Taung.

當 Tang. To pawn, to pledge; to consider, to regard as, to use as; reputed as; for, instead of, as; a basis, foundation; safely, securely, properly; honest, trusty: also read *tong*, q. v.: com., 'svoi' *taung'* and 'sü *taung'* licensed and unlicensed pawnbrokers; 'taung' *taing'* a pawnshop; 'taung' 't'au, articles

pawned; 'taung' 'i, siong, to pawn clothes; 'taung' p'ieu' a pawn-ticket; 'sük, taung' or 't'ó *taung'* to redeem a pawn; 'ch'au *taung'* to trouble a pawnbroker, as by clamoring for high rates; 'taung' ch'èng, to "regard as only an onion"; *met.*, to slight, to treat lightly; 'taung' 'ta, in the place of tea; 'ung *taung'* secure, safe; COLL., *taung' taing'* 't'èng, the apartments of a pawnshop; *taung' taung'* in place of a regular meal; *chó' taung'* a pledge, guarantee; *ng' taung' i chó' wa'* don't regard what he says!

擋 Tang. To impede, to obstruct, to resist; to screen; in the coll. to hold upright and let fall, to jolt, to jounce things on the ends: 'taung' pang, to make the ends even by jouncing; 'taung' t'ak, 'tá, to jounce out the bottom; 'taung' p'wo peng, to jounce bed-boards on their ends; 'taung' mek, saik, to jolt out the bed-bugs.

頓 Tun. Read *tong'*; used for the coll. *taung'*: a portion of food taken at one time, a meal, a repast; *met.*, a spell, a while: "sioh, taung' pwong' one meal of rice; sioh, nik, sang taung' three meals a day; k'ah, lieu sioh, taung' k'wai' to play or divert one's self a while.

Taung'. A coll. word: to insert a piece, to patch: *taung' kiéng*, to patch the shoulder; *taung' sioh, tói'* to insert a piece.

1 超卓 卓越
 2 人羣 卓立
 3 卓異 稅當
 4 私當 當店
 5 當頭 當衣
 6 裳 當票 ○
 7 贖當 吵當
 8 當葱 當茶
 9 穩當 擋平
 10 擋場 底擋
 11 鋪板 擋木
 12 氣 頓飯

段² To push away; a part, a piece, a fragment, a section; a piece of silk; a numerative of sections, pieces, affairs, plats, etc.; *Tuan.* skill, workmanship: *ek, taung² t'è* a plat of land, a spot; *com.*, *'pek, taung²* skill in writing, penmanship; *'hó 'ch'iu taung²* good skill, workmanship.

緞² Glossy silk; satin: *com.*, *'tiu taung²* silks and satins; *'tiu taung² taing²* a silk mercer's; *'hwa taung²* brocade; *'kwong taung²* plain satins; *'kong taung²* satins of the best quality; *'taung²* satin boots; *'ch'au taung²* sleazy satin.

靱² The heel of a shoe; also a shoe-lining.

遁² To run away, to hide one's self; to skulk; to disappear unaccountably; to retire, as into privacy; the 33d diagram: *'üng taung²* to retire to private life; *coll.*, *'taung² ch'ang*, "escaped alive" — to disappear unaccountably, as frogs from a jar tightly covered.

撞² Read *tung* and *tong²*; *coll. taung²*: to pound, to strike violently, to thump; to dash against; to meet accidentally or abruptly; to intrude; *met.*, to cheat, to swindle: *'taung² 'tò*, to knock over; *'taung² t'ak*, to knock out; *'taung² 'tiè*, to go in abruptly, to intrude; *taung² ch'ung*, to pound bells (in worship); *'pah, taung² ch'ek*, a thief who goes in on a pretence;

ch'ieu, yeu taung² p'íeng² to over reach, to swindle; *taung² nuk, ch'ung*, to "beat the wooden bell" — to claim the pay on pretence of having rendered the service.

斷² Read *tuang²*; *coll. taung²*: to interrupt, to stop; broken off, discontinued; clean, free from: *'t'au ng², ch'ang²* (or *ch'iang*), to stop coming, fail to appear; *'taung² tiò* "the road cut off"; *met.*, to break off intercourse, as friends; *'taung² ong*, long discontinued; *'taung² k'è* to die; *'taung² neng*, to wean; *taung² sang 'yong*, to cease bearing; *taung² teng o* without a spot; quite new, as clothes; *'t'au ng² ch'ek*, the last of the seven funeral rites, the 49th day.

湯² To miss, to err: to slip, to fall; in the coll. to let fall, to drop; to rain: *coll.*, *'taung² k'ò* dropped, lost; *taung² mó*, lost, gone! *'taung² lang²* to fall and become wet; *'p'ah, taung²* to let fall; *'taung² 'ü*, to rain; *'taung² hwo²* or *taung² pwo, si 'ü*, a summer shower or gust; *taung² lóh, bí*, to fall down, as things; *taung² sioh, chak*, a rain, a shower; *taung² i 'tiang 'lá*, to drop into his frying-pan; in a *met.* sense, to stop and eat with him; also to fall into his toils.

碭² Also read *t'au k.*: a variegated stone, a stone with streaks or veins through it; to exceed, to overrun, to pass by; an excess: *'taung² sang*, a district in the west of Kiangsu.

1 筆	8 花	5 貢	7 隱	9 撞	11 撞	18 斷	15 斷	17 斷	19 湯	21 拍	23 湯
段	緞	緞	遁	倒	入	生	久	乳	去	湯	禍
3 綢	4 光	6 緞	8 遁	10 撞	12 撞	14 斷	16 斷	15 斷	20 湯	22 湯	24 碭
緞	緞	靴	生	塌	賊	路	氣	七	濞	雨	山

蕩² The 2d also read *t'aung'*: large, vast, magnificent; slow, leisurely; agitated, shaking, ready to run over; vagrant, unsettled; dissolute, extravagant; to squander, to run riot, to waste wantonly; the 2d also means a house like a cave: *'huang' taung'* careless, profligate; *'taung' taung'* vast and deep, vague; to overturn, as the laws or regulations.

盪² A washing tub; disturbed, moved about; large, great; depraved; also read *t'aung'* q. v.: *'tik, taung'* to shake things, as in washing; *'taung' taung'* licentious; *'t'ien' taung'* in a panic; COM., *'sa taung'* to wash and rinse; COLL., *'kó taung'* (or *laung'*), to rinse.

丈² Read *tiong'*; coll. *taung'*: ten feet in common measure, about equal to 117½ English inches: *'taung' ek, ne'* 11 or 12 feet; *'taung' siong'* over 10 feet; *'taung' kó,* a measuring-pole.

(789) Te.

蒂蒂蒂² The peduncle or foot-stalk of flowers; the stem of leaves or fruit; what fruit hangs by; *met.*, unfounded: COM., *'hó te'* stems of lily-leaves — the infusion used as a cooling drink; *'peng' te', leng,* a double-flowered lotus; COLL., *'tí te'* a stem; *'pi te'* a gourd-stem; *met.*, the tuft of hair on the side of a child's head; *siang' te'* remnants of threads, as left in

sewing. Read *tai'*: the roots of plants; *'tai' kai'* prickles, motes, trifles.

智知 Wisdom, understanding; knowledge, judgment, discretion; wise, intelligent; able, clever, shrewd: the 2d also read *ti,* q. v.: *'te'* Chih. *'ngü,* clever and stupid; *'siong' te'* superior wisdom; *'te' ung,* wise and brave; COM., *'te' hié'* wisdom, intelligence.

致 Sometimes used for the next: to go; unto, leading, tending to; to visit; to invite, to induce, to lead on; to intimate to, to inform; to regulate, to order, to manage; to resign a place; to venture, to risk, to hazard; to investigate; the form, appearance of; a causative before verbs, to cause one to do; that, in order to; an object, an end, a tendency; to exert, to carry to the utmost; very, extremely; thoroughly; secret, close, subtle: *'ek, te'* a single aim; *te' säü'* to resign an office; *te' meng'* to risk life for; COM., *'te' e'* or *te' te' e'* to intimate, to signify by a nod; to bow slightly.

緻 Fine, close, as texture; soft, delicate; handsome; to mend clothes; torn, tattered: COM., *'pieu te'* fine, elegant, pretty.

置 To establish, to found, to set up; to appoint; to place, to arrange; to lay aside; to decide, to judge; to punish; to purchase for one's own use: *'te' sing' u te'* no place to hide, ashamed; failing in

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 放蕩 | 3 滌盪 | 5 跳盪 | 7 丈一 | 上 蒂 | 12 蒂 | 14 蒂 | 16 上 | 18 智 | 20 致 | 22 置 |
| 蕩 | 盪 | 盪 | 丈 | 蒂 | 蒂 | 芥 | 智 | 智慧 | 致意 | 置身 |
| 蕩 | 盪 | 盪 | 丈 | 蒂 | 蒂 | 智 | 智 | 一 | 標 | 無 |
| 蕩 | 盪 | 盪 | 丈 | 荷 | 蒂 | 蒂 | 勇 | 致 | 緻 | 地 |

one's plans, destitute; com., 'te' hwo' to buy goods, lay in a fresh stock; coll., te' má' k'i, not rich enough to buy it; te' má' cheng' can't finish the purchases!—*scil.*, for there are so many things that must be got.

寘 Like the last: to place, to set down; to receive; to stop; to put aside, to reject: 'ang te' to put by securely.
Chih.

Te'. A coll. word: to poke, to butt, to push with the head; to raise, as with the head and hands: te' ch'ok, to push and get out; te' siong' to raise with the head and hands; te' má' k'i, can't raise it, as a very heavy article.

地 The earth, the globe, the ground; one of the three powers; a place, a site, a situation, a spot; terrestrial, earthy; the foundation of; the ground, the first color in painting; only, merely: com., 'te' t'u, the ground, the soil; 'te' k'e' the quality of soils; te' soi, the ground barren; 'te' le' products of the ground; advantages of a locality; strategic points; 'te' lung, an earth-worm; 'sing te' the mind, perceptive power; 'te' chio, a landlord; 'puong te' native; 'ü te' a remnant of land; *met.*, a resource, something reserved for the future; 'te' kong' the bully of the place; 'te' loi, a mine, or underground infernal-machine; 'te' peng, the bottom-board of a coffin; te' a' on the ground; 'te' li, geomancy; te'

oi' or te', *tióng*, a place, a locality; Te' chaug' wong, a deified Buddhist, named Muk, lieng; coll., te' kang' (or ang'), an underground store-room; te' tau, on the ground; p'ah, te' to prime in painting; te' tau sing, the local deity; *met.*, a chief, a leader.

治 A stream in the east of Shantung; to rule, to govern, to regulate; to manage, to oversee; to heal; to form, to construct; to try causes; talented, as in ruling; good government; the capital, the seat of government; the retired chambers of Taoists: 'ping te' general tranquility; com., 'tung te' the style of the emperor T'ung-chih, A. D. 1862; 'li te' to manage, to arrange for; 'ch'ü te' to punish a criminal; te' t'íeng a' to rule the empire; 'te' chói' to inflict punishment; 'i te' to cure; 'te' pang' to heal a sickness; 'ü huak, k'ó te' no way of managing him. Read *ti*: to initiate rule, to set about regulating.

滯 Water impeded; to obstruct, to stop; a hindrance, a stoppage: to congeal, to condense, any obstruction in the system, indigestible: 'te' ch'ü' a stoppage; 'te' k'e' an inactive mind; com., te' te' obstructed, *met.*, a dull, heavy look; 'k'e' te' stoppage of secretions; 'nging te' congealed, hardened; 'chek, te' a fit of indigestion; *met.*, goods accumulating, dull trade. Read *che'*: discordant.

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to clog wheels: 'tek, kok, fetters and manacles; 'tek, hak, a linchpin; met., a guide, one who controls, a censor of manners.

控 Also read *tiék*: to cut grain; the noise of reaping; to strike, to beat with the fist.

窒 To close, to stop, as a mouth or opening; to hamper; the moon in opposition: 'tek, ngai' hindrances, obstructions.

嫡 The first or wedded wife, a consort: 'tek, sek, the wife; com., 'tek, 'chü, children of the wife; 'tek, 'mu, the wife-mother, as related to a concubine's children; 'tek, 'ch'ing, or tek, tek, 'ch'ing, blood relations; 'tek, 'chiong s'äu' pwang' (children of) the wife have whole, (those of) a concubine have half, shares.

滴 To drop, to drip, to ooze; a drop; met., a very little: 'tek, lik, to fall by drops; com., 'tek, 'chwi, eaves; beads worn on a bride's forehead; coll., tek, sioh, tek, to drop a drop; 'sioh, tek, 'kiäng, a little; sioh, tek, tu mó, not the least particle, not a bit; mek, 'chai tek, tek, lóh, tears falling; tek, tek, 'king, a squib which emits yellowish globules of fire.

甌 A tile: 'ling tek, a large tile; a jar or amphora with ears on the neck.

鏑 The point of an arrow or dart; a barb, a sharp point: 'ming tek, a whizzing arrow.

蹄 The hoof of a beast, especially of a pig or horse; to go over to, to join a party. Read *tik*: to stop the foot: 'tik, 'ch'èuk, uneasy, irresolute, not knowing what to do.

Tek,. A coll. word: to seize firmly, to gripe: tek, 'king 'king, to grasp tightly, as the reins, or a cue.

Tek,. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in tek, tak, to baste; to paste together; to erect, as a staging; to latch, to hook; to attach, as grappling irons; tek, tauk, to carry with both hands; tek, taëk, to cover over; tek, tok, to dot, to punctuate; to light, as a lamp.

值 Read *sik*, and *tik*; coll. *tek*: the price, cost, worth of; to cost, to be worth: Chih. 'tek, 'chiäng, it's worth money, dear; tek, ng' tek, is it worth (so much) or not? 'tek, nioh, wai' what is it worth? 'ting tek, well worth—cheap at that.

擇 To choose, to select, to prefer: in the coll. read Chai. 'tal, q. v.: 'tek, kau, to select associates; com., Tsè. 'tek, kek, to choose lucky days—words on fortune-tellers' signs; 'keng tek, to select; 'tek, 'hiäng, to choose a good one, as a child for adoption; tek, 'sá' to select a son-in-law.

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澤 A marsh, a fen, a bog, a pool; to moisten, to soften, to enrich, to fertilize; to anoint, to cause to shine; to favor, to benefit, to show kindness; favor, kindness; to make to grow; rich, fertile; redolent, as with fragrance: 'a tek, moistened by rain; 'ëung' tek, to enrich; moist and fresh; 'tek, siä' a marshy plant like purslane; com., 'ong tek, favor, beneficence.

Tek₂. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to drip, to drain, to draw off, to filter: tek₂ ta, drained dry; tek₂ mi, to dip up rice with a filtering-dipper; tek₂ tek₂ lôh, dripping down.

特 The male of beasts; a single bullock; a victim; an animal three years old; a team of four; to pair, to mate, to match; to stand forth alone; single, solitary, alone, insulated; only, specially, of set purpose: 'tek₂ seng, an ox for sacrifice; com., 'tek, 'ëü' a special edict; 'tek, e' or tek, tik, with special design or purpose; 'tek, chei' tung ti, I write specially to inform you.

(792) Tëk.

毒 Read tuk₂; coll. tēk₂: a poison, a bane; noxious, venomous; cruel, malevolent, baneful; to hate, to injure: 'tēk₂ yoh, a bane; violent remedies; 'ch'oi' tēk, malicious talk; 'tēk, sing, cruel, malevolent; 'tēk₂ 'mēng, noxious gnats.

Tëk₂. A coll. prefix, as in tēk, taëk, a cover; to cover, to hoop up.

Tëk₂. A coll. corruption of tek₂, as in tēk, e' and tēk, tik₂, specially, purposely.

(793) Tëng.

登 To ascend; to advance, to go up higher; to begin, to start, as on a journey; to gain a degree; to record, to note; to become perfect; complete; ripened; at once, as soon: 'teng, si, immediately; 'hung teng, abundant, as harvests; 'teng teng, responsive, as voices; 'teng chik₂, to take a census; com., 'ngu 'chü teng k'wo, to have five sons all graduates; 'teng sang to' 'chwi, to climb hills and cross rivers—to travel; teng tai pai' 'chiong' to mount the stage and receive the appointment of general; COLL., teng kó pong' 'chai yeu' to ascend heights and fly kites—on the 9th of the 9th moon. Read taing₂: to tread on.

燈 A lamp; a lantern; met., moral light, the precepts of Budh: in the coll. read ting and tieng, q. v.: 'teng 'chó, the Scirpus capsularis, Lour., a pith used for wicks; 'teng ngó, a miller, a moth.

簷 A bamboo mat or covering, such as hucksters use to keep off the rain; a sort of umbrella.

登 Name of a plant: 'king teng, a kind of golden rod or hypericum.

Teng. A coll. word: to prick, to bruise, as the foot by treading on things; met., to in-

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jure: *teng tóh*, to bruise, as the foot; *'kong wu' teng tóh, 'ngwai*, he injured me by what he said.

等 Têng. A class, kind, degree, sort, species; the same, like, equal; a grade, a rank; to wait, to attend; a sign of the plural; to compare: used for the coll. *'teng*, q. v.: *'teng ngek*, official grade; *'teng haiu'* to wait for; *'teng loi'* sorts, classes; *'teng ìng*, or *'teng iu*, such like causes or circumstances; *'ngó 'teng*, we, us; *'i 'teng*, you all; COM., *'sióng' t'ung ha'* *'sang 'teng*, the three classes, upper, middle, and lower; *ek, 'teng*, the first class of; *pok, 'teng*, or *chak, pok, 'teng*, different, unlike; mixed kinds.

點 Tien. Read *'t'eng*; coll. *'teng*: a dot, a black spot; a stain, spotted; the stroke of a clock, an hour; to count, to reckon, to look over and see that a number is complete; to call a roll; to detail, to draft, as troops; to appoint; to discover, to bring to light: *'teng o'* a spot, a stain; *'k w i 'teng, 'ch'ung*, what o'clock is it? *'lang' 'teng kwo'* past two o'clock; *'teng kwo'* to count over; *'teng saung'* to reckon, to count up; *'teng hwa'* metamorphoses, as of Budhas and elves; *'teng p'ó'* to detect and expose (a fault); *'teng ping*, to detail troops; *'teng ka'* to take an inventory of goods, as on re-opening shop in the 1st month; *'teng miàng*, to call the roll; *'teng t'iek, 'sing king*, can turn iron into gold! — has superior talent.

典 Tien. Read *'tiéng*; coll. *'teng*: to mortgage: *'teng tau'ng'* to mortgage and pawn; to pawn; *'teng ngiék*, to mortgage property; *'teng k'ie'* a mortgage; *'teng kwo'* *'chio*, mortgaged to another person; *'teng 'chio*, the mortgagee; *ch'ok, 'teng*, to mortgage; *'teng k'ie'* *'mwoi'* *'tuang'* only mortgaged, not sold—hence redeemable.

碇 Ting. Ballast; a stone used for an anchor; in the coll. an anchor, a grapnel: COLL., *'teng' sóh*, an anchor-cable; *'p'a 'teng'* to cast anchor; *'k'iteng'* to weigh anchor; *'p'ah, 'teng'* to anchor, to moor.

定額 Ting. The forehead, the front of anything; to capitalize by placing a character higher in the line: the 1st also read *teng'* q. v.: *tá 'teng'* the forehead, the front of.

鎮 Chen. To press down; to repress, to keep in subjection; to pacify; to quell, to overrule evil influences, as hills do; to guard, to protect; a mart, an entrepôt; in the coll. paper-ingots: *'teng' ak*, to quell disturbances; COM., *'teng' 'siu*, to guard, as a frontier; *teng' 'tai*, a brigadier; *'ch'á 'teng'* a market, a busy mart; COLL., *teng' k'o'* to "keep the treasury" — the first ingot which is put in and retained for luck; paper ingots in idolatry; *teng' tiáng'*, *'mó tek, kwo' oi'* to be confined to a place or employment, to be "a fixture".

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釘 To nail, to fasten with nails; to bind, as books: in the coll. to sting, as bees; severe, as blows: also read *ting*, q. v.: COM., 'teng' *ting*, to drive a nail; 'teng' *chü*, to bind books; 'teng' *si*, to kill by nailing fast; 'teng' *peng pang*, to lay a floor; COLL., 'p'ung *teng* the bee stings; 'p'ah, 'yá *teng*' to strike heavy blows, to beat severely.

Teng. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to stitch: 'teng' *á*, to stitch shoes round the tops and on the toes; 'teng' *tek, ch'u*, coarsely stitched or seamed.

訂 To revise, to criticise; to edit, to collate; to arrange, to adjust, as taxes; to settle the terms, to make an agreement; to fix upon, as a day; to delay: 'kau' *teng*' to collate and edit a work; COM., 'loi' *teng*' to make a collection; a collection, as of model essays; 'teng' *yok*, to enter into an agreement.

Teng. A coll. word: strong, high flavored, as infusions; deep, as colors: *ta k'ak, teng* the tea is too strong; *teng' lang*, a deep blue; *teng' t'ó, eng*, a deep peach-red.

Teng. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *teng' taung* to pawn; to jolt, to jounce up and down.

澄 Still water; pure, clear, limpid: 'teng' *ch'ing*, very limpid; still, quiet, as a place.

瞪 To look straight at, to fix the eye on, to gaze, to stare: 'teng' *se* to gaze at.

棖 The side posts of a door; to follow; a staff: 'teng' *ch'ü* to cause one to comply.

疼 A pain, an ache; acute pain; used by some in the sense of affection, extreme regard for: 'teng' *t'ong* severe pain, as in the bowels.

騰 Water spurting and dashing about; to mouth words, to brag; vacant, empty; a feudal state, now the district of T'eng in Shantung.

騰 A flying serpent, fabled to rise to the clouds and cause rain.

騰 To leap, as a horse; to run, to gallop; to mount up, to ascend: COM., 'teng' *hung ka' o* to mount to the clouds and ride the mist, as said of Budhs and fairies.

騰 To copy, to transcribe: COM., 'teng' *lioh*, to copy out; 'teng' *lioh, ch'iu*, the copyists of essays at examinations; 'teng' *lioh, kwang*, a superintendent of copyists; 'teng' *woong*, written on yellow paper.

填 To stop, to fill up; to make up a deficiency, to add to; to pay; to forfeit, as life; flowing, confluent; complying; a rumbling, as of drums: also read *tieng*,

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釘 書 板 拍 釘 粗 棖 騰 騰 錄 手 騰
釘 書 板 拍 釘 鞋 校 訂 清 柱 雲 錄 騰 黃

q. v.: COM., ¹*teng* 'mwang, filled up, entirely stopped; ²*teng* 'sid, to fill blanks in writing; *teng pieng* ³'lang, to note in the schedule or register, as a student's name and antecedents; ⁴*teng keng*, to fill the river; *met.*, hope you'll be drowned! COLL., *teng mai*, to spoil a sale, as by depreciating the goods. Read *ting*: to fix, to settle. Read *ting*: a long time. Read *'tieng*: exhausted, diseased; liberal.

還 Read *hwang*; used for the coll. *teng*: to repay, to cancel a debt; to restore, to give back, as a borrowed article: ¹*teng chai* to pay a debt; ²*teng 'pwong ch'eu* 'le' to pay principal (by installments) without interest; ³*teng 'ngwai*, to pay me; to return it to me; ⁴*teng ka* to offer one a lower price; *teng ch'ing*, to let a daughter go to be married; *teng so* ⁵'m'ek, to settle an account.

定 Settled, fixed; tranquil, secure; surely, certainly; positively, absolutely; to set, to fix, to settle on; to bring to a state of rest; to decide, to determine, to adjust: also read *teng* q. v.: ¹*ang teng* at rest; ²*teng* 'yong, absolutely; COM., ³*pek, teng* it must be; ⁴*ek, teng* positively; ⁵*teng* 'sing, to quiet the mind; ⁶*teng* 'p'eng' to agree definitely on a betrothal; ⁷*ik, teng* in a trance, abstracted, as Buddhists; COLL., *teng* ⁸'ch'ü, to recite by reading, not repeating memoriter.

綻 A rent seam; to rip, to tear; a hint, an inkling: ¹*teng* 'li'ek, to rip seams; COM., ²'p'ó' *teng* to hint a matter, to divulge inadvertently.

錠 A salver or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or tutenag; an ingot, a shoe of bullion, in which sense read *tiang* in the coll. q. v.

陣 A rank, a battalion, a file of soldiers; an army; a company, a flock; to marshal, to place in ranks; a while, transitory; a gust, a shower; a spell, as of pain: the 2d also read *ting*, q. v.: ¹'p'wo' *teng* to marshal columns; COM., ²'pá *teng* to post troops; in rank, in file; ³'chieng' *teng* an army in battle; ⁴'pai' *teng* a defeated army; ⁵*teng* 'wong, to die in battle; ⁶*teng* 'sié' the ranks, files; COLL., *sioh*, *kung teng* a company, a squad; a flock, a herd; *Jung sioh, teng* a gust of wind; *sioh, teng* 'k'wo' *sioh, teng* 'i'ang' successive pains, as in parturition; *chó' teng* to bear (one) company.

朕 Anciently used for I; now used only by the Emperor, We, Ourselves: ¹*teng* 'tieu' subtle, recondite; incipient springs of action.

朕 Chên. Ch'eng. Shên.
Teng. A coll. word: to place or set in, as a cup of tea in water to cool it: ¹*tó teng* *sioh, a'* take and set it in (the water).

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tion; COLL., *t'eng ch'au'* smells coppery—said of one who buys office.

僮 Read *tung*; used for the coll. *t'eng*, as in *'t'eng ch'i*, or *t'eng s'ing*, a medium, one who pretends to inspiration; *'ho' t'eng*,

and *'t'eng t'au*, those who support the *t'eng ch'i*, and invoke the god; *'p'ah, loh, t'eng*, to enact the above ceremony; *'t'eng t'au ki mwi*, the beginning of the *t'eng*, and the end of the *ki*, (ceremonies)—are efficacious or important.

(795) Teu.

兜 A kind of helmet, a morion; shaped like a helmet; to excite, to irritate; to doubt: commonly read *tau*, q. v.

攙 To correct, to criticise; to clip, to cut off; to grasp; to strike; to scheme after, to engross: commonly read *tau*, q. v.

筥 Also read *tau*: a trough, or pail, for giving a horse drink; a light mountain-sedan: COM., *'teu kieu'* or *'kwo' sang teu*, a mountain chair, or light traveling sedan; *'teu hu*, the bearers; COLL., *'ie kiang teu*, a small, uncovered chair, having a stick attached by cords to rest the feet on.

雕 Read *tieu*; coll. *teu*: to engrave, to cut figures on, to carve; to polish, as an essay; ornamented: *'teu k'aik*, to carve, to

cut, as characters; *'teu tank*, to cut gems; *met.*, to elaborate, as an essay; *'teu lo*, an engraving-tool; *'teu hwa*, to adorn with carvings; *'teu tek, 'ho*, well-engraved; *'teu s'oh, pwo*, to carve a flower; *teu so' s'ing ch'iong'* to carve and mold idol-images.

Teu. A coll. word: bitterish, harsh in taste: *teu 'mwi*, a bitter taste left (in the mouth); *'ku teu teu*, very bitter.

斗 A dry measure of ten *'ching* or pints—varies in size; vessels like pecks; *Tou.* the 8th of the 28 constellations; the 68th radical; a wine-vessel: in the coll. read *tau*, q. v.: COM., *'paek, 'teu*, the Dipper, Ursa Major—rules life; *'nanng 'teu*, the southern polar star—rules death; *'teu 'mu*, "Peck-mother"—a guardian of children: till they are 16 years old; *'teu 'mi, sang, ung*, a peck of rice for three cash—used as a felicitous phrase; COLL., *'teu 'tang*, with great boldness, to presume—a polite, deprecatory phrase.

抖 To take, to raise; to lift up; to arouse: COM., *'teu 'seu ching sing*, to rouse up one's spirits.

料 The capital, the square block on the top of a pillar. Read *'chu*: a long-handled ladle.

蚪 A tadpole: *'teu ung*, the tadpole head or style; an ancient form of character.

¹ 僮	⁸ 僮	^僮 僮	尾	山	⁹ 雕	¹¹ 雕	¹³ 雕	一	¹⁶ 南	¹⁸ 抖	¹⁹ 蚪
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				夫	琢	花	雕	斗	母	神	

糾 Also read 'teu: a sort of yellow silk; to announce, to inform; to accuse, to blame or warn.
Tou.

陡 Used in the Paik, Ing for suddenly; com., 'teu yong kang, suddenly, quickly, unexpectedly.
Tou.

'Teu. A coll. word: to strike with something limber, to whip, to switch, to lash; pendent: 'teu má' tioh, failed to hit it; 'teu meng' seng, hanging down in front, as the ends of strings; 'ti 'teu 'teu, hanging in tatters.

'Teu. A coll. word: to tremble, to shiver, to quake, as with fear: 'teu 'teu chieng' in a tremor, trembling.

投 To throw, to cast down; to reject; to give, to present; to receive; to take away, to remove; to engage to do, to commission, to intrust to; to cast one's self on another, to go to; suiting, agreeing; to cover; to raffle or bid for: in the coll. read 'tau, q. v.: 'teu ki 'su hó' to like what he likes, sycophantic; 'chëu' 'teu, lô 'wong, fell into his own snare; com., 'teu hak, unanimous, agreeing; 'teu ki, corresponding, suiting, as words pleasing the listener; 'k'e' ang' 'teu ming, to reject the dark and come to the light; met., to reform.

條 A twig, a small branch; applied to certain things that are long and slender; a numerative of long things, as chains, threads,

strings, spires of grass, worms, streams, streets, hairs, boats, towels, needles, chopsticks; a bill, an item, an article, a section, a theme; a law, a rule: com., 'liu 'teu, a narrow map or hanging scroll; 'teu pwang' a piece and a half; 'teu, 'teu, all the items; 'pieu 'teu, a notice, a posted slip; 'kié 'teu, regulations; 'teu 'li, reason; reasonable; 'hwak, 'teu, the main-spring of a watch; coll., 'ek, 'teu lung, a continuous thread, not spliced; siang' sioh, 'teu, one thread; 'teu, 'teu o' 'li, it is all reasonable; 'teu tik, a corruption of 'tieu tik, all right; honest, straightforward. Read 'tieu, as in 'tieu lok, the fall of leaves.

鯪 A long, slender fish, called 'pah, 'teu, a species of Thriasa?

條 A pair of leathern reins; a bridle.
T'iao.

芳茗 A kind of edible plant, growing in the summer; a reed or rush, whose tops are fit for brooms: 'ling 'teu, a marshy plant, whose juice dyes the hair black; 'teu, 'teu, high, lofty.
Chao.

調 Read 'tieu; coll. 'teu: to blend ingredients, to compound, to mix in; to spice: 'teu, sieng, to season with salt; 'teu pwong' to mix (ingredients) in rice; 'teu hwak, hwak, to mix it of a ropy consistence.

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Tèu. A coll. word, analogous to 'teu: to beat, to castigate, to whip, as with a stick; 'teu 'heng 'heng, to whip severely.

宙² To contain, as the earth does; the whole period from ancient times to the present, all ages: 'ü teu' the universe.
Chou.

冑¹ Often confounded with the next: a helmet, a morion: 'kak, teu' cuirass and helmet.
Chou.

冑² Posterity, descendants: 'sié' teu' generations of men; 'teu' 'chü, the eldest son; 'yo' teu' posterity.
Chou.

稊¹ The grain of rice in the ear; the ripe grain; rent, taxes: com., 'teu' sük, rice ripened; 'teu' 'kó, rice stalks; 'teu' 'ch'ok, soi' the rice has headed; 'kak, teu' to reap rice; coll., 'sæk, teu' to thresh rice; 'teu' 'k'wong and 'teu' 'ma, frames or stands on which rice is threshed—the former is used in the fields, the latter at home.

酎¹ New spirits, liquor thrice distilled; pure; strong wine; rich, mellow spirits, used in ancestral temples.

紂¹ Used for the next: a crupper; a silk trace; used in epitaphs for cruel, unjust, as applied to emperors or officers: com., 'teu' 'wong, the infamous prince, Chou-sin, who ended the Shang dynasty.

鞣² A crupper; also a horse's bridle.
Chou.

Teu'. A coll. word: to dwell, to reside, to live in or at; also a suffix having the force of able at the end of some English words: teu' ch'io' to live in a house; 'teng 'nè teu' where do you reside? teu' sük, or teu' 'kaing' accustomed to or acquainted by long residence; 'eng teu' to stay at home with nothing to do; 'tong má' teu' intolerable; 'kwang 'á' teu' can be governed; manageable.

(796)

Tëü.

著¹ To manifest, to set forth; clear, conspicuous; to narrate, to compose and publish books; to settle; a porch: also read 'chiok, q. v.: 'tëü' ming or ming 'tëü' an illustrious name, famed; 'hieng 'tëü' to manifest; 'tëü' sük, to write a narrative; com., 'tëü' 'chü lik, siok, to compose a book.

箸² Chopsticks: com., 'nga 'tëü' ivory chopsticks; 'tëü' 'p'wi, chopsticks in the rough, common unpainted ones; 'ki, kang 'tëü' chopsticks rounded like a flag-staff; 'tëü' 'teng and (coll.) 'tëü' laeng' (or taeng'), two sorts of cups for holding chopsticks; 'chio 'tëü' red painted chopsticks; coll., 'tëü' 'sioh, 'k'ia, one chopstick.

Teü'. A coll. word, used in the sense of 'tioh,: to be at or in a place, present; 'tëü' 'mó

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Teü' is he present or not? teü' t'eng 'nä, where is he or it?

(797)

Teük.

竹 Chu. The bamboo; one of the eight musical notes: 'teük, 'choi' nik, the 13th day of the 5th month; 'teük, wong, tabasheer; com., 'teük, 'sung, bamboo sprouts; 'teük, 'ch'ik, the joints of the bamboo; 'teük, 'si, bamboo shavings, as for calking, etc.; 'teük, 'ü, (or 'ung), the outer coat of the bamboo—contains silex and is used as a medicine; 'teük, 'móh, the inner pellicle of bamboo—used for flute-stops; 'teük, 'kó, poles for propelling boats; 'teük, 't'au, 'mau, a sort of bamboo helmet; 'teük, 'lek, 'siéng, salted sap of the lek, bamboo—a febrifuge; coll., 'teük, 'p'ie, a bamboo stick for punishing children.

竺

Chu.

A kind of bamboo; a surname and name of a country: com., 't'ie'ng teük, 'kwok, India, the land where Budh was born.

筑

Chu.

A sort of bamboo dulcimer having 13 cords; also to collect, to gather up.

築築

Chu.

To pound earth as in making pavements of cement; to make adobe bricks; to pile and beat earth solid; to flap the wings; to incite, to urge one; a dwelling: 'ch'wi teük, to urge, to prompt; com., 'teük, 'ch'iong, to make a wall of earth by pounding it between

two sets of boards; coll., teük, 't'u, 'tong, to make adobe bricks; teük, 'sang, 'kak, 't'u, to make a cement pavement; coll., teük, 'kai, to stuff a fowl's crop; teük, 'ch'ü, a pounder used in making mud walls. Read tük, : a pestle with a handle.

T'ëük, . A coll. word, about the same as kek, to stir up, to excite, as to anger: 'iu teük, to excite, to move one to do.

T'ëük, . A coll. word: to reckon without the abacus, to sum up mentally: teük, 'sióng' to reckon up; 'ch'oi' teük, to reckon with the mouth or mentally.

(798)

Tëüng.

中

Chung. Ch'ung.

To hit the center; struck, hit; to attain, to accomplish; fit, suitable, exact; also read t'ung, q. v.: com., 'tëüng' 'e' to suit one's wish, to like, pleased with; 'tëüng' 'ëüng' (coll. 'tëüng' 'sai), fit for use; 'tëüng' 'sidh, good to eat; 'tëüng' 'hung, palsied; 'tik, 'tëüng' to have an apoplectic fit; 'tëüng' 'kü, to become a Kujin; 'tëüng' 'kie' entrapped; coll., ng' 'tëüng' 'tih, not desirable, wholly worthless, as men or things; 'tëüng' 'sioh, 'chiéng' to hit (the mark) with an arrow.

仲

Chung. Ch'ung.

The second of three; the second brother; the second month of a season; a musical instrument: 'pak, 'tëüng' two brothers; 'tëüng' 'ná, name of Confucius, who was the second brother; com., 'k'ong 'tëüng' brothers; 'tëüng' 'ha' the 5th month.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 竹 | 2 黄 | 3 節 | 4 茹 | 5 篙 | 10 竹 | 18 推 | 15 中 | 17 中 | 19 直 | 21 中 |
| 醉 | 8 竹 | 6 竹 | 7 竹 | 9 竹 | 11 濕 | 12 天 | 14 築 | 16 意 | 18 食 | 20 中 |
| 日 | 竹 | 筍 | 絲 | 膜 | 頭 | 竺 | 14 築 | 16 中 | 18 中 | 20 中 |
| 竹 | 竹 | 竹 | 竹 | 筍 | 頭 | 國 | 14 築 | 16 中 | 18 中 | 20 中 |
| | | | | 整 | 竹 | | 16 中 | 18 中 | 20 中 | 22 伯 |
| | | | | | | | 用 | 風 | 舉 | 仲 |

重² Heavy; important, momentous; severe, heinous; respectable, grave, decorous; to attach importance to; expresses a superlative degree of: also read *t'ung*, and in the coll. *taēng*¹ and *t'ung*, q. v.: *'seng*² *t'ēung*² careful, grave; com., *'ch'ēu*² *t'ēung*² self-respect; *'t'ēung*² *ēung*² to employ one in weighty matters; *'t'ēung*² *ngiē*² to give importance to right; *'ung*² *t'ēung*² steady, trusty; *'t'ēung*² *ho*² *k'i*² *ping*, to court the rich and despise the poor. (799) **Ti.**

知 To know, to understand; to perceive, to apprehend; acquainted with; to be intimate, as a friend, an associate; to inform; knowledge, prudence; ruling, as applied to certain magistrates: also read *te*¹ q. v.: com., *'u*¹ *ti*, ignorant; *'ti*¹ *sek*, knowledge, understanding; *'ti*¹ *ló*¹ to understand; *'ti*¹ *kauk*, to perceive, to notice; *'t'ung*¹ *ti*, to tell, to inform; *'ti*¹ *ch'ēuk*, contented; *'u*¹ *'su*¹ *pok*, *ti*, omaiscient; *ti*¹ *k'ah*, or *ti*¹ *k'ah*, *sū*, those who receive guests, as at a monastery; *'ti*¹ *ing*, or *ti*¹ *sing*, intimate, as friends; *'ti*¹ *hu*, a prefect; *'e*¹ *pok*, *siēng* *ti*, to know without resorting to divination; COLL., *ti*¹ *'si* *p'ang* *k'i* *ng*¹ *'sai* *ch'iēng*¹ a crab that knows how to die needs no stabbing; *met.*, one conscious of his guilt need not be charged with it.

茹 A plant, affodile: com., *ti*¹ *'mu*, affodile, used as an expectorant. **Chih.**

砥 Also read *ch'ie*: thick, indurated skin, as on the hands; to grow callous; corns on the feet. **Ti.**

Ti. A coll. word: hanging, suspended: *ti*¹ *tu*¹ *tu*, or *ti*¹ *ti*¹ *tu*¹ *tu*, hanging all about, as things from a ceiling.

Ti. A coll. word: a corruption of *tiē*² which? what? *ti*¹ *sioh*, *ch'ieh*, which one?

Ti. A coll. word, as in *sioh*, *ti*¹ *ti*, very little of, a mere mite; *sioh*, *pi*¹ *ti* (or *t'i*), a bunch, a cluster.

氏 To arrive at; reaching, arriving at; to return or revert to; the origin; radical, fundamental; low, as in price; base, inferior; a lodging place for the night; the 3d of the 28 constellations, *a*, *b*, *g*, and *i* in Libra: *'ti*¹ *'siu*, to bow the head; *'ti*¹ *ing*, the people of a certain country, described as mermaids.

抵 To push with the horns, to gore; to come in contact with, to oppose: *'tai*¹ *'ti*, generally speaking; *'kaek*, *ti*, to butt and gore; mixed music. **Ti.**

邸 The place where feudatories lodged at the capital; a hotel, a lodging-house; a court or royal residence; the bottom, the basis or support; a stand for a scepter; a screen outside a door; to reach, to arrive at: *'ti*¹ *'ti*, an inn; *ti*¹ *king*, to reach the capital. **Ti.**

1 慎 8 重 5 穩 欺 9 知 10 知 12 知 不知 15 知 先 18 氏 20 角
重 用 重 貧 識 覺 足 知 府 知 人 抵
2 自 重 6 重 7 無 9 知 11 通 18 無 14 知 16 未 17 氏 19 大 21 族
重 義 富 知 道 所 音 卜 首 抵 邸

抵 To oppose, to resist; to stop, to ward off, to rush against; to sustain, to bear the blame; to offend, to transgress; to forfeit; to reach, extending, up to; equal in value, to pay an equivalent: in the coll. read 'tá, q. v.: 'tai' 'ti, for the most part; com., 'ti tong, to sustain or bear the blame of; 'tói' 'ti, to barter, to exchange; 'ti siong, to atone for, to forfeit, as one's life; 'ti chai' or 'ti so' to pay a debt with an equivalent; coll., 'ti 'la kek, to meet a pressing exigency, as by borrowing; 'ti tek, tik, to make both ends meet, to cancel outlays by gains; 'ti má' 'k'wi, unable to meet all expenses.

抵 The trunk of a tree, the part near the ground; the root, the foundation: 'kong 'ti, the root; the origin, foundation.

砥 A grindstone, a millstone; a hone or whetstone; level, smoothed; met., to polish one's conduct, as by regarding rules: 'ti lí' a grindstone; to reform one's self.

詆 To scold, to blame; to charge falsely; to vilify: 'ti paung' or 'ti u, to slander, to defame; 'ch'iu 'ti, to vilify.

輶 The back part of a large carriage; the nave or hub of an axle, projecting beyond the wheel.

弭 The famous bow of the emperor Shun; a red bow; a bow with ornamental carvings on it.

舐 To lick; to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

底 To dwell at the foot of a mountain; the base, bottom, foundation; below, beneath, at the bottom; a first copy; sediment, remnant; to stop at, to reach the bottom; to impede, to obstruct; low, menial, as a servant; but, only: in the coll. read 'tá, q. v.: 'u 'ti, bottomless; 'sieu 'ti, attendants; coll., 'ti 'chi, the antecedents of, a clue to; 'mó 'ti 'chi, no antecedents or clue to; no bottom to—no way of counting the articles, because so many.

褫 To take off clothes, to denude, to disrobe; to take away insignia; a fringe: Ch'ih. 'ti kaik, to degrade; 'ti chieng, plush, felt.

𪗇 A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ti 'tau, to shake things; 'ti 'teu 'teu, suspended, hanging in shreds or tatters; 'ti 'tó, or 'ti 'ti 'tó 'tó, to recline, to lie down.

羝 Read 'ti in the dictionaries; a ram three years old; a ram, a buck, a he-goat.

蚘 The eggs or larvae of ants: 'lung 'ti, a fabulous animal, described as a horned pig.

1 大抵	3 對抵	5 抵債	6 根抵	7 砥礪	8 詆謗	9 醜詆	10 無底	12 底止	止	15 褫	16 蠶
2 抵當	'抵償	○	○	○	○	○	11 小底	18 無底	14 褫革	○	○

坻 An islet; a bank or ledge in a stream; an embankment; to bank in, to stop: ¹ *pang ti*, a bank, a levee.

墀 A porch, a portico; a vestibule or piazza at the top of steps; a slightly elevated walk between the gate and the palace: ² *tang ti*, the vermilion porch or avenue—the emperor's palace.

遲 To delay, to walk leisurely; slow, dilatory; late, tardy; to procrastinate; hesitating: ¹ *ch'á ti*, to lodge at, to stop and wait for; ² *ti te'* impeded; COM., ³ *ti yong* or ⁴ *ti huang'* (coll. ⁵ *ti maing'*), late, tardy; ⁶ *ti 'cha*, late and early; ⁷ *ti ngi pok, kiok*, hesitating and unable to decide; ⁸ *ti sang nik*, after three days; COLL., ⁹ *'óí' hooi' k'ak, ti*, to repent too late; ¹⁰ *li tek, ti*, to come late. Read *te'*: to wait for.

馳 Also read ¹ *'í*: to ride rapidly, to gallop, as couriers; to go fast; a fleet horse; far, spread abroad: ² *ti tó'*; the middle road, that one over which the emperor travels.

³ *Ti.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in ⁴ *ti tui*, to beat, to hammer; ⁵ *ti teu*, to mix, to stir in; ⁶ *ti tau*, to inform, to tell, as one's grievances; ⁷ *ti tu*, to plaster; ⁸ *ti tó*, to take.

(800) **爹** *Tiā.* A father: ¹ *tiā tiā*, papa! COM., ² *tiā 'ná*, father and mother; ³ *'lō tiā*, his Honor, the officer; COLL., ⁴ *'i tiā*, papa! ⁵ *tiā mó*, ⁶ *ch'ing 'ná mó ch'ek*, not related to him either on father's or mother's side; ⁷ *tiā o' 'ná o' mó niāh*, ⁸ *ch' o' papa* and ⁹ *mamma's* having (money) is not like having it one's self!

¹⁰ *Tiā.* A coll. word; weak, debilitated, drooping; dull, lifeless, as poor eyes; ¹¹ *tiā tiā*, or ¹² *'yā tiā*, very weak; ¹³ *mek, chiu tiā tiā*, his eyes are dull and leaden.

(801) **摘** *Tiāh.* Read ¹ *ch'ak*; used for the coll. ² *tiāh*: to lay hold of; to pick, to pluck, to cull; ³ *tiāh, hwa*, to pluck flowers; ⁴ *tiāh, ta*, or ⁵ *tiāh, ta nioh*, to pick tea; ⁶ *tiāh, eng* to take away (an officer's) seal; ⁷ *tiāh, kiang*, "nip the root"—nip it in the bud, as a youth's vice.

糴 Read ¹ *tik*; coll. ² *tiāh*: to buy, to lay in a supply, as of rice: ³ *tiāh, 'mí*, to buy rice; ⁴ *tiāh, tau* to purchase beans; ⁵ *tiāh, ki 'kiang*, a purchased boy; ⁶ *tiāh, 'pang' ch'ioh*, to buy blighted rice; ⁷ *mek*, to buy poor cash to mix with the good, as bankers do.

⁸ *Tiāh.* A coll. word: to throw dice, called ⁹ *tiāh, tau*; ¹⁰ *tiāh, laung* to throw for eggs; ¹¹ *tiāh, n'eng' kiang*, to throw for toy-images; ¹² *tiāh, ch'ó, ngwong, 'éu*,

- ¹坂 ²坻 ³丹墀
⁴樓 ⁵遲 ⁶延 ⁷遲 ⁸遲 ⁹遲 ¹⁰馳 ¹¹老 ¹²摘 ¹³摘 ¹⁴糴 ¹⁵糴 ¹⁶糴 ¹⁷糴 ¹⁸糴 ¹⁹糴 ²⁰糴
²¹遲 ²²疑 ²³三 ²⁴道 ²⁵爹 ²⁶花 ²⁷印 ²⁸米 ²⁹其 ³⁰有
³¹滯 ³²早 ³³決 ³⁴日 ³⁵爹 ³⁶奶 ³⁷阿 ³⁸茶 ³⁹根 ⁴⁰豆 ⁴¹仔 ⁴²粟
⁴³○ ⁴⁴○ ⁴⁵○ ⁴⁶○ ⁴⁷○ ⁴⁸○ ⁴⁹○ ⁵⁰○

a game with bamboo slips, inscribed with literary grades.

(802) Tiāk.

Tiāk, A coll. word: to cheat, to overreach, to cozen: tiāk, kwo' 'ch'iu (or siêng'), to succeed in cheating one; tik, tiāk, or hak, tiāk, to humbug by crying up one's goods.

Tiāk, . A coll. word: to expose to, to let the wind blow on; borne by the wind, as perfume; tiāk, taêng' to cool by exposure to the wind; tiāk, p'e' to scent it; hiông k'e' tiāk, kwo' li, the fragrance wafted over to one.

(803) Tiāng.

偵 Read 'ting; coll. 'tiāng: to spy; to lie in wait, to watch for: 'tiāng ch'ek, to watch for thieves; 'tiāng k'aêng' (or laêng'), a brief respite in watching; met., an interval of leisure; 'tiāng 'tiāng hū, the watch intermitted, off one's guard; ma 'tiāng 'ch'ū, a cat watching rats; met., to do or act on the sly, as when the master is out.

鼎 Read 'ting; coll. 'tiāng: a frying pan of brass or iron: 'tiāng chau' pans and furnaces; 'tiāng mwo, molds for casting pans; Ting. 'tiāng sai, the center of a pan's bottom on the outside; 'tiāng kah, a steaming-grate; 'tiāng piêng' a flat pan-cover; 'tiāng 't'ē (or ch'iah), a small shovel for turning things in cooking; 'kauk, 'tiāng, to scrape pan-bottoms; 'tiāng piêng kóh,

cakes steamed on the pan's side; 'p'ok, 'tiāng, the convex top of a grave; 'tiāng piêng ku ung 'la cheu' sūk, rice-batter on the pan's side cooks through as soon as thrown on; met., very sociable, soon acquainted.

Tiāng'. A coll. word: strong, intense, as a scent; intensely fragrant: e' 'yá tiāng' the scent is very strong.

呈 Also spoken 'tiāng: a statement, a plea; a written accusation; to present 'Ch'êng. a statement; to show, to set forth, to petition; also read 'ting, q. v.: COM., 'tiāng sū, a written statement; 'tiāng ki, the set days for sending in petitions—the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, 28th of the month; 'tiāng kwang keu' te' to petition a magistrate to investigate and decide; 'tá' 'tiāng, to present a petition; 'ch'íêng tiāng, a united petition or accusation.

埕 An unauthorized character, used for the coll. 'tiāng: an area, a space before a house: 'k'èng 'tiāng, or 't'u tiāng, a plat; 'pong' tó' 'tiāng, ground where refuse is thrown; 'p'woh, ch'ioh, 'tiāng, an area for drying grain.

Tiāng. A coll. word: to fall on, to crush; knocked, banged; to pour in, to add to; to give a hint; also to rebound, to bounce; to splash; to fall from concussion: 'tiāng 'si, crushed to death; 'tiāng t'ioh, 't'an, to get a thump on the head; 'tiāng 'ch'wi,

1偵 8鼎 5鼎 7鼎 9刮 擱 12呈 14呈 15遞 16簽 17空 埕
 賊 灶 臍 片 鼎 覆 呈 詞 官 呈 呈 呈 埕 曝
 3偵 4鼎 6鼎 8鼎 10鼎 11覆 13呈 14呈 15遞 16簽 17空 埕
 空 模 格 鏟 邊 ○ 呈 究 治 ○ ○ 糞 倒 粟 埕

to add water; to water, as swill or milk; *tiàng siàng*, to give a hint in words; to give a broad hint, as in dismissing a bore; *tó' tiàng siàng*, an echo; *tiàng k'i lí*, to rebound; to splash, as rain; *tó' tiàng tung*, to fall and rebound.

Tiàng. A coll. word: a peg, a pin or nail for hanging things on: *k'a' tiàng*, to drive in a peg; *taiu' tiàng*, to "hang by a peg", as one says who has no place to sleep.

定¹ Read *teng'*; coll. *tiàng'*: steady, fixed; really, surely, absolutely; brought to a state of rest; to fix, to settle on, to adjust; tranquil, serene, peaceful: *mó tiàng'* or *mó tiàng' t'ioh*, uncertain; *'tiàng' chiéng*, bargain-money; *'tiàng' hwo'* to contract for goods; *'tiàng' ngiéh*, a fixed amount; *tiàng' t'èng*, a lazy lout; *tiàng' chó'* to engage to do or make; *tiàng' tiàng' sié'* in a fixed form; fast, held still; *tah, tiàng'* to settle a betrothal; *tiàng' tiàng' óh*, clever without parade or show; *siu tiàng'* to receive bargain-money; *pauk, tiàng'* to return bargain-money; *tiàng' kang p'au'* the signal gun of the 1st watch; *sing 'pa tiàng' tiàng' t'ioh*, keep your mind at rest!

錠² Read *teng'*; coll. *tiàng'*: an ingot, a shoe of bullion: *'ngwong 'pó tiàng'* an ingot of sycee; a door-button; paper-ingots to burn to gods; *'sek, 'lióng tiàng'* a ten-ounce ingot; *'chié, king tiàng'* a medical preparation for sores.

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(804)

Tié.

入 Read *ik*; used for the coll. *'tié*: to go in, to enter; to enter (and remain), to become a member of; entrance: *"tié k'ó'* to go in; *"tié ch'ok*, in and out, ingress and egress; *"tié ch'iu*, got, obtained; *"hó 'tié 'k'eu*, good to eat; *"tié yéng'* to enter the lazaretto, as a leper; *"tié, siàng*, to go into the city; *"tié, tióng*, to attend the examinations for Kújin.

裡裏 Read *'li*; coll. *'tié*: similar to the last; in, within, inside; nearly related: *'tié tié'* in, within; *"tié ngié'* within and without; *"ch'io'* *'tié*, in the house; a term for wife; *"tié 'ma ngié'* 'ma, paternal and maternal grandmothers; *'tié eng' ngwoi' hak*, treasonable intercourse with outside (enemies).

池 A pond, a pool, a tank; a moat, a ditch, a fosse; stagnant water; the ornamental cover of a coffin: *"tùng, tié*, the heart; *"ngúk, tié*, the kidneys; *ch'a, tié*, flying, fluttering; *"tié, tong*, a fish-pool; com., *ngü, tié*, a fish-pond; *tié, chu*, the rent of a pond; *ngau, tié*, a lotus-pond; *tié, loi*, a fresh water snail with a greenish shell. Read *tó'*: diverging streams.

簾 A bamboo musical pipe, a sort of seven-holed flute; its sound resembles 'ho wailing of children: *'kung, tié*, the eight-holed and

無³定⁵元⁶兩⁷錠⁸入⁹入¹¹好¹²入¹³入¹⁴入¹⁶厝¹⁷外¹⁸玉¹⁹
 定⁴貨⁵寶⁶錠⁷紫⁸入⁹出¹⁰入¹¹院¹²場¹³裡¹⁴裡¹⁵媽¹⁶媽¹⁷中¹⁸池¹⁹
 錠²錠³錠⁴額⁵十⁶金⁷○⁸手⁹○¹⁰口¹¹○¹²城¹³外¹⁴媽¹⁵池¹⁶塘¹⁷

seven-holed instruments (played together); *met.*, fraternal love.

Tié. A coll. word, as in *mek*, *chün tié*, *tié*, the eyes dull and heavy—about the same as in *tiá*, q. v.

弟¹ Read *tí*²; coll. *tié*²: a younger brother; a boy, a lad; a junior, used as a compellation: ¹*hiäng tié*² brothers; ²*sá*² *tié*² a lad; *tié tié*² or ³*i tié*² my boy! my lad! *tié*² *ing*, or ⁴*tié*² *sing mo*² a younger brother's wife; *tié*² *ma*² *hiäng siong*² *kwung* *tiäng*, a younger brother, railing at an elder one, must be taken to the magistrate!

蠣¹ Read *lí*²; coll. *tié*²: an oyster: ¹*tié*² *pwo*, oysters in the shell; ²*tié*² *kang*, dried oyster - meat; ³*tié*² *piäng* and ⁴*pau tié*² two sorts of oyster-fritters; ⁵*sioh*, *tié*² a marine shell-fish, like an oyster.

Tié². A coll. word: an interrogative pronoun, qualifying the following noun, which, what, whose; whoever, whatever; preceded by *k'ó*, why? wherefore? *tié*² *něng*, who? *tié*² *něng* *tié*, at whose house? *tié*² *oi*² *něng*, what place is he from? *tié*² *sioh*, *chidh*, which one? *ngwai* *oi* *tié*² *tio*² *ngai*, in what matter am I bad? *k'ó* *tié*² or *k'ó* *tié*² *tai*² wherefore? why so?

T'ie². A coll. corruption of *te*² (ground), as in *tié*² *tau*, on the ground.

(S05)

TiéK.

哲¹ Wise, sage, intelligent, perspicacious; to know intuitively; versed in, fully aware of: ¹⁰*ming tiék*, to understand clearly; ¹¹*pok*, Chèn. *tiék*, dull, slow in apprehending.

蜚² The sting of insects, any part of them which inflicts a poisonous wound. Chè.

TiéK, . A coll. word: dishonored, disgraced, put to shame: *tiék*, *k'ó*² or *tiék*, *ku*, to be disgraced, in ignominy; *tiék*, *pauk*, or *pauk*, *tiék*, reduced in estate, ruined by misfortune.

啞² To bite, to gnaw. Read *he*²: to laugh aloud: ¹²*he*² *he*² *ngong*, the sound of merriment, boisterous laughter. Tieh.

喋² To talk readily; fluent, loquacious; the flowing of blood; to taste blood: *tiék*, *tiék*, verbose, talkative, wordy. Tieh. T'ieh.

牒² A block or tablet for writing on; a certificate, a diploma; a record, a genealogical register; official instructions or dispatches: ¹³*tó*² *tiék*, a priest's certificate, which entitles him to three days' lodging; ¹⁴*ngük*, *tiék*, a royal genealogy; ¹⁵*p'wo* *tiék*, family records; ¹⁶*ang* *tiék*, or *tiék*, *ang*, a government dispatch. Tieh.

1 兄弟 3 阿弟 4 弟媳 5 蠣房 6 蠣乾 7 蠣餅 8 包蠣 9 石蠣 10 明哲 11 不哲 12 啞然 13 道牒 14 玉牒 15 譜牒 16 文牒

諜
Tieh.

Interchanged with the last two: to spy, to intrigue, to sound others' views; to tamper with soldiers of the opposite side; a prepared statement, a minute of, chronicles: 'kang' tiék, a spy or secret agent.

垤
Tieh.

A hillock, high ground; an ant-hill; a cavern: 'kiu tiék, mounds, hillocks.

堞
Tieh.

A parapet with embrasures, a battlement; to surround with parapets.

揲
Tieh.

Also read *siék*, and *siék*, in the dictionaries: to hold, to grasp; to take up and count, to estimate; to take the divining reeds or straws.

潔
Tieh.

Also read *siék*, and *siék*, to exclude; to clean a well; to scatter, to disperse; to stop and rest, to cease; to disclose; through, pervious; to leak; foul, dirty; to defile, to disgrace; waves surging on.

帙
Tieh.

A cover for a book; a book-wrapper; a small bag, a satchel; to arrange, to put in order: 'kwong' tiék, a book-envelope.

秩

Also read *tik*, order, succession; in a series, regular; to dispose in order; to multiply; an office, a post, a station; usual, constant; acquainted, versed in, wise; clear, as teaching; a decennium: 'luk, tiék, official salary; 'i pang tiék, according to the order of rank.

裹

Interchanged with the last two: a covering or wrapper for a book, a satchel; a decennium, or period of 10 years; to pierce with a needle, to stitch: 'pwang tiék, a satchel.

瓠
Tieh.

Young melons, those just set; small cucumbers, gherkins: 'kwa tiék, large and small melons; mel., children and grandchildren, posterity.

疊

To pile up, to make a heap; to repeat, to reiterate; to add to; to fold, to double; a fold, a doubling; alarmed, trembling with fear: in the coll. read 'ak, q. v.: 'tūng tiék, to pile up, to reiterate; 'tiék, ch'ëu repeated, as visits.

碟
Tieh.

Read *siék*, (to curry leather); in the coll. read *tiék*, a small plate, a saucer: 'tiék, 'kiäng, a saucer, a cup-plate; 'sek, ne' tiék, the twelve small plates—containing seeds, fruit, etc., for the first course; 'wang tiék, bowls and small plates; 'ch'a tiék, lacquered plates; 'sióng tiék, a dourceur to a cook.

經
Tieh.

Mourning badges of coarse cloth, worn on the head and waist, mourning scarfs: 'piäng' tiék, a cap with a mourning badge.

耄
Tieh.

Seventy or eighty years of age, an octogenarian; old, infirm; hard-featured, as the aged are.

1 間	8 卷	4 祿	5 依	6 繫	8 重	9 疊	10 碟	11 十	12 碗	18 柴	14 賞
諜	帙	秩	班	麥	疊	次	仔	二	碟	碟	碟
2 丘			秩	7 瓜				碟			15 弁
垤	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	經

蛭 A leech, of which several kinds are enumerated: *'chwi tiék,* a leech, a blood-sucker.
Tieh.

蝶 A butterfly: com., *'hu tiék,* a butterfly; *'tiék, ki'* the butterfly-shaped cassia; *'hu tiék, t'au,* an embroidered butterfly; *'hu tiék, ch'ai hwa,* the butterfly sips the flower.
Tieh.
T'ieh.

艘 A small boat, a punt, such as poor people use.
Tieh.

蹀 To move the feet, to step, to walk along; to stamp with the foot.
Tieh.

跌 To kick out, to slip, to stumble and fall; to pass or jump over; to walk quickly: used for the coll. *'tiék,* and *pwak,* q. v.: *'tiék,* to lose one's footing.
Tieh.

迭 To change, to alternate; reciprocal, alternating; to change places; rotation; to rush out suddenly: *'tiék, hing tiék, hié'* now rising and then declining.
Tieh.

轍 The rut of a wheel: *'k'auk, tiék,* a dry rut; *met.,* in great straits; *'ing tó'* *chiéng tiék,* to go in the old rut—to act badly again.
Ch'è.
Ch'è.

輶 The sides of a carriage, where arms are placed; suddenly, abruptly; unceremonious, without leave; a kind of disease of the feet: *'tiék, yong,* directly, forthwith.
Ch'è.
Sh'è.

鞞 A thumb-ring, an archer's thimble of stone or ivory, commonly called *pang 'chi,* in the coll. *Tiéng.*
(806)

恬 Sweet in taste; pleasant, agreeable, savory; good, excellent; *met.,* smooth, honeyed, as words: the 3d also read *'tiéng,* q. v.: *'tiéng soi'* sweet sleep; com., *'tiéng, ngiong niék,* *'ng ü,* smooth, deceitful words; *'tiéng song'* mellow, as wine; *tiéng, t'au,* sweetness; *tiéng 'mwi,* a sweet taste left; *'tiéng chiong'* a sort of bean-relish.
T'ien.

癲 Deranged, crazed, insane; foolish, confused in mind; insanity, as shown by silliness and giggling; mad, raving, frantic; fits, convulsions; to act as if crazy, to act wildly: com., *'tiéng, kwong,* raving mad; *'tiéng chü,* a madman; *'tiéng sing,* the demon of insanity; *'tiéng k'e'* incipient madness; *'tiéng k'eng 'mó,* a mad slut; *met.,* a bad woman; *'tiéng hing, tiéng chaung'* you act as if crazy! COLL., *tiéng p'a,* wild, confused, incoherent; *ta' tiéng,* to feign insanity.
Tien.

顛 Sometimes used for the preceding: the top, the apex, summit; the head, beginning of; to fall down; to upset, to subvert; overthrown, destroyed: *tiéng 'tó,* inverted, turned upside down; *tiéng p'auk,* to fall, to topple over; *tiéng mwak,* beginning and end. Read *tiéng,* as in *tiéng*

- 1 水蛭 2 蝴蝶 3 蝶桂 4 蝴蝶 5 頭 6 足 7 迭 8 輶 9 輶 10 輶 11 睡 12 甜 13 甜 14 癲 15 癲 16 癲 17 癲 18 氣 19 癲 20 癲 21 癲 22 癲 23 癲 24 癲 25 癲 26 癲 27 癲 28 癲 29 癲 30 癲 31 癲 32 癲 33 癲 34 癲 35 癲 36 癲 37 癲 38 癲 39 癲 40 癲 41 癲 42 癲 43 癲 44 癲 45 癲 46 癲 47 癲 48 癲 49 癲 50 癲 51 癲 52 癲 53 癲 54 癲 55 癲 56 癲 57 癲 58 癲 59 癲 60 癲 61 癲 62 癲 63 癲 64 癲 65 癲 66 癲 67 癲 68 癲 69 癲 70 癲 71 癲 72 癲 73 癲 74 癲 75 癲 76 癲 77 癲 78 癲 79 癲 80 癲 81 癲 82 癲 83 癲 84 癲 85 癲 86 癲 87 癲 88 癲 89 癲 90 癲 91 癲 92 癲 93 癲 94 癲 95 癲 96 癲 97 癲 98 癲 99 癲 100 癲

tiéng, singly devoted to; sorrowful.

巔 The summits of hills, the apex or highest peak of a mountain.
Tien.

踣 To trip, to stumble, to fall: *'tiéng p'auk*, to slip and fall down.
Tien.

驥 A horse with a white spot on his forehead.
Tien.

燈 Read *teng*; used for the coll. *tiéng*, as in *tiéng sing*, a wick; *'tiéng sing ch'au*, a pith used for wicks, the scirpus capsularis; *'tiéng sing taung' t'iong' k'eu'* to use a wick for a staff—to depend on one beyond his ability; *tiéng sing chó' 'ku t'ui naung' naung' pah*, to use a wick for a drumstick and beat lightly—to do by piecemeal, afraid to make large ventures; also to harry, to annoy one with much work.

典 A classic, a standard work, a canon, a ritual; a code, statutes; documents, records; a law, a constant rule; to rule, to control, to have charge of; to mortgage: in the coll. read *teng*, q. v.: *'tiéng s'ui*, to keep, to have control of; *'tiéng ch'iong*, classics; *'tiéng chik*, books, documents; com., *'che' tiéng*, a dictionary; *'ku tiéng*, ancient records; *'tiéng ko'* (it is quoted) from the standards; *'ong tiéng*, favor, grace.

渾 Foul, dirty, muddy; to sink in the water: *'tiéng niéng*, filthy, muddy.
T'ien.

腆 Also read *t' iéng*: an abundance; much, plentiful, enough: good, excellent; rich, thick, as food; to forget; a long time: *'pok*, *'tiéng*, deficient, not worth receiving; *'u pok*, *'tiéng*, by no means unsavory.

點 A dot, a spot; stained, spotted; an hour, the stroke of a clock; to designate; to detail, to draft, as troops; to count, to reckon, to prick off, as in calling the roll; a comma, a point in punctuation; to italicise with dots; to blot out, to mark for correction; to disgrace one's self; to nod in assent; to light, as lamps; a luncheon: in the coll. read *teng*, q. v.: *'ek*, *'tiéng*, a dot, a point; a little; com., *'chi' tiéng*, to direct, to show to one; *'tiéng sing*, a tiffin; *'tiéng h'ui*, to light a fire; *'tiéng lang* (coll. *'tiéng t'ang*), burnt wholly or in part, as a candle; *'tiéng h'ui' si'*, at candle-lighting; *'tiéng t'au' yá'* will burn all night; *'tiéng ch'ui' u' kau*, not intimate in the least; coll., *'tiéng sing ch'á'* just enough to buy tiffin with—a mere trifle. Read *tó*: grass and leaves decaying.

展 To unroll, to open out; to arrange and examine; to expand, to stretch out; to judge of; true, sincere; a cheerful look: *ch'ü' tiéng*,
Chan.

¹ 躡 ² 仆 ³ 草 ⁴ 燈 ⁵ 杖 ⁶ 具 ⁷ 典 ⁸ 章 ⁹ 字 ¹⁰ 典 ¹¹ 故 ¹² 恩 ¹³ 渾 ¹⁴ 忍 ¹⁵ 不 ¹⁶ 腆 ¹⁷ 點 ¹⁸ 指 ¹⁹ 點 ²⁰ 心 ²¹ 點 ²² 火 ²³ 點 ²⁴ 關 ²⁵ 點 ²⁶ 水 ²⁷ 無 ²⁸ 交

to open or spread out; *'tiéng mi*, open brows—a pleasant look; COM., *'tiéng aing'* to extend the time; *siu 'tiéng*, receive and open—used in the inscriptions of letters.

碾 Chan. A roller for smoothing fields, or clearing grain of the husk; an iron roller: also used for *'ngiéng* (to grind, to triturate).

輾 Chan. Ch'én. Nicn. To roll, to turn over half way: *'tiéng 'tióng 'hwang ch'aik*, to turn back and forth, as on the bed; *met.*, to ponder; COM., *'tiéng 'tióng*, to go to and fro, to pass the time here and there. Read *tiéng'*: a water-mill.

皸 Loose skin, the epidermis or scurf skin; a scab; to separate, to tear off, as a scab. Read *'tang*: the skin of the face diseased.

玷 Tien. A flaw or spot in a gem; a defect; chipped, spotted; *met.*, to disgrace one's self or family: COM., *'tiéng 'ük₂ ho' 'mu*, to disgrace one's parents; *'p'ó' tiéng* chipped, spotted, as a gem; *met.*, to have faults; COLL., *'tiéng' sioh, 'tói'* it has a flaw, is spotted; *i, 'mó p'ah, tiéng'* he is free from vices or faults.

瑱 T'ien. A gem worn in the ear, an ear-ring; the name of a gem; the blending of ornament and splendor.

帖 Also read *chiéng*: dangerous, as a tottering wall; harsh, disagreeable, as a sound: *'tiéng' 'ngui*, in

great peril, as one on the edge of a precipice.

站 Tien. A sort of earthen stand or tea-board, used by princes in meeting to make treaties; a buffet, a cupboard; a screen in a doorway: *'hwang tiéng'* to invert the cups on the stand.

墊 Tien. To put down, to place on; to fall down, to sink into; engrossed with; merged in; to pay money, to make up, as for another: in the coll. read *taing'* q. v.

簾 Tien. Tan. A fine slender sort of bamboo; fine bamboo mats, elegantly woven with flowers.

田 T'ien. A field; plats of land, cultivated fields; to plant grain; arranged in order, like cultivated plats; the 102d radical; to plant, to cultivate, to hunt, in which senses used for the next: in the coll. read *ch'eng*, q. v.: *'ching 'tiéng*, well-field—an ancient division of land into 9 parcels, the center one being cultivated for the prince; *'chik, 'tiéng*, the field plowed by the Emperor; *'tong 'tiéng*, land occupied by soldiers; *'tiéng ho'* the crown-tax; *'chü 'tiéng*, fields rented to support scholars; *met.*, a scholar's ink-stone; COM., *'tang 'tiéng*, the lower part of the abdomen—source of a strong, sonorous voice; *'sing 'tiéng*, the mind, the natural disposition, as being good or kind.

1輾 2輾 父 4破 5玷 6帖 7反 8井 9籍 10屯 11田 18丹
轉 轉 母 玷 危 站 田 田 田 賦 田
反 8玷 塊
側 辱 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 書 心
田 田

畝

T'ien.

To level land and prepare it for cultivation, to till, to cultivate; also to hunt, to fish: ¹tiéng lak, to go on a hunt.

填

T'ien.

T'ien.

To fill up, to fill in; to supply a deficiency; to add to; to pay; to forfeit, as life; flowing along; a rumbling, as of drums; noted for, characteristic of, as said of officers; to exhaust; liberal; a long time: commonly read *teng*, q. v.

滇

T'ien.

Full, abundant: ²tiéng miéng, a wide expanse of water. Read *tiéng*: tribes of Laos near Yunnan: ³tiéng tié, a lake in the east of Yunnan; ⁴ku tiéng, a name for Yunnan.

磧

T'ien.

The noise of falling stones or rocks; the stone base of a pillar,

闐

T'ien.

T'ien.

To fill up, to stuff; full, abundant; a noise, a sound: ¹tiéng tiéng, the rattling of drums; rumbling of carriages; ²tiéng mwong, to fill the door, as a crowd.

塵

Ch'an.

Ground allotted to one serf; a shop, a bazaar or market: ³tiéng ch'e' or ⁴ch'e' tiéng, a bazaar; ⁵tiéng s'eu' a shop.

纏

Ch'an.

To wind around, to bind; to wrap, to swathe, to bandage; entwined; *met.*, to involve, to molest, to implicate: ¹tiéng nau, to convolve, to cord; *met.*, to im-

plicate; *com.*, ²tiéng miéng, bound by many ties; in the coll. protracted, as rain or sickness; ³tiéng k'a, compressed feet—a small-footed woman; ⁴tiéng pwang² caught, tripped up, as by a rope; involved, obscure, as one's words; *coll.*, ⁵tiéng nau² wound, twisted, as the hook-cord of a steelyard; *met.*, indistinct, involved, as words or acts; ⁶tiéng tiéng siok, staying, hanging about; ⁷tiéng yeu sié, herpes, shingles; ⁸tiéng n'eng k'a pwang² n'eng 'ch'iu, to "fetter people's feet and hands"—in one's way, as children.

躔

Ch'an.

To tread, to walk on; to go in order, to follow; to turn in an orbit; a course, an orbit; a trodden path, a track: ¹chek, tiéng, a foot-print, a vestige; ²tiéng to² an orbit.

佃

T'ien.

Also read *tiéng*: to till, to cultivate fields; to farm on shares; to hunt; an ancient carriage: ¹tiéng² hu, or ²tiéng² ting, a husbandman; ³sing tiéng² to till on shares; *com.*, ⁴tiéng² ho² a plowman, one who farms on shares; *coll.*, ⁵kiu tiéng² siang nyiék; ⁶chio, to become the proprietor by tilling long on shares—said of claims founded on long possession.

甸

T'ien.

The royal domain, extending 500 *li* around the capital; land measuring 64 square roods, which furnished a war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 71 soldiers; to plow, to cultivate; to extend; frontier lands: ¹tiéng² sing, royal foresters.

¹畝

⁸滇池

⁵塵市

⁷纏繞

⁹纏肢

¹¹纏鬧

蛇

絆

¹⁴跡躔

¹⁶佃夫

成

²滇瀆

⁴闐門

⁶塵肆

⁸纏綿

¹⁰纏絆

¹²纏腰

¹⁸纏仗

手

¹⁵躔度

¹⁷承佃

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蚶² Inlaid shell-work, inlaid figured work: ¹'*loi tiéng*' lacquered ware having shells and figures inlaid.
Tien.

鈿² Also read *tiéng*: flowers, inlaid work in gold, nacre or feathers for a head-dress; also used for bracelets of the best kinds: COM., ³'*ch'ai tiéng*' hairpins and bracelets; ³'*king tiéng*' gold bracelets; COLL., ⁴'*yéng kwang tiéng*' bracelets having a round surface.
Tien.
Tien.

奠² Fixed, settled, as mountains, and streams; to offer sacrifices and libations to gods; to place, to lay down: COM., ¹'*chié' tiéng*' to offer in sacrifice; sacrifices and libations; ²'*tiéng' chiu*, to pour out libations; ²'*tiéng' ngi*, "respectfully presents a gift"—as written on a present to friends of the deceased.
Tien.

電² Lightning; electricity: ¹'*loi tiéng*' thunder and lightning; ²'*tiéng tiéng*' "respectfully presented to your glance"—an epistolary phrase; ¹⁶'*siéng tiéng*' a flash of lightning; COM., ¹¹'*tiéng' mu*, the goddess of lightning.
Tien.

Tiéng. A coll. word: full, up to the brim: *tiéng' tiéng'* brimful; *tió tiéng' tiéng'* filled full; *k'ak, tiéng' á' p'ak*, too full, it will overflow.

(807) Tien.

刁 Read *t'ieu*; coll. *tieu*: perverse, rebellious, reckless; to make difficulties, to insist perversely; exacting: *tieu ngoang*, perverse, reckless, overbearing; *tieu*

mu, a rebellious slave; *tieu nang*, exact unreasonably, to oppress; to object, to bring up difficulties.

啁 Talkative, verbose; the chirping of birds: used for *chau* (to deride); also read *chiu*, q. v.: ¹¹'*tieu ken*, loquacious.
Tiao.

瑯 To work gems, to cut and engrave precious stones; a pebble like a gem: ¹¹'*tieu tauk*, to polish gems.
Tiao.

凋 To fade and fall, as the sere leaf; injured, exhausted: *tieu ling*, fallen and faded, dying, as plants; ¹⁴'*tieu siá*' fading, withered, as flowers.
Tiao.

彫彫 To cut, to engrave, to carve figures; *met.*, to polish, as essays; to tattoo; ornamented, engraved; the first also means a kind of hawk, a sparrow: in the coll. read *teu*, q. v.: ¹¹'*tieu k'aik*, to engrave.
Tiao.

鷗 A species of eagle or lammergeir, a large bird of prey, whose presence is said to make other birds cast their feathers.
Tiao.

蜩 A cicada or broad locust: ¹⁶'*tieu kak*, the cast skin or exuviae of the cicada.
Tiao.

朝 The dawn, morning; early: also read *tieu*, q. v.: ¹⁷'*tieu wang*, morning and evening; ¹⁸'*ek, tieu*, in a morning, quickly; *tieu tieu*, every morning; ¹⁹'*tieu siéng*, Corea.
Chao.
Ch'ao.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 螺 | ⁸ 金 | ² 鈿 | ⁶ 奠 | ⁷ 奠 | ⁵ 雷 | ⁹ 呈 | ¹⁰ 閃 | ¹² 啁 | ¹⁴ 凋 | ¹⁶ 蜩 | ¹³ 一 |
| 蚶 | 鈿 | ⁵ 祭 | 酒 | 儀 | 電 | 電 | 電 | 嚶 | 謝 | 甲 | 朝 |
| ² 釵 | ⁴ 圓 | 奠 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ¹¹ 電 | ¹⁸ 瑯 | ¹⁶ 雕 | ¹⁷ 朝 | ¹⁹ 朝 |
| 鈿 | 管 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 母 | 琢 | 琢 | 刻 | 晚 | 鮮 |

貂 The marten or sable, called *tieu* 'ch'ü. "keu 'mói sük, *tieu*, a dog's tail tacked to a sable—incongruous, as when an unlearned man holds office; COM., 'tieu 'p'ü, marten furs; 'tieu 'mói, fur tails, worn by military officers; 'tieu 'hó 'k'ai, a pencil of marten hair.

Tieu. A coll. word, as in *tieu* 'mieü, lively, playful, as a child.

啾 The bill of a bird; to peck with the bill; the twittering of birds. Read *chio*: loquacious, chattering, as birds.

弔 To condole with mourners; to visit mourners and worship the deceased; to compassionate, to sympathize with; condolence; to suspend, to hang up; to order a rehearing of a case: in the coll. read *taiu'* q. v.: COM., 'tieu 'ang' to order a second trial; 'tieu 'song, or *chauk*, *tieu'* to condole and wail over the dead; 'sü' *tieu'* to decline visits—a notice posted after funeral rites; 'k'wi *tieu'* to prepare for a funeral; 'tieu' 't'aik, the visitor's card—on white paper; 'tieu' 'ch'ok, *kang*, to bring one out of prison (for trial); 'tieu' 'sing, to summon parties to a trial; COLL., 'ie *tieu'* loose, not tight in, as a tooth or nail.

Tieu'. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to draw, to produce suppuration, as digestives do; to stretch, as furs

in making robes; *tieu'* 'kó, a digestive plaster; *tieu'* 'siong, to extract (the pain of) a wound; *tieu'* 'p'ü, to make fur garments.

紉 To bind or confine a person; to tie things; to suspend, to hang up.

晝 A day, the daytime, daylight: "tieu' y á' day and night, incessantly; "pek, *tieu'* in broad daylight, openly.

釣 To fish, to angle; a fish-hook; to bait, to set a trap for one; to use, as a means; to fish, to seek after, as praise: COM., "ngü *tieu'* or *tieu'* 'kau, a fish-hook; "tieu' ne' a bait; "tieu' 'ha, to angle for prawns; "tieu' 'ngü, to angle for fish—a game at cards with three players in the set.

Tieu'. A coll. word, used for *ch'íeng*, a thousand cash; *chiéng sioh*, *pah*, *tieu'* a hundred thousand cash.

朝 To attend an audience, as ministers; to go to court, to show fealty, as nobles or princes; an audience, the imperial presence; the court, the palace, to enter the court, to hold an audience; a dynasty; courtly, pertaining to the court, as dress; in the coll. towards, fronting, facing: the 2d read *tieu'* is a surname and name of a district: also read *tieu*, q. v.: "se' *tieu*, H. I. M. entering court; "tieu *kong'* to present tribute; COM., "tieu *kiéng'* to see the em-

1 狗	2 貂	3 貂	5 吊	7 謝	9 弔	監	12 晝	14 魚	16 釣	18 視	20 朝
尾	皮	毫	案	弔	帖	11 吊	夜	釣	蝦	朝	見
續	貂	楷	弔	開	吊	審	18 白	15 釣	17 釣	19 朝	
貂	尾	○	喪	弔	出	○	晝	15 釣	17 釣	19 朝	○
								餌	魚	貢	

peror; ¹*tieu ting*, the court; His Majesty; ²*tieu hó* the Imperial title; ³*tieu tóí* a dynasty; ⁴*chó tieu*, the morning audience; ⁵*tieu huk*, (or *i*), a court dress; ⁶*tieu siéng*, Corea—usually called *kó lá kwok*; ⁷*tieu ting kwang ká*, public roads; COLL., *tieu ch'ok*, facing outward; ⁸*tieu sióng* turned upward; ⁹*tieu nang sói* ²*paék*, fronting south with the back to the north, as a house; *tieu 'ong*, shaded, shadowed.

潮 The morning tide; a flood tide; damp: ¹*song* ²*tieu*, to go with the tide; Ch'ao. ³*tieu sek*, moist; COM., ⁴*tieu twai* spring tides; ⁵*Tieu chiu*, a prefecture in the east of Kwangtung; *tieu lang*, a blue color; COLL., *tieu 'tong 'chwi*, the flood tide.

惆 To suffer failure; frustrated, disappointed: *tieu tióng* sad, vexed, sick at heart.

調 To harmonize, to blend; to mix, to compound, as medicines; to season, to spice; to adjust, to make up differences between parties; to attend to one's health; to tune, as an instrument; to regulate, to modulate; to combine properly, as initials and finals, to spell words; to laugh at, to deceive: also read *tieu* q. v.: ¹*tieu ch'ien* to ridicule; COM., ²*tieu ing*, to harmonize sounds; ³*tieu e* to spice; ⁴*tieu hwo*, moderate, regulated, as the air, temperature, sounds, health; ⁵*tieu 't'óng* well

and happy, joyous; ⁶*tieu 'yong*, to nurse one's self; ⁷*tieu te* to heal, to cure; *tieu ting*, to settle a quarrel, to be a mediator; *tieu 'ch'ü*, to manage or settle, as lawsuits; COLL., *tieu tik*, (or *teu tik*), straight, proper; honest, outspoken.

調² A tune, a song, a ballad; tones in vocal and instrumental music; to select; to move, to change about; to change places; to transfer, as officers; to seek, to ask: also read *tieu*, q. v.: COM., ¹⁰*k'iong tieu* a ditty, a ballad; ¹¹*tieu 'sü*, to hold an office temporarily; ¹²*tieu to* to depute, to change (agents) about; to arrange or move things about; *tieu 'oi* to change one's place, as at a gaming table.

召² To summon, to cite, to order one to come; to dispatch, to send, as officers to their posts: also read *sieu* q. v.: COM., ¹⁰*tieu 'kiéng* to call to court; ¹¹*tieu 'oi* to seat guests (at a feast); *tieu 'kwei* (coll. *tieu 'ch'äng*), to call ghosts to eat, as priests do; *tieu 'pek*, *'seng*, to send (an officer) to another province.

兆² A prognostic, an omen; an altar; the ground of a tomb; one million: ¹*e* *tieu* myriads; ²*tieu 'ming*, millions of men, the people; ³*kek*, *tieu* a lucky omen; COM., *hó tieu* a good omen; *hüng tieu* an unpropitious sign; ⁴*pai* *tieu* "prognostic of ruin"—said of vicious children.

¹朝 ⁸朝 ⁵朝 ⁷順 ⁹調 ¹¹調 ¹³調 ¹⁵調 ¹⁷調 ¹⁹召 ²¹億 ²³吉
 廷 代 服 潮 笑 味 暢 治 署 見 兆 兆
²朝 ⁴早 ⁶朝 ⁵潮 ¹⁰調 ¹²調 ¹⁴調 ¹⁶腔 ¹⁸調 ²⁰召 ²²兆 ²⁴敗
 號 朝 鮮 州 音 和 養 調 度 位 民 兆

tik, *ho'* a nephew's wife; *niéng tik*, sons of alumni of the same year; *ngü tik*, your foolish nephew! — used in writing to a senior.

擲

Chih.
Jéng.

To throw down; to cast away, to reject; to waste, as one's time: '*tik*, *ke'* to discard; '*tik*, *hwang*, to return disdainfully; '*hü tik*, to waste, as time.

躑

Chih.

A large green caterpillar, called '*tik*, *sük*, or *tik*, *ch'ëuk*, which feeds on pulse.

躑

Chih.

To go back and forth; impeded, embarrassed, undecided: '*tik*, *ch'ëuk*, unable to advance, irresolute.

敵

Ti.

A foe, an enemy; a competitor, an antagonist; equal, matched; to oppose, to fight against; to compete, to contest: used for the coll. '*tik*, q. v.: '*tik*, *ping*, the enemy's forces; com., '*tó*' *tik*, to oppose each other; '*tik*, *ch'iu*, a competitor; '*tik*, *kuok*, rival nations; '*siu tik*, an enemy; '*tá tik*, to oppose, to withstand.

滌

Ti.

To wash, to rinse, to cleanse vessels; to purify; to reform, as the heart; to dilute spirits; a place for domestic animals, a stable, a stall. *tik*, *tik*, a dry, warm atmosphere; hot breezes.

翟

Ti.

Chai.

The Tartar pheasant; garments adorned with feathers; a bunch of feathers waved at sacrifices; an ancient state; now Yen-

gan-fu in Shensi: '*eu*' *ch'ü ping tik*, their right hands held the feathers.

糴

Ti.

To buy rice, to lay in a stock, as of rice or other grain; to wash rice; swift, speedy: in the coll. read *tiah*, q. v.: '*ak*, *tik*, to forbid buying up grain.

簞

Ti.

Long, tapering bamboos; rods cut off at the points and suitable for fishing-poles.

笛

Ti.

A flute, a fife; a flageolet having seven holes: the 2d read *ták*, is the name of a bamboo: '*séng tik*, a double flute; com., '*ch'ü tik*, to play on the flageolet.

迪

Ti.

To tread in the path of another, to follow; to go to, to arrive at; to advance, as in knowledge; to get, to obtain; to show the way, to teach, to direct; the right way: '*tik*, *kek*, to get luck, to be happy; '*iu tik*, to admonish, to direct one aright; '*kie tik*, to open a way, to set a good example.

狄

Ti.

Used for the next name of Scythian tribes on the north in the deserts; a stag, a large deer; musical officers.

逖

Ti.

Far, distant, remote; to put away; to go to a distance: '*tik*, *tik*, earnest, eager, as to succeed in life.

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| 棄 | 擲 | 躑 | 敵 | 敵 | 敵 | 翟 | 笛 | 吉 | 迪 | 迪 | 逖 |
| 2 擲 | 4 躑 | 6 敵 | 8 敵 | 10 仇 | 12 右 | 18 邊 | 15 吹 | | | | |
| 還 | 蠅 | 兵 | 手 | 敵 | 手 | 糴 | 笛 | | | | |

荻
Ti.

A delicate, aquatic plant, having white fragrant flowers; a sort of arrow-leaf: 'lu tik, a tall species of arundo.

蟄
Chè.
Chih.

To hide in a quiet place; to burrow, to go into holes and become torpid, as insects: com., 'king tik, the "excited insects"—name of the 3d of the 24 solar terms, about March 5th to 20th.

覲
Ti.

Two persons seeing each other, to have an audience: 'tik, miêng' to see face to face; 'sü tik, a private interview.

Tik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in tik, tik, to pursue; to urge on; tik, tok, to snatch, to rob.

(810) Ting.

丁
Ting.

A sting; a peg; a wooden pin; the 4th of the ten stems, it belongs to fire; an individual; an adult, robust; to bear, to sustain office; to order, in which sense the same as the next: 'ling ting, lonely; com., 'sing ting, of age, 16 years old; 'hwak, ting, or 'ch'ok, ting, lucky, as a grave which secures posterity; 'ting 'k'eu, (the census of) males and females; 'ting iu, mourning for a parent; siong' ting, tung ting, and 'mwi ting, the set days of sacrifice in the three decades of the month; 'ting hiong, cloves; 'pah, ting, an undergraduate; 'ting ch'è, ká, the corner where a

side-street ends; COLL., ting hiong k'ó' the clove k'ó' — a small sea-fish; 'kèng ting hiong and 'mó ting hiong, the male and female cloves.

叮
Ting.

To bid, to charge one: com., 'ting ning ch'èak, ho' to bid, to enjoin straitly on one; 'ting sek, p'ieu' to warn banks (not to accept) lost bills—if presented by strangers; COLL., sung ting lang' chai' or ting 'ló chai' (or taiu'), to charge repeatedly and strictly.

独行
Ting.

Alone: ling ting, solitary; 'ling ting yong, the bay of Lintin, south of the Bogue; COLL., ku ting ting, entirely alone, by himself or itself.

燈
Tèng.

Read teng; coll. ting: a lamp, a lantern; met., laws of Budh: 'ting 'ma, a lamp; 'ting lèng, a lantern; 'ting 'chang, the oil cup of a common lamp; 'ting pang, an illuminat-ed stage, as on the Emperor's birthday; ting t'ieu, the stick by which a lantern is borne; ting kauk, the frames or ribs of lanterns; ting lèng kwang' (or t'ek), the bow over which the frame or body is placed; ting lèng ki, the frame or body of a lantern; ting 'ma pwak, a wick-mover; 'king ting, bridal lanterns; liu lié ting, transparent lanterns, as those made of sheep's horns.

叮
Ting.

The sound of a stone when struck, the noise of jingling stones; ting ling, the tinkling of gems.

1 蘆荻
2 驚蟄

3 覲面
4 私覲

5 萎丁
6 成丁

7 發丁
8 出丁

9 丁口
10 丁憂

11 丁香
12 白丁

13 丁字街
14 叮

15 叮失票
16 伶

17 洋燈馬

18 燈籠
19 燈盞

20 燈棚
21 宮燈

珍 Read *ching* in the dictionaries: valuable, precious, excellent; important, rare, noble; to prize, to esteem; a rarity; delicacies: ¹*chiong siong ting*, a pearl in the palm—a daughter; ²*ting 'pó*, precious; COM., ³*ting* (or *ching*) *chio*, pearls; ⁴*ting t'ing* to esteem, to take care of; *ting siu paik*, ⁵*e* all sorts of delicacies.

釘 A nail, a pin, a peg; a brad, a spike: also read *teng* q. v.: COM., ⁶*t'iek ting*, iron nails; ⁷*t'ük ting*, a bamboo nail; ⁸*s'eng kwoi ting*, a double-headed nail; COLL., *ting ki'eng*, an iron bar and ring for drawing nails; *si'ing ting*, the ends of threads in a ripped seam.

疔 Ulcers, of which there are enumerated 13 kinds; a bubo, a chancre, syphilis sores: ⁹*ting ch'ong*, an ulcer; COM., ¹⁰*sang ting*, to have ulcers; *hwí ting*, burning pimples, tetter.

癥 Obstinate constipation; colic caused by obstruction in the bowels: ¹¹*ting ka*, an intestinal concretion, obstruction with griping pains.

徵 To cite, to summon; to testify, to witness; to verify; to act, to set in motion; complete; to seek, to inquire after; to collect, as taxes; to raise troops; proof, evidence, fulfillment: ¹²*ting t'ieu* to summon; ¹³*iu ting*, proved,

verified; *ting ping*, to enlist troops; *u ting*, no proof of; *ting p'eng* to induce by presents; *ting ngieng* accomplished.

懲 To curb, to repress; to warn, to reprove, to reprimand; a caution, a warning, a lesson: ¹⁴*ting te* to govern strictly; ¹⁵*pok ting*, an admonitory hint.

窖 A coll. character, found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: to deposit temporarily, as coffins: ¹⁶*ting ch'io* a dead-house for depositing coffins.

貞 To divine, as with cash and turtle shells; chaste, virtuous; pure, correct; uncorrupted in principles and morals: COM., ¹⁷*ting nü*, a chaste maiden; ¹⁸*ting chiék*, or *ting siu*, chaste, as a widow; ¹⁹*ping ting ngük*, *kiék*, chaste and pure, as ice and gems.

楨 A hard wood, a species of fir: ²⁰*nü ting*, a conifer growing on Taishan in Shantung; ²¹*ting kang* planks used in making mud walls, termed in the coll. *ch'iong peng*.

禎 A good omen; lucky, favoring, auspicious: ²²*ting ch'ien*, *siong*, a happy sign; good, excellent.

禎 A coll. word, as in *ting peng*, a kitchen chopping-block.

禎 A coll. word: midday, as in *ting hwí puong* a midday meal, as for those conducting idolatrous processions.

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| 1 掌上珍 | 2 珍寶 | 3 珍珍 | 4 珍重 | 5 鐵釘 | 6 竹釘 | 7 雙鬚 | 8 疔瘡 | 9 生疔 | 10 癥瘕 | 11 徵召 | 12 有徵 | 13 徵治 | 14 薄懲 | 15 窖厝 | 16 貞女 | 17 貞節 | 18 水貞 | 19 女貞 | 20 楨榦 | 21 禎祥 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Ting. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ting tung*, to tarry; *ting tung*, to swing, to knock against; *ting tong*, to sweep into a dust-pan.

頂 The top, the summit, the peak, the crown; an official ball or button, worn on the top of the cap; to carry on the head or top of; to substitute, to take the place of another; a classifier of caps and sedans; in the coll. a superlative, very, extremely: also used for the coll. *'ting*, q. v.: com., *'ting t'au*, to the very top (of the column)—no blank spaces; in the coll. to be surety for; *'ting tai'* to wear an official button; *'ting t'á'* to act as a substitute; *'ting miäng*, to answer to another's name, as at examinations; *'ting t'iéng lík*, *t'* to stand on the earth and reach heaven—very talented; COLL., *'ting chiéng*, very sharp, pointed; *met.*, clever; *'ting siong'* the very best; *'ting 'ma*, horsemen attending officers or idols; *'ting tó*, best ardent spirits; *'ting pok*, *k'ang*, very unworthy, worthless.

酩 Intoxicated, drunk: *'ming 'ting*, stupefied with liquor, dead drunk.

戥 A small steelyard: com., *'lié 'ting*, small scales for weighing money and silk.

等 Read *'teng*; coll. *'ting*: to wait, to delay: *'ting 'ting*, wait! *'ting mwong*, to keep the door unlocked for one (at night); *'ting*

sioh, *siák*, *'ku*, or *'ting sioh*, *sieu'* wait a while; *'ting 'chwi mang* *'tong*, the tide rises slowly while one waits for it! *met.*, hard to wait, as for one's pay.

'Ting. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ting 'tenj*, to count, to reckon up.

亭 A portico, a pavilion, a dome supported on pillars; *'Ting.* a shed or rest-house for travelers; the same, equal; straight; to stop, to rest at: *'ting 'ngu*, noon; com., *'tu 'ting*, the tea-pavilion; *'lióng 'ting*, a summer-house.

停 To rest, to stop, to cease; to delay; fixed, arranged: *'Ting.* used for the coll. *'ting*, q. v.: com., *'ting pwo'* to stop walking; *'ting k'eng*, to stop work; *'ting í*, detention of the placenta; *'ting ch'ie'*, to suspend specie payments; *'ting t'* a stoppage, as indigestion; COLL., *'ting ló sak*, *'ku*, gong and drum (of priests) ceased beating; *met.*, no trade; *mó 'ting mó hiok*, incessantly.

滯 Water stopping, stagnant, as a pool in a stream; *'Ting.* low banks, flats along a stream.

婷 Handsome, pretty: *'p'eng 'ting*, graceful, as a lady.

埕 An unauthorized character; an amphora, an earthen, pear-shaped jar without handles, for carrying wine: COLL., *'ting p'ang p'wak*, *'t'eng'* earthen

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| 1 頂 | 8 頂 | 5 頂 | 6 酩 | 8 等 | 9 亭 | 11 涼 | 12 停 | 14 停 | 15 停 | 17 婷 | 18 埕 |
| 頭 | 替 | 天 | 酩 | 門 | 午 | 亭 | 步 | 衣 | 支 | 婷 | 磳 |
| 2 頂 | 4 頂 | 立 | 7 釐 | ○ | 10 茶 | ○ | 18 停 | ○ | 16 停 | ○ | 磳 |
| 戴 | 各 | 地 | 戥 | ○ | 亭 | ○ | 工 | ○ | 滯 | ○ | 甕 |

jars of various sorts—are needed for domestic use.

塵

Ch'en.

Dust, particles; effluvia, atoms, molecules; *met.*, the world, worldly customs and vices; traces: 'ting ai, dust; 'ting sié' or *hung ting*, the world; 'ting sik, worldly customs; 'hai ting, traces, impress, as of one's example after death; *COLL.*, *ung ting*, dust.

澄

T'eng.

Read *ting*; *coll.* *ting*: still, clear, limpid; to settle and become clear: 'ting ch'ing, settled, limpid; 'ting tá, settled to the bottom.

廷

T'ing.

A court, a hall where audiences are held; even, correct, straight, regular: *COM.*, 'tieu ting, the court; *met.*, His Majesty, the Emperor.

庭

T'ing.

An open court in a palace, a vestibule before a hall; a hall; straight: 'ka ting, a domestic hall; domestic, pertaining to the family; 'ting hong' parental instruction; 'muang ting ü ch'e' the vestibule is like a fair, as a statesman's when besieged by applicants.

蜓

T'ing.

The libellula, or dragonfly, called *ch'ing ting*, in the *coll.* *ma shu*, *q. v.* Read *tieng*, as in *ykuy tieng*, a kind of lizard.

霆

T'ing.

The sound of thunder: *loi ting*, the rumbling of thunder; *loi ting chi no'* thundering wrath, as of a king.

籐

T'eng.

Read *ting* in the dictionaries; interchanged with the next: vines, creepers; specifically the rattan; a district in the east of Kwangsi: *COM.*, 'ting nong, the inner substance of rattan; 'k'wei ting, large rattan, as for binding the tops of posts; 'ting 'ie, cane-bottomed chairs; 'ting pá, a rattan shield; 'ch'iong' ting, to make cane-work; 'ting ch'iong k'wong, a rattan bed-bottom.

藤

T'eng.

Read *ting* in the dictionaries: creepers, trailing plants: *COM.*, 'ting wong, or *ting wong*, gamboge; *COLL.*, *siung ting*, a creeper; to climb, as vines; *king kua tong ting*, the pumpkin drops from the stem; *met.*, to fall, as things or persons.

陳

Ch'en.

To arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to state, to narrate, to tell; to memorialize; old, a long time; many, all; the passage before a hall; a feudal state near the present capital of Honan; a surname: also read *ting* *q. v.*: 'ting siék, to arrange; *COM.*, 'ting p'ü, dried orange peel—used medicinally; 'p'wo ting 'king tong' quilts and fine curtains, as spread on bridal furniture in a procession; *ting ling tiéng a' p'uang'* half of the empire has the surnames, *Ting* and *Ling*.

陳

Ch'en.

A medicinal herb, good for rheumatism: *COM.*, 'ing ting, wormwood; one says a plant like organum.

- 1 塵
- 2 塵
- 3 澄
- 4 朝
- 5 庭
- 6 如
- 7 魁
- 8 籐
- 9 籐
- 10 黃
- 11 皮
- 12 帳
- 13 埃
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- 100 籐

Ting. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ting tang*, to snap the fingers; to play on a stringed instrument; *ting tong*, to stamp with the feet.

(811) Tio.

[This word is interchangeably read *two*.]

塚 A target; side - apart -
ments, as for schoolrooms:
siá' tío, a target for ar-
rows.

To.

躲 The body; to shun, to
evade; to slip off, to hide, to
conceal one's self: *'tío nik*,
to skulk; com., *'tío pié'* to
evade; *'tío chai'* to ab-
scond from creditors; *'tío 'u*, to
shun the rain; *'tío 'ing ching*, to
avoid making presents; COLL.,
'tío sioh, kiéng, to rest from a
burden; *'tío sioh, hiok*, (or *k'e*),
to take a breathing spell; *'tío
'siéng* (or *'tiéng*), to dodge, to
avoid or escape from.

貯 Read *'t'ü*; used for the
coll. *'tío*: to contain, to
hold; contained in: *'tío
nóh*, *'sai*, used to contain
things; *'tío p'ak*, full and
running over; *'tío tak, p'e* so full
as to touch the nose (in eating);
'tío 'chwi, to hold water.

屠 To cut open, to rend, to
rip up; to kill, to butcher
animals: COM., *'tío ho'* a
butcher; *'keng' tío*, to
prohibit butchering ani-
mals; *'k'wé tío*, to remove the
prohibition to butcher.

廚 A kitchen, a cook-room;
a slaughter-house; a case,
a drawer; a quiver: COM.,
'tío 'chiu, a feast prepared
by a professional cook;
Ch'u. *'tío taing'* a public cook-
ing-shop; *'tío p'ung*, a
kitchen; *'siong tío*, to give
douceurs to cooks; *p'ong tío*, a
cook's mate, a scullion.

路 Read *lo'*; used for the coll.
tio': a road, a path, a way;
met., a course of action:
Lu. *'tío' keng'* (or *'tiéng*), a
road, a course; *'siong' tío'*
and *'a' tío'* the upper and lower
roads or districts from Foochow;
'má tío', chiéng, black mail; cash
to buy the (ghost's) path; *kiéng
tang' tío'* to take the wrong
road, to lead a vicious life; *'tío'
hwong'* a long way or journey;
'chih, mwong' tío' to inquire the
way; *'tío' tong*, in the way,
on the road; *'tío' 'au* (or
'k'au), a public place, a busy
mart; *sang hong' tío'* a strange
road; *tío' 'lá pang, siéng' 'lá tik*,
as plain as a road and straight as
a thread—plain, easily done; *tío'
siéng'* road—threads—paths hard
to trace; *'song' tío'* by or on the
way (do the errand for me).

Tio'. A coll. word, analogous
to *'tío*; to shirk, to do lazily;
tío' k'eng, to shirk work; *tío'
k'wo' nik*, to laze through the day.

(812) Tioh.

[This word is interchangeably read *twoh*.]

貯 Read *'t'ü*; used for the
coll. *tioh*: to put, as into
a vessel; to cause to con-
tain: *nóh, tioh, 'chi' tié*, put

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|---|------|
| 1 躲 | 8 躲 | 5 躲 | 6 屠 | 8 開 | 10 廚 | 12 賞 | 14 上 | 16 買 | 17 路 | 路 | 20 路 |
| 匿 | 債 | 人 | 戶 | 屠 | 店 | 廚 | 路 | 路 | 遠 | 路 | 頭 |
| 3 躲 | 4 躲 | 情 | 7 禁 | 9 廚 | 11 廚 | 13 路 | 15 下 | 18 借 | 路 | 中 | 21 順 |
| 避 | 雨 | ○ | 屠 | 酒 | 房 | 徑 | 路 | ○ | 問 | ○ | 路 |

the things into this; *tioh, tieng*² fill it up; *tioh, sioh, wang*, to fill a bowl full.

Tioh, A country brogue for *nieng* or *tó*, to take: *k'ëuk, i tioh, k'ó*² it was taken away by him.

灼 Read *ch'ioh*, used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *tioh*, to kindle, kindled; *met.*, to excite to anger: *'tioh, k'i, li*, kindled, lighted; *'hwi má' tioh*, the fire will not kindle; *'nū á' 'hwi tioh, neng*, you will provoke people!

着 Read *chiok*, coll. *tioh*, to be at or in, to be present; ought, must; also marks the completion of an act: *tioh, mó tioh*, is he here or not? *tioh, ch'io' 'tié*, in the house; *'tioh, p'ah*, must eat him; *'tioh, tek*, to stumble; *'t'ó tek, tioh*, have found it; *'mroó' k'ó' tioh*, have never gone there; *tek, tioh*, must, positively, absolutely; *'hcoi' tioh*, to meet with; *met.*, assembled; *ng' tioh, ki tai'* wrong doing, bad conduct.

Tioh, A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to have, seized, taken with; to hit a mark: *tioh, sa*, to have violent pain in the bowels, the gripes; *tioh, ming, sa*, a colic accompanied with stupor; *tioh, sioh, chieng'* to hit the target with an arrow; *tioh, mah*, to "hit the pulse"—used only in a *met.*, sense, as in *k'ëuk, 'ngwai kong tioh, mah*, he was hit exactly by what I said (and shamed or miffed by it).

(813) Tioh.

[This word is interchangeably read *tuok*, q. v.]

(814) Tiong.

張 To draw a bow; to extend, to spread out, to open; to draw up, as a list, to state; to grow, to increase; the 26th zodiacal constellation; a classifier of things spread out, as a chair, a table, paper, for which the coll. is *'t'iong*, q. v.: *com.*, *'t'iong k'wi*, to open out, as a shutter hinged at the top; *'t'iong tau'* to cover; *met.*, to make a show, to arrange so as to look well; *'t'iong lá*, to rig a plow; *coll.*, *'mó 'chio t'iong*, no way to manage it; *'t'iong sang mó' k'ëuk, 'li se' tai'* to put Chang-san's cap on Li-ssü—incongruous, unsuitable. Read *t'iong'*: to boast, to make a display.

[The next two are interchangeably read *tuong*.]

轉 To turn, to revolve, to circulate; to change, to shift, to pass over to another; to do by proxy; to carry, to transmit; to transport, as goods; to return, to go back: *'t'iong 'ngang*, in a twinkling; *com.*, *'t'iong hung*, the wind veers; *'t'iong 'ping*, to petition by proxy; *'t'iong kie'* to transmit at second-hand; *'t'iong p'ieu'* to give a new bill or bond; *'t'iong saeng'* to give away a present; *'t'iong sū*, to change one's mind; *'t'iong cheng'* the turn in a disease, past the crisis; *'t'iong ong'* to transmit goods; a lucky change; *'t'iong siang*, the

¹灼 ²着 ⁴討 ^去 ⁷張 ⁹無 ^三 ^四 ¹²轉 ¹⁴轉 ¹⁶轉 ¹⁸轉
 起 拍 的 着 張 主 戴 風 寄 送 症
 梨 着 着 張 張 帽 戴 風 寄 送 症
 ○ 踢 味 開 犁 張 李 眼 稟 票 思 運

change in the voice (at puberty); ¹*tióng wang*, to turn a corner; ²*tióng sié* or ³*tióng lung húi*, metempsychosis; ⁴*tióng lung kauk*, a ball-and-socket joint; COLL., ⁵*tióng wang pwak, kǎk*, the turns and corners; *met.*, the twists and turns of a business; ⁶*tióng k'ó* or ⁷*tióng ch'io* to return home; ⁸*tióng tau* to go home to dinner; ⁹*tióng sióh, 'peng*, to change and say or do something else; ¹⁰*tióng taëng* to move about, to take exercise.

轉 The singing of birds; warbling notes, delicate modulations of sound: Chuan. ¹*eng 'tióng*, the nightingale's song.

長 Senior, older; greater, superior; to excel, to advance, to prosper; to increase, to grow; to exalt, to think highly of: COM., ¹*ka 'tióng*, a paterfamilias; ²*tióng pwoi* of the senior class, seniors; ³*tióng 'chü*, (or *nang*), the oldest son; ⁴*tióng 'ló*, elders, presbyters; ⁵*tióng 'pung*, the family of the oldest brother; ⁶*sang 'tióng*, the president of a college; ⁷*seng 'tióng*, to grow; to be born and brought up; ⁸*tióng 'chü 'tióng song*, the eldest son of an eldest son; COLL., ⁹*tióng twai* to grow in age and size; ¹⁰*nu 'ch'i 'tióng 'nü sang hwoi* I am three years older than you, as said by the aged; ¹¹*tióng 't'au 't'oi*, the first-born.

丈 Read *tióng*: coll. *tióng*, as in *tióng 'ná*, a wife's mother. Chang.

帳 A curtain, a screen; a tent, an awning; to extend, to stretch out; *met.*, a house, an abode; to estimate, as an account; the reasons of; an account, for which the next is also used: ¹*siék, tióng* to become a teacher; COM., ²*hong' tióng* confused, incoherent; ³*yang tióng* or *tióng 'pung*, (coll. *tióng 'p'ung*), a military tent; ⁴*chiong' kung tióng* a large awning, as over a court; ⁵*tióng 'mi*, the upper facing of a bed-curtain; *tióng 't'ó*, the cords and tassels of a curtain.

賬 An unauthorized character: an account, a bill, a charge in account: COM., Chang. ¹*tióng 'pung*, a counting-room; the office where accounts are kept at marriages or funerals; ²*tó tióng* to fail on account of (unpaid) bills.

漲 Also read *tióng* and *'tióng* in the dictionaries: a large sheet of water, an inundation; to rise higher and higher, to overflow; the southern sea.

脹 A swelling of the abdomen; a swelling or protruding; dropsy, dropsical: COM., ¹*ku tióng* a swelling of the abdomen; ²*tióng 'hung*, flatulency; COLL., ³*k'aëng 'tióng* a swelling of the side; ⁴*siáh, tióng 'piàng*, eats till his back swells out! *pok, 'ló tióng* the belly puffed; *tióng 'so* to swell the account—to charge interest on credit sales. Read *tióng*: the intestines.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 轉 | 8 轉 | 4 鶯 | 6 長 | 5 長 | 10 山 | 12 長 | 13 設 | 15 營 | 帳 | 19 賬 | 20 蠱 |
| 彎 | 輪 | 嘔 | 輩 | 老 | 長 | 子 | 帳 | 帳 | 房 | 脹 | 脹 |
| 2 轉 | 骨 | 5 家 | 7 長 | 9 長 | 11 生 | 14 混 | 16 將 | 17 帳 | 19 倒 | 21 脹 | |
| 世 | ○ | 長 | 子 | 房 | 長 | 帳 | 軍 | ○ | 賬 | 風 | |

Tiong. A coll. word : to alter, to change, to become different: *tiong' saik*, to change color; *tiong' pah*, to turn white; *tiong' pek*, *paug'* to change to another disease; *pieng' tiong'* to change or pawn for ready money.

場
場

An area, a lot, a level space; a sacrificial ground; a threshing place; an arena; a class, a company of; a classifier of certain affairs; *Ch'ang.* in the coll. a job of work: ¹*ung' tiong*, a literary resort; *com.*, ²*k'wo' tiong*, the examination for the Kūjin degree; ³*u' tiong*, a place for martial exercises; ⁴*tiong' pe'* tricks at examinations; ⁵*pieu' chū' tiong*, a brothel; *COLL.*, ⁶*ka' tiong*, a parade ground; a place of execution; *ch'ì' k*, ⁷*sioh' tiong*, to get a job of work; ⁸*chó' tiong*, to perform a service, as a priest does.

腸

The intestines; the bowels; *met.*, the feelings, affections : in the coll. read *Ch'ang.* *tong*, q. v.: ⁹*u' tiong' kung' chū'*, a crab; *com.*, ¹⁰*tiong' hung*, foul wind; *tiong' kiék*, (or *só'*), constipation.

長

Long in time or distance; constantly; always, continuous; good at, skilled, practiced; to excel: in the coll. read *tong*, q. v.: ¹¹*tiong' wong*, enduring; ¹²*tiong' seng*, long life; ¹³*ek, u' su' tiong*, changeful, not persevering; *com.*, ¹⁴*tiong' kiu*, a long time, lasting; ¹⁵*tiong' twang*, long and short, the length; *met.*, a turn in matters, something unfavorable; ¹⁶*tiong' ch'ung' hwa*, a rose;

¹⁷*Tiong lóh*, a district of the Foochow prefecture; *COLL.*, *na' ó' la' tiong' twang' chiong' chio' e'* should trouble (as sickness) come, how shall we manage.

菓

A sort of fruit, the carambola (a ver r h o a), commonly called *yong' Ch'ang.* ¹⁸*t'ó*, or sheep's peach.

[The next two are interchangeably read *twong*.]

團

Read *t'wang*; used for the coll. *tiong*; as in *tiong' tiong*, to form a circle, a reunion; united, as a family: ¹⁹*hwoi' tiong' tiong*, to meet (and shake the dumplings), as a family on the eve of the winter festival; *hu' ch'á' tiong' tiong*, the intimate union of husband and wife—a felicitous phrase.

傳

To transmit, to hand down, to perpetuate; to *Chuan.* publish, to propagate; to *Ch'uan.* deliver orders; to transfer, to move; to narrate: also read *tiong'* q. v.: ²⁰*tiong' ung*, to tell, to inform; *com.*, ²¹*tiong' tó'* to publish a doctrine; ²²*tiong' seu'* to deliver, to communicate; ²³*tiong' niéng*, to give a disease to, infectious; ²⁴*tiong' wa'* to interpret, an interpreter; ²⁵*tiong' liu*, handed down, as a trade or art; ²⁶*tiong' ló'*, to give an alarm by beating gongs; ²⁷*tiong' ka'*, to perpetuate in the family, as a trade; ²⁸*tiong' sing*, to bring out a life-like expression, as in painting a likeness; *yong' tiong*, to publish, to spread abroad; *tiong' ch'ung*, to propagate a species; *tiong' chiäng' sing*, to bring the principals (before a

1 文	8 武	5 腸	7 長	10 長	花	團	15 傳	17 傳	19 傳	21 傳
場	場	風	生	短	12 長	團	道	染	流	家
2 科	4 場	6 長	8 一	11 長	樂	14 傳	16 傳	18 傳	20 傳	
場	弊	遠	無	春	會	聞	授	話	鑼	○

‘**肘**’ The fore-arm; the elbow, the wrist; to take by the wrist; a joint or quarter of meat; a measure of one and a half or two cubits: ‘*ch’iu* ‘*tiu*, the wrist; ‘*tiu* *ik*, arms and sides; *met.*, near relatives.

‘*Tiu*. A coll. word: to prop, to shore; a support, a prop; to offset, to meet; to place by, up to; *met.*, to oppose, to answer, to overthrow in argument: ‘*mwong* ‘*tiu*, a door-prop; ‘*tiu* ‘*pidh*, to prop partitions; to place by the wall; ‘*tiu* ‘*t’á* to be a substitute; ‘*tiu* ‘*tó*, to prop so as to push over; *met.*, to beat in argument; ‘*tiu* ‘*i ch’oi*’ to answer him with fit words; ‘*tiu* ‘*kek*, to meet an emergency; ‘*tiu* ‘*p’e*’ up to one’s nose, as a full bowl of rice in eating; ‘*ngé* ‘*tiu* ‘*lá*, ‘*t’iäng*, to incline the ear to hear; ‘*tiu* ‘*tiäng*’ to stick to, to stay at a place; ‘*tiu* ‘*t’ük*, to stir up, to excite one to do.

‘*Tiu*. A coll. word: to happen, to occur; suiting, meeting; just at the time of: ‘*tiu* ‘*tiu* ‘*hó*, happens just right; ‘*tiu* ‘*tiu* ‘*li*, has just come; ‘*tiu* ‘*tiu* ‘*chiá* ‘*si haiu*’ in the nick of time.

‘**柵**’ The first means a sort of hard wood like rose-wood, and (read *cheu*) a pole for poling boats; the second is a vulgar form; both used in the coll. for a closet: COLL., ‘*hang*, ‘*tiu*, a cupboard; ‘*chü*, ‘*tiu*, a book-case; small closets; ‘*pauk*, ‘*ku*

‘*tiu*, a cabinet; ‘*yoh*, ‘*tiu*, a medicine-case; *met.*, one who takes much medicine; ‘*tiu* ‘*hiák*, the brass straps of closet-doors to pull by; ‘*tiu*, ‘*t’au* ‘*ting*, on the top of the closet.

‘**綢**’ Silks in general; pongee, lustring; to bind, to wrap round; to hang with ornaments; thick, close: COM., ‘*tiu* ‘*taung*’ silks and satins; ‘*ning* ‘*tiu*, fine pongee; ‘*hwong* ‘*tiu*, reeled pongee, mostly of a bluish white color; ‘*miäng* ‘*tiu*, a cottony silk fabric from Soochow; ‘*kiäng* ‘*tiu*, crape pongee, coarse serge; ‘*su* ‘*tiu*, Soochow silks; COLL., ‘*tiu* ‘*hong*, a needle for quilting silk. Read ‘*tó*: silk wrapped about a flag-staff.

‘**紬**’ The same as the last in the sense of silk: to draw out and arrange threads for weaving; *met.*, to investigate first causes, to arrange subjects: ‘*tiu* ‘*chek*, to prepare threads for weaving. Read ‘*iu*: a clue.

‘**裯**’ To cover, as with bed-clothes; a single coverlet; a bed-curtain; an undershirt. Read ‘*tó*: the sleeve of a coat.

(816) To.

‘**妒**’ Jealous, as a wife; envious, having ill-will towards: ‘*to*’ ‘*ho*’ a jealous woman; COM., ‘*chik*, ‘*to*’ or ‘*to*’ ‘*ke*’ jealous, envious; Tu. ‘*to*’ ‘*sing* ‘*täng*’ a feeling of deep jealousy or envy.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 手 | 2 書 | 4 博 | 5 藥 | 頂 | 8 寧 | 10 綿 | 12 蘇 | 14 紬 | 16 嫉 | 17 妒 | 18 妒 |
| 肘 | 柵 | 古 | 柵 | 綢 | 綢 | 綢 | 綢 | 織 | 妒 | 忌 | 心 |
| 2 肘 | | 柵 | 柵 | 綢 | 9 紡 | 11 繭 | 13 綢 | 15 妒 | | | 重 |
| 腋 | ○ | 頭 | 頭 | ○ | 綢 | 綢 | 杭 | 婦 | ○ | ○ | ○ |

蠹¹ Small worms or grubs in wood; the tineas, book-worms; weevil-grubs: in the coll. read 'tu, q. v.: 'nga to' extortionate police.

吐² Read 'chü; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. to' as in 'to' to' a noise made in calling fowls; 'tu to' a noise in calling fowls; also a term for fowls.

To'. A coll. word: clever, expert: sek, ching 'kau to' "ten-true-nine-clever"—thoroughly expert at.

杜² A sort of pear; to stop, to obstruct, to restrict; a surname: 'to' chiok, to block the way, to stop; 'to' ing, a fibrous grass for making cords; com., 'to' t'ëung' a yellowish pear-wood; 'to' kieng, a cuckoo or goat-sucker; COLL., 'yeu t'iang' 'ch'iong k'ung, 'tau t'iang' to' t'ëung' (use) the Sz'chuen root for side-ache and the to' for headache.

肚² The belly, abdomen; the stomach; the mind, intellect: used for the coll. 'tu, q. v.: com., 't'ü to' pig's stomach; 'tong to' the bowels; COLL., 'kwo' tong kwo' to' "for the bowels and belly"—eatables, which should be promptly paid for; 'peng tong 'peng to' to turn the stomach, nauseated; 'si, ma tong 'si, ma to' a dead cat's intestines; met., dirt, filth; dull, stupid; 's'ëuk, to' to "lodge" and clog the stomach, as a meal taken just before going to bed.

度² Interchanged with the next: to arrange, to spread out; a measure; a rule, a regulation; a limit; degrees of latitude and longitude; to pass, as time; endurance: also read tok, q. v.: 'u to' unlimited; 'tieng to' an orbit; com., 'to' tiék, a priest's certificate; passports for souls—sheets burnt at the 'p'wo to' rites; 'hwak, to' regulations; 'to' so' rule, method in doing; to' lieng' twai' of great endurance, very generous and forbearing; 'to' seng, or to' miäng' to gain a livelihood; 'ch'ieu to' to get souls out of hell; 'p'wo to' rites to release souls from limbo; to' nik, ü nieng, to pass days as years—i. e. tediously.

渡² To cross a stream; to ford; to go through, extending through; a passage boat: com., 'to' k'eng, to cross a river; 'to' sung, a passage-boat; to' sung 'tau, a ferry; 'to' chai' ferriage; A' to' a remote southern suburb of Foo-chow.

鍍² To gild, to wash with gold; specifically to plate with gold: com., 'to' king, to plate with gold; 'kwong t'ëng to' Canton gold-plating; to' k'ing soh, gold-plated bracelets.

To'. A coll. word, as in to' taing' a sort of lizard-like reptile; it is cooked with rice and administered to children having marasmus; to' taing' 'mó, k'u sioh, taeng' 'sié, "a footless lizard belongs to the same den as snakes"; met., only differing slightly.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 牙 | 8 杜 | 5 杜 | 7 猪 | 9 過 | 10 宿 | 12 曬 | 14 普 | 16 度 | 17 度 | 19 渡 | 21 渡 |
| 蠹 | 絕 | 仲 | 肚 | 腸 | 肚 | 度 | 度 | 數 | 生 | 江 | 餓 |
| 2 吐 | 4 杜 | 6 杜 | 8 腸 | 過 | 11 無 | 18 度 | 15 法 | | 15 超 | 20 渡 | 22 鍍 |
| 哇 | 榮 | 鷓 | 肚 | 肚 | 度 | 碟 | 度 | ○ | 度 | 船 | 金 |

(817)

Tó.

刀
Tao.

A knife; a one-edged sword; a dagger, a poniard; a rapier; a knife-shaped coin of the Han dynasty; a small-boat, a canoe; a classifier of quires of paper of various sizes, for which the coll. is *tó*, q. v.; the 18th radical; com., *tó ch'oi* the edge of a knife; *tó hung* (or *chiêng*), the point of the blade; *t'ie' tó*, a razor; *ch'ui tó* or *tio tó*, a cleaver; *tó sioh*, a whet-stone; *Yong tó*, foreign knives; *tó siew* a scabbard; *tó ping*, weapons; *le' tó*, a sharp knife; coll., *tó sioh*, *pa*, one knife; *ka tó*, shears, scissors; *tó kiáng*, a small knife, a pen-knife; *p'ah, tó hwa*, to practice fencing; *tó ch'ing* (or *p'iang*), the back of a knife-blade; *tó tau* the knife-bean—a large kind, so called from the shape of the pod.

恸
Tao.

Sad, sorrowful, grieved: *sing yong tó tó*, the heart bursting with grief.

舢
Tao.

A long, narrow boat, a punt; a full cargo of 300 *hek*, or 20 tons.

多
To.

Many, much; more; a superlative, very, too, much, excessive; to beg, to want, to crave more; to add; to admire, to praise: *ki tó*, how many? com., *tó t'ien* very anxious; *tó ngi*, doubting, suspicious; *tó s'ü* much trouble, mischief; *tó siá* many thanks! *sang tó*, the three many—i. e. sons, prosperity, and

old age; *tó kong*, to say too much; *tó n*, excessive; *lá tó sing pek, cha* the too polite are certainly deceitful! *tó k'wa*, much or little, somewhat; coll., *tó tek, tó*, mostly, for the most part; *tó n'eng, hieng*, many hate him.

島
Tao.

A sea-island: *tó s'ü* islands, islets; com., *p'ung lai tó*, fairy isles; *hai tó*, islands in the sea.

搗搗
Tao.

To beat, to pound; to beat, as clothes; to construct, to make solid, as walls; to lean on, to comply with; to collect: *tó i*, to beat clothes in washing.

禱
Tao.

To pray, to supplicate the gods; to beg, to request in courteous phrase: *se' tó*, I request—a phrase at the end of letters; com., *ki tó*, to pray; *ki tó ung*, a written prayer; *tó kó* to inform (the gods):

倒
Tao.

To fall down; to lie down, to recline; to invert, subverted, destroyed, in ruins; an adverb, yet, indeed: also read *tó* in the coll. q. v.: *tieng tó*, subverted; deranged, confused in mind; *chiok tó*, to laugh immoderately; com., *tó hwai* ruined, in ruins; *tó ong* unlucky; *tó taing* to fail, as a shop; *tó p'ieu* unredeemable bank-notes; *tó ch'ong*, confined to the bed by illness; coll., *p'ah, tó*, to knock over; fallen, knocked down; *tó tiang* (or *tieng*), fixed, constant, as at a place or employment; *tó chiá* falling sugar-canes; *met.*, many dying, banks failing, etc.

1 刀	3 刺	5 刀	7 心	8 幾	10 多	12 多	14 島	16 搗	18 祈	20 顛	22 倒
嘴	刀	石	焉	多	疑	謝	嶼	衣	禱	倒	壞
2 刀	4 菜	6 洋	切	9 多	11 多	13 三	15 海	17 是	19 禱	21 絕	23 倒
鋒	刀	刀	切	慮	事	多	島	禱	告	倒	運

倒^{Tao.} Read 'tó; coll. *tó*; reversed, opposite, on the contrary; to empty, to throw out: *p'ah, tó, 'kong*, to use words contrary to one's real meaning; *'tang tó* on the contrary; *tang tó, 'au*, the wrong end first; *'tó 'tié* to shave reversely; *'tó, ngai*, on the contrary it's worse; *'tó 't'ó* to recede, to go backward; *tó 'k'ie, lè*, to bestride an ass backward—to "put the cart before the horse"; *tó 'ing kang* steam on the under side, as of a pot-cover; *tó 'yá 'se* after all it is so; *tó 'pong tó* to throw away refuse; *tó 'tieu 'tiäng*, a room back of a second court and facing the main hall.

到^{Tao.} To arrive; to reach, to extend to; to go to; up, at, up to; still, yet, on the contrary; sign of the past tense; complete: *'tó 'tieu*, has arrived; com., *'tó 'lá*, after all, at last; finally; *'chüu tó* complete, perfect in all respects; *'tó 'ch'èu* everywhere; *'tó 'eng* to arrive at one's office, as a new officer; *'tó 'pa*, to hit the target; *'pok, tó* has not come—not present, as at roll-call.

他^{T'a.} Interchanged with the next; also read *'a*, q. v.: Read *'tó*: a man's name; *'üng kung chi, t'ó*, a general in the time of Mencius.

佗^{T'o.} Used for the next: to carry on the back: *'tó p'ooi* to bear on the back; hump-backed; *'wi, tó*, elegant, genteel; COLL., *tó k'ie'* 'ma, to carry astride the shoulders.

馱^{To. T'o.} A horse carrying a burden; to carry on horseback, to load a horse: *'ho' tó*, to carry a pack; a pack-horse or mule; com., *'Üi, tó*, (spoken *üi nó*), the wand-bearer or guard—an idol standing back of *'Mi, ná huk*, in the front temple.

駝^{T'o.} A camel; to bear burdens, as animals: com., *'lok, tó*, a camel; COLL., *'ung tó, p'iang*, hump-backed, a hunchback.

吽^{T'ao.} To cry, to bawl: *'hó, tó*, screaming, bawling; *'kieu' tó*, to sob incessantly, as a child.

擣^{T'ao.} A block of wood, a useless stick; stupid, ignorant; an auspicious animal: *'tó wok*, perverse, dogged; the annals of the Ch'ü state; also a noted bandit mentioned in the Spring and Autumn annals.

沱^{T'o.} Streams diverging; a branch, a tributary; a heavy rain: *'pong, tó*, rain in torrents; falling tears.

淘^{T'ao.} To wash and scour, to wash, as rice; to sift or move about in washing; to search for and cleanse, as gold dust: *'tó, sa*, to wash out the sand; *tó, tó*, water flowing gently on.

濤^{T'ao.} Waves, billows, waves rolling and dashing violently: *'p'ó, tó*, billows.

1單 3倒 5到 7周 9到 11不 之 14委 16韋 18號 20擣 22淘
 倒 呆 了 到 任 到 他 佗 馱 駝 吽 擣 沙
 2倒 4倒 6到 8到 10到 12尹 13佗 15負 17駱 19叫 21滂 23波
 剩 退 底 處 肥 公 背 馱 駝 吽 沱 濤

綉 Silk threads, as spun or woven; a skein of silk; a hank of floss; silken tassels, as used to ornament furs.

綉 To braid or twist, as cords; to bind; a twisted string, a cord: 'sauk, tó, to twist ropes.

翹 To cover with feathers; a feather flag or fan, used by actors.

痠 Sickness, ailments, disease; one says to have a diseased spine, a hump-back.

砣 A stone roller; also the game called "flying bricks".

羴 A fabulous animal like a sheep, having four ears and nine tails.

訛 To deceive, to impose on, to insult; light, trickish; lying and boastful. Read *í*, as in *í í*, self-satisfied.

舵 Also read 'tó: a helm, a rudder: in the coll. read *twai*² q. v.: 'tó kung, a helmsman.

柁 To.

萄 The vine: com., 'pwo tó, grapes; 'pwo tó 'chié, a purple color.

跔 To slip, to miss: 'ch'ó tó, to trip or stumble, as in ascending; to miss a good chance, to lose an opportunity.

逃 To flee, to escape; to abscond, to desert; to elude search: 'tó hok, to play truant; 'kwai tó, to kidnap, to abduct; 'tó íng, a deserter, a fugitive; com., 'tó 'chau, to run away; 'tó pié, to elude; 'tó ping, a deserter; 'tó hwang, an escaped prisoner; 'tó nang, to escape calamity, as by migration.

酡 The face flushed with wine: 'tó ngang, red in the face, rubicund, flushed.

醕 Tipsy, drunk, intoxicated: 'ámó tó, overcome with liquor, reeling.

鈎 Blunt, dull; used as a term for a kind of scales: com., 't'íng pang tó, large scales for weighing silver; 'tó 'ma or 'tó 'chi, the weights of the same.

袖 The end of the sleeve, the cuff; it is often shaped like a horse's hoof and embroidered.

鞀 The wooden part of a drum. Read *íu*: a drum.

陀 Precipitous, steep, dangerous; a Buddhist word: 'p'ó tó, uneven, rugged, as a path along a cliff; fading, decaying; com., 'p'wo tó sang, the island of Pooto near Chusan.

- 1 索 3 葡 紫 6 逃 8 逃 10 逃 12 逃 14 酡 16 天 17 鈎 19 跛 20 普
 綉 萄 萄 蹉 學 人 避 犯 顏 平 碼 陀 陀 山
 2 舵 4 葡 5 蹉 7 拐 9 逃 11 逃 13 逃 15 酡 18 鈎 子 〇 〇 〇
 公 萄 〇 逃 走 兵 難 醕 〇 子 〇 〇

陶
匱

An earthen vessel, pottery; a furnace for burning earthenware, a kiln; to nourish; to be pleased, exhilarated; to give vent to the feelings; right, correct; a surname: ¹tó, ^{ing}, a potter; ²tó, ^{ing}, to melt; to reform, to transform; ³ok, ^{tó}, mournful, vexed, distressed. The first read ^{yeu}, as in ^{yeu yeu}, pleased, satisfied; ⁴Kó, ^{yeu}, a celebrated minister of Shun.

鞞
鞞

A hand-drum with two buttons or pellets tied to strings, twirled by peddlers in the streets; it is termed in the coll. ^{pa} T'ao. ^{lang} 'ku, q. v.

鮓
鮓

A kind of water gavia, which burrows in the sand; one says, also a species of dogfish or lamprey.

掬

Used for the coll. ^{tó}, to take in the hand; to lift, to raise; to carry: ⁵tó, ^{li}, to bring; ⁶tó, ^{k'ó}, to take away; ⁷tó, ^{pwang}, to borrow money for carrying on a business; ⁸tó, ^{jäng pié} to tug at a hulling-machine handle; ^{met.}, disappointed, shamed by labor lost; ^{tó tén}, ^{chiá p'e} to cover the nose with the chop-sticks—a vain effort at concealment; ^{tó täng} to have credit, able to borrow.

道

Read ^{tó}; coll. ^{tó}, as in ^{tó tai} a class of lay Tao. Taoists or secular priests: ^{tó tai} ^{p'ah}, ^{si} ^{tó tai} ^{siäng}, kill the priest and still his is a priest's voice; ^{met.}, to

stick to an assertion, to persist, as in a wrong.

道

A coll. word, as in ^{tó tek}, to injure, to spoil, to waste; to tease, to trouble, to annoy; to misuse: ^{tó tek}, ^{nèng}, to annoy one, to injure, as by deception; ^{tó tek}, ^{nóh}, to spoil or waste things; ^{tó tek}, ^{chiá kwong} ^{king}, to ruin one's prospects.

道

A path, a way, a road, a thoroughfare; a course, a zone; reason, doctrine, principle; the Reason of the Taoist sect; a cause, a reason for; to follow, to accord; to lead, to direct, to teach, in which sense it is like the next; to speak, to say, to talk; by, from, by means of; a classifier of edicts and dispatches: in the coll. read ^{tó}, q. v.: ¹⁰tó, ^{lo} a road, a way; ¹¹siok, ^{tó} to say; ^{com.}, ¹²tó, ^{li}, doctrine, reason, what is right and proper; ¹³tó, ^{ing}, a Taoist priest; ¹⁴tó, ^{süü} or ^{tó}, ^{kung} (coll. ^{tó tai}), lay Taoists or secular priests; ¹⁵tó, ^{tai}, an intendant of circuit; ¹⁶si ^{tó} commissioners and intendants; ¹⁷tó, ^{kau} Taoism; ^{tó}, ^{ki si}, the superintendent of the lay priests; ^{tó}, ^{li}, ^{ch'ing} ^{wong}, abstruse doctrine; ¹⁸taik, ^{tó} to attain nigan; ¹⁹wong ^{tó} the royal road, what is perfect or just; ²⁰kung ^{tó} just, equitable; ^{ch'ü}, ^{ku} ^{tó} the proverb saith; ²¹tó, ^{t'au}, a wharf, a landing; ^{tó}, ^{sang kwang} the temple of Reason's hill, Foochow; ^{tó}, ^{pó}, a surplice; ^{pa} ^{tó} tyrannical; ²²ma ^{tó} the race-course of a parade ground; ²³ch'ok, ^{tó} the equator; ^{tó} ^{taik}, virtue; ^{coll.}, ^{tó}, ^{li}

- 1 陶人
- 3 鬱陶
- 5 掬梨
- 7 掬盤
- 9 道大
- 10 道路
- 11 說道
- 12 道理
- 13 道人
- 14 道士
- 15 道臺
- 16 司道
- 17 道教
- 18 得道
- 19 王道
- 20 公道
- 21 道頭
- 22 馬道
- 23 赤道

puoh, tek, nêng, reason constrains people.

導² To lead, to conduct, to point out the way; to teach, to direct; to regulate: COM., ¹'ing tó² to instruct, to guide one, as to virtue; ²'k'wi tó² to teach one first principles; ³'hong' tó² a district professor, teacher of the Siutsai; ⁴'hong tó², ⁵'kwang, a village guide — one who formerly led troops to seize banditti.

悼² Wounded in mind, grieved; afflicted, distressed; to grieve for, to pity, as an ignorant offender; to fear; an early death: ¹'tó², ²'wong, to grieve over the death (of relatives).

惰² Indolent, lazy, spiritless; flagging, drooping; rude, impolite: the 2d also read ¹toi² q. v.: ¹'tai² tó² indolent; careless, remiss; COM., ¹'lang tó² lazy, loitering.

墮² An undulating range of hills; hills having sharp peaks and intervening hollows.

盜² To covet and take by fraud or force; to rob; a highwayman, a robber, a footpad; a pirate; to embezzle, to abstract, to appropriate others' property: ¹'tó², ²'míng, to get a good name falsely; ³'sieu tó² a pilferer; COM., ⁴'hai, ⁵'yong tai² tó² a sea-rover, a pirate; you great pirate! COLL., ⁶tó² ch'ek, ⁷'p'ung k'i, thieves swarming like bees; ⁸'ch'wi hwo tó², ⁹'tu ng² kiáng, no fear of

freshets, conflagrations, and thieves, as a safe residence.

稻² Rice in the plant, paddy; rice, as cultivated in the south: ¹'lúk, tó² upland rice; ¹'chó tó² the early rice.

踏² To step, to walk; to tread under foot, to trample on; to violate; trodden, as a path: ¹'ch'iu 'u ch'üek, tó² to move the hands and feet, gesticulation; ²'kó tó² to go far; to retire into privacy.

Tó². A coll. word, used for ¹hó² as in tó²'hi, to congratulate, to give a present on a joyous occasion.

(818) Tóh.

卓² A surname: also read ¹tau², q. v.

棹² Read ¹tau², in the dictionaries; coll. ¹tóh, : a table; a stand: the 1st also read ¹chau² q. v.: ¹'tóh, ²'kiáng, a small table; ³'ngwok, tóh, round or semicircular tables; ⁴'paik, ⁵'sieng tóh, a square table, which seats eight guests; ⁶'sieu yeu tóh, an oblong table; ⁷'hwang, ⁸'au tóh, a long narrow table, as for idols and flowers in a hall; ⁹'k'au'ng' ¹⁰ch'ong tóh, or ¹¹'Mwang, ¹²'Chiu tóh, a low stand on a dais; ¹³'tóh, ¹⁴tau² a table-covering; ¹⁵tóh, ¹⁶'kung, a table-valance.

Tóh₂. A coll. word: to prick; also to nip, to strip off, as roots and poor leaves of vege-

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 引 | ⁸ 訓 | ⁵ 怠 | ⁷ 盜 | ⁹ 海 | ¹⁰ 陸 | ¹² 手 | ¹³ 高 | ¹⁵ 月 | ¹⁸ 棹 | ¹⁸ 橫 | 床 |
| 導 | 導 | 惰 | 名 | 洋 | 稻 | 舞 | 蹈 | 棹 | ¹⁷ 小 | 頭 | 棹 |
| ² 開 | ⁴ 悼 | ⁶ 懶 | ³ 小 | 大 | ¹¹ 早 | 足 | ¹⁴ 棹 | ¹⁶ 八 | 腰 | 棹 | ²⁰ 棹 |
| 導 | 亡 | 惰 | 盜 | 盜 | 稻 | 蹈 | 仔 | 仙 | 棹 | ¹⁹ 匠 | 罩 |

tables in cooking: *tóh, sioh,*
cheng, to give a prick with a
needle.

(819) Toi.

堆

A heap, a mass; mounds,
piles, as of earth: a multi-
tude, a crowd; to heap,
Tui. to pile; to accumulate; to
Tsu. put aside; a guard-house,
called *'kwang toi;* COLL.,
'sioh, toi, together; *'tu, toi,* a
heap of earth; *'ch'au, toi,* a pile
of straw or grass; *toi sioh, toi*
(or *k'ung*), to pile in a heap;
'siang, toi, sang (or *se*), a great
number, a crowd; a large quanti-
ty of; *'toi k'au,* a shrine outside
a prison wall; the hole by which
dead prisoners are removed;
'pong, tó, toi, a heap of refuse.

Toi. A coll. word: where?
how? *toi k'ó* 'whither has
he gone? where did you go? *toi*
'hieu (or *chong*), how could I
know it?

短

Read *'tuang;* coll. *'toi:*
short, not long; brief,
Tuan. contracted; to fall short,
a lack, a deficiency; a
balance against: *'toi niáh,*
short, too short; *'toi chek,* a brief
section, a short scene (in plays);
'toi niáng' sióng' a physiognomy
indicating short life; *'toi nioh,*
vai' how much too short? *'tong*
'toi, long and short, a difference,
as in an account; *'toi 'toi k'a,*
very short feet (of a lady).

劬

Read *'toi;* coll. *toi':* to
pull strongly; to hold fast,
as by a rope; to tow:
'toi' a' (or *hiá'*) *k'ó'* to drag
down; *'sung k'iang toi'*

twai' sung 'lá k'iang, a small
boat towed by a large boat.

對
懟
敦

To be displeased with;
to hate, to abhor; dislik-
ing, angry at; inimical,
hostile: *'wong' toi'* to hate,
to have spite towards;
Tui. *ngwoong auk, tai' toi'*
great hatred to the chief
criminal.

墮
積

To fall in ruins; over-
thrown, prostrate, ruined;
lost, irremediably injured;
to involve in ruin; to
cause to fall, to push over;
Tui. obedient, complying; soft,
yielding: *'hwi, toi,* jaded,
as an old horse.

頹
頹

Interchanged with the
preceding: the jaws; a
bald head; a violent gust,
a hurricane; to rush, to
flow down; to fall, to
slide, as a mountain;
Tui. yielding, obedient: *'toi*
'yong, compliant; *'toi tó'*
lazy; *'ngúk, sang, toi,* a drunkard
reeling; com., *'soi, toi* or *toi pai'*
infirm, wasted.

魁

A marvelous animal
like a bear, having short
Tui. yellow hair. Read *'tui:*
the hair bound in a knot,
as a Tauist's.

Toi.

A coll. word, as in *toi*
tik, specially, purposely—
the same as *tek, tik,* q. v.

墮

To fall into ruin; fallen,
To. dilapidated, destroyed;
poor, reduced, decayed; to
sag, to hang down; to flow
down, as tears; disused,

1官 8土 5成 口 8短 相 11劬 仔 禮 14魁 16頹 頹
堆 堆 堆 7糞 截 10長 下去 仔 行 墮 頹 情 18衰
2一 4草 山 倒 9短 短 大 怨 15頹 17玉 頹
堆 堆 堆 堆 命 短 船 船 懟 然 山 〇

effete, worn out: also read *tó²*
 q. v.: *'toi² lo²* tears flowing down;
'ngwook₂, toi² the setting moon;
'toi² lok₂, to fall down; fallen, poor,
 reduced.

墜² To fall, to tumble; to
 Chui. topple, to fall over; prodigal,
 wasteful; in the coll. to let down
 by a cord; to hang a weight on;
 to mark, as prices; at, after; to
 sink, to settle: com., *'toi² t'ai₂*, an
 abortion, a miscarriage; *toi² t'e²*
ngwoh₂, to fall into hell; *'toi² wang₂*,
 bent by a suspended weight; coll.,
toi² loh₂, k'ó² to let it down; *tó²*
'mwi₂ lí₂, to come last; *toi² 'la₂*
'ma₂ 'chí, to mark prices in abbreviated
 numerals.

隊² Same as the last: to fall,
 Tui. to slide from a high place;
 to slip down; a group, a
 company, a crowd; a flock,
 a herd; a rank, a file; 100 men:
'ek, toi² a group, a flock;
'ping toi² a file or detachment of
 troops; com., *'toi² 'ngu₂*,
 files, platoons; *'pa₂ toi²* to dress
 ranks. Read *soi²*: a dangerous pass
 in a mountain.

隧² Also read *soi²*; inter-
 Tui. changed with the last two:
 a path to a tomb, an underground
 way; a common road, a path, a lane;
 also to turn, to revolve: *'toi² tó²*
 a way, a road.

繩² A cord, a rope; to sus-
 Chui. pend or let down by a
 cord: coll., *'toi² loh₂* to
 let down, as into a well;
toi² 'yong 'chi₂, to carry

weights of lead, as on the feet in
 practicing at jumping.

(820)

Tói.

對² To answer, to reply to;
 對 to suit, to agree with, to
 对 correspond; fronting, op-
 对 posite to; to pair, to match;
 Tui. a pair; opposed, inimical;
 sign of the dative: com.,
'tói² 'che² to compare
 (copied) words (with the original);
'tói² p'wo² a book of antithetical
 phrases, as written out by a pupil;
'tói² 'che² to confront accuser with
 accused; *'tói² 'ch'iu₂*, to lend a
 helping hand; *'tói² 'meng²* op-
 posite, face to face; *'tói² 'swoi²*
 to emulate, as two processions; *'tói²*
'k'eu₂, palatable; *'tói² 'taeng²* equal
 in weight; *'lieng tói²* correspond-
 ent phrases on scrolls; *'tói² 't'au₂*,
 opposed, inimical; *tói² 'ch'oi²*
'kong₂, to speak face to face; *tói²*
'hak₂ agreeing, matching; *tói²*
't'au 'hung₂, a head wind; coll.,
tói² 'tieng 'hcong² very distant;
'tói² 'peng₂, in two parts or halves;
tói² 'td₂, to fit the sole to, to sole
 shoes; *tói² 'heng²* both keep mum;
ek, tói² 'ka lak₂, 'su₂, both of the
 same stamp, as being dull, slug-
 gish, &c.

塊² Read *'k'wai₂* and *'k'wai²*;
 K'uai. coll. *tói²*: a clod, a lump; a
 K'uei. piece, a fraction of; a
 numerative of pieces, bits,
 slices, places, plats, &c.:
'tói² 'pwang² a piece and a half;
 a dollar and a half; *sioh₂ tói² 't'u₂*,
 a lump of earth; *sioh₂ tói² 't'e²* a
 piece of land; *'k'ó₂ 'long tói²* a
 whole piece; *'mwang tói²* (or
'noi²), every where; *'mó tói² 'k'ie²*

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| 1 墮 | 8 墮 | 5 墜 | 7 兵 | 9 牌 | 11 繩 | 13 對 | 15 對 | 17 對 | 19 對 | 21 對 | 23 滿 |
| 淚 | 落 | 彎 | 隊 | 隊 | 落 | 簿 | 手 | 賽 | 重 | 斗 | 塊 |
| 2 月 | 4 墜 | 6 一 | 8 隊 | 10 隧 | 12 對 | 14 對 | 16 對 | 18 對 | 20 對 | 22 塊 | ○ |
| 墮 | 胎 | 隊 | 伍 | 道 | 字 | 質 | 面 | 口 | 頭 | 半 | |

no place to stand; 'cheu hwang sang tói' three Mexican dollars.

兌¹ Read tói²; coll. tói²: analogous to the next; to barter, to give an equivalent; to pay over, to discharge a debt: 'tói² ngung, to barter silver; 'tói² chu, to pay rent; 'pwang² niéng tói² to pay in half-yearly installments; 'kié tói² paid in quarterly installments; 'tói² ka' to pay off a debt.

兌² To exchange, to barter; to give an equivalent, to weigh against; collected; **兌**² permeable, straight through; satisfied, pleased with; the 58th diagram: in the coll. read tói² q. v.: COM., 'tói² wang² (or park), to exchange, as coin or jewels; 'tói² ngung, to weigh or exchange silver; 'tói² hwoi² to turn a debt, pay through one who owes; 'hwoi² tói² kwoh, an office for the sale of bills of exchange or credit.

駃² A horse going rapidly: 'tói² tok, to bolt, to rush out suddenly.

代² Read tai²; coll. tói²: a generation, an age: tói² tói² successive generations; 'sié² tói² ages of the world, generations; 'hau² tói² succeeding generations, posterity.

袋² Read tai²; coll. tói²: a bag, a sack; a case; a purse or pocket; 'tói² tói² a bag; 'tak, tói² a sort of money-sack with an opening in the middle; 'mwai tói² a hempen sack; 'tói² kong, a cord

across the bottom of bags; 'tu peng tói² the pocket at the bottom of the 'tu peng; 'k'ing chiéng² tói² a quiver; 'chiu nong pwong² tói² a wine-bibber and glutton.

(821) Tok.

督² To lead, to conduct, to command; to examine; to urge, to incite; to warn, to reprove; to set in order, to correct; a general, an overseer; the middle; sore eyes: 'ka tok, the eldest son; tok, sauk, to head, to lead; com., 'chung tok, the Viceroy; 'tok, 'u, Viceroy and Governor; tok, ping twai² ngwong sói² a generalissimo; 'tok, 'li, to direct, to superintend; 'tok, k'eng, to oversee work; 'tok, teng² to lead battalions.

篤² True, sincere, simple, earnest; firm, stable, strong; pure, unmixed; kind, liberal; to augment; to attach importance to, to regard seriously; severe, as diseases; a sick horse; used as a superlative: 'tok, sik, true and sincere, trustworthy; tok, hok, diligent in study; 'tok, seng² to believe sincerely; peng² tok, dangerously ill; tok, heng, to do vigorously, to apply the whole mind to.

Tok. A coll. word: to point, to dot, to mark with the pencil or tip of the finger; to dip in; to punctuate; to prick in; to light: tok, sioh, tok, to make a dot; tok, chü, to punctuate a writing; tok, má² lóh, can't be marked off, is ungrammatical; tok, 'ch'ó, to prick saleratus in (green persimmons); tok, 'siéng ka² k'iong, to dip in salt and gnaw

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| 1 兌 | 8 季 | 5 兌 | 7 兌 | 9 世 | 11 袋 | 13 蔴 | 15 弓 | 16 家 | 18 督 | 20 督 | 22 篤 |
| 銀 | 兌 | 換 | 會 | 代 | 袋 | 袋 | 箭 | 督 | 撫 | 工 | 實 |
| 2 兌 | 4 兌 | 6 兌 | 8 駃 | 10 後 | 12 搭 | 14 袋 | 袋 | 17 總 | 19 督 | 21 督 | 23 篤 |
| 租 | 價 | 銀 | 突 | 代 | 袋 | 網 | ○ | 督 | 理 | 陣 | 信 |

ginger—too poor to buy savory food; *tok*, *sioh*, *chih*, to light one, as a match or lamp; *sek*, *tok*, a soldering-iron.

凸

Tu.
Tieh.

Any thing that juts above the surface, as a wen, a swelling, a hillock; a tenon; convex, protuberant; used for the coll. 'tu, q. v.

突突

Tu.
Tu.

Abruptly, furiously; to rush out, to bolt; to offend, to insult; inconsiderate; to pierce, to make a hole; blunt, bald; to guard a door; a vicious horse: 'ch'ang tok, to rush against; 'tok, 'ü, 'ki' 'lai, to come upon suddenly; com., 'tok, 'yong kang, suddenly, abruptly. Read *tiék*: a dog issuing from his hole; slippery.

倏

Tu.

To offend by pride; rude, insulting, arrogant: 'tong tok, insufferably proud, haughty in manner and speech.

埙

Tu.

The door of a furnace or kitchen range, the place where the fire is put.

奪

To.

Read *twak*; coll. *tok*: to take forcibly; to rob, to plunder; to snatch, to gain hardy, get by hook and crook: 'ch'iong tok, to rob; 'tok, 'nieu, to get the prize, as at a boat-race; 'tok, 'shü, to get back, to recover; 'tok, 'siäh, to get one's livelihood hardy; 'tok, 'p'wong, to realize only the capital invested; 'tok, 'hung 't'iong t'ük, to get back the soul (of the

sick) by turning a bamboo, as a *sai kung* pretends to do.

度

Tu.
To.

To guess, to conjecture; to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; to throw in, as into a caisson; to throw, as dirt between planks in making walls: also read *to* q. v.: 'ch'ai tok, to judge of, to guess; com., 'ch'oi tok, to conceive, to seek the sense of; 'tok, 'k'i 'li, I conceive the state of the case to be—an initial phrase in talking.

鐸

To.

A bell or cymbal, used to convey orders in an army; *met.*, one who arouses the age: 'muk, tok, a sort of rattle or bell with a wooden clapper; 'hung tok, wind jingles.

(822)

Tong.

檔

Tang.

A wooden bench, bed, or couch; the name of a tree. Read *taung*: the purlines or transverse beams of a roof.

璫

Tang.

An ear-ring, pendants, drops; ornaments or jewels worn on the head: 'ting tong, jingles hung in the wind; 'king long tong, bells, jingles.

鐺

Tang.

Ch'eng.

Interchanged with the last: the sound of a drum: 'long tong, a clasp, a lock for the neck; *met.*, something hard to bear.

當

Tang.

A proper value set on a field; suitable, proper, opportune, just; adequate, equal to; to mate, to match;

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| 1 冲 | 2 突 | 3 突 | 4 僮 | 6 奪 | 8 奪 | 10 奪 | 11 猜 | 13 度 | 14 木 | 16 玳 | 璫 |
| 突 | 如 | 然 | 倏 | 標 | 食 | 魂 | 度 | 起 | 鐸 | 瑤 | 銀 |
| ○ | 其 | 間 | 搶 | 奪 | 奪 | 轉 | 揣 | 理 | 風 | 金 | 鑽 |
| | 來 | ○ | 奪 | 回 | 本 | 竹 | 度 | ○ | 鐸 | 瓊 | ○ |

to bear, to take the responsibility; to meet, to occur; at the time of, when; the present participle; to manage, to superintend, to mete out justly; to oppose, to withstand; to protect; to act as, to be: also read *taung* q. v.: com., ¹*ing tong*, or *kai tong*, ought, is proper; ²*tong ching*, true; ³*tong chôi* to bear guilt or punishment; ⁴*pok, tong*, can't bear (such honor); ⁵*nang tong*, hard to bear; ⁶*tong ping*, to be a soldier; ⁷*tong hong*, to be on one's guard; ⁸*tong si*, or *tong a* at that time; *tong ka 'li kié'* to be the head and manager of a family; ⁹*tong ang* chek, to be a thief-catcher; ¹⁰*tong t'ieung*, toward the open sky; ¹¹*tong kwi*, a medicine for the blood; COLL., *tong má' teu'* can't endure it, as pain; *tong siéng ka paik, sóh*, to be a bully, a shameless bruiser or villain; *tong meng' ch'ang 'chwí*, to add in water before one; *met.*, to disparage one before another person.

褙 A sort of waistcoat or wrapper: ¹²*k'o' tong*, a pair of breeches; ¹³*kung tong*, the waistband of trowsers; ¹⁴*'seu' tong*, an embroidered cover.

鈍 Read *tong*; coll. *tong*: dull, as a knife: ¹⁵*tong tek*, *'heng*, very dull; ¹⁶*tong tó 'tói' lé' ch'iu*, a dull knife in a skillful hand — *scil.*, does the work though difficult.

中 Read *tung*; coll. *tong*: the middle, center; the heart, the core of: *tong tong* or ¹⁷*'tai' tong*, in the middle; ¹⁸*tai' tong tong*, in

the very midst; ¹⁹*tong sing*, the heart, the core; *tong tong chidng' chidng'* exactly straight, not oblique; ²⁰*Tong chiu*, an islet between the Min bridges, Foochow.

墩 Read *tung*; coll. *tong*: a numerative of villages; a prop: *sioh, tong*, a village; ²¹*p'ah, tong*, to place props; ²²*tó, tong 'tiu sioh*, ²³*a' take props and prop it.*

Tong. A coll. word: to sweep into, to take up in: *tong pong' 'tau*, to sweep into the dustpan; *tong k'ó' tó'* sweep it up and throw it away.

Tong. A coll. word: to emasculate, to geld, to castrate: *tong tú*, to castrate a boar; *tong kié*, to geld a cock.

Tong. A coll. word: to trap, to entrap: *tong 'cheu*, to snare birds; *tong ng'ü*, to catch fish; *tong 'ló' ch'ü*, to trap rats.

Tong. A coll. word: to renew with the chisel, to pick: *tong mó'* to pick mill-stones.

Tong. A coll. word: to take turns, to serve in rotation: *tong 'tau*, or *tong hok, 'siu*, to take one's turn in superintending, as a temple and yearly processions; *tong niéng*, the yearly turn, as to reap the ancestral field; *tong nik*, to serve in daily rotation, as in offices.

盾 A shield, a buckler; to scamper away, to hide, to skulk: ²⁴*mau' tong*, contradictory views or statements.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|
| 1 應 | 8 當 | 5 難 | 7 當 | 9 當 | 10 當 | 12 袴 | 14 繡 | 很 | 利 | 18 中 | 20 拍 |
| 當 | 罪 | 當 | 防 | 暗 | 天 | 襠 | 襠 | 鈍 | 手 | 心 | 墩 |
| 2 當 | 4 當 | 6 當 | 8 當 | 緝 | 11 當 | 18 襠 | 15 鈍 | 刀 | 17 大 | 19 中 | 21 矛 |
| 真 | 不 | 兵 | 時 | ○ | 歸 | 襠 | 的 | 對 | 中 | 洲 | 盾 |

楯 A railing, a balustrade, a parapet; a sort of shield or defence used by posture-makers; to raise the eye; a hearse: ¹'lang 'tong, a balustrade.

臍 Obese, fat; full and fat, plump; to drag the feet in walking: ²'p'i 'tong, very fat, as a pig.

砧 Read ³'ting; coll. 'tong: a block of wood or stone; an anvil: ³'sioh₂ 'tong, a stone-seat; a stone pillar or base; ⁴'k'ie' 'tong, one who cuts (idol paper) on a block; ⁵'t'iek, 'tong, an anvil.

擋 To strike; to impede, to obstruct, to resist, to stop; to cover, to screen; to push along; a company, a cabal, in which sense used for the next: com., ⁶'tong ka' to stop the chariot—i. e. to take a visitor's card instead of his visit.

黨 Not a few; a village of 500 houses; a cabal, faction, league, brotherhood; a seditious junto; to club, to form a conspiracy; to assist in evil; associates; intelligent; to bring to mind; a place, a time; partial; to involve: ⁷'p'i 'tong, banditti, villains, vagabonds; ⁸'tong cheng' a village-chief; ⁹'tong 'ü, adherents of a faction, intriguers; ¹⁰'peng 'tong, a brotherhood, a faction; com., ¹¹'k'iek, 'tong, to form a cabal; ¹²'tong twai' the gang is a large one.

讜說 Right, forcible words, honest speech, faithful advice: ¹³'tong laung' to advise, to exhort, as to virtue.

斷 Read ¹⁴twang'; coll. 'tong: to snap, to break in two; snapped, broken, shivered; met., arrested, stopped, deprived of: ¹⁵'p'ah, 'tong, snapped in two; ¹⁶'tong chek, severed, as a procession; 'tong kwok₂, broken in two, as a stone slab; ¹⁷'tong sai, to cut the umbilical cord; ¹⁸'tong kung, parted at the root; met., arrested in a vicious course.

Tong. A coll. word: the rising of the tide: ¹⁹'chwi 'tong, or ²⁰'tieu 'tong 'chwi, the flood-tide; ²¹'tong paik, the tide risen eight tenths; ²²'tong tieng' full tide.

Tong. A coll. word: to indulge one, to permit wrongfully; also to gain, to increase; to grow, as new flesh; ²³'tong i, give him the reins, let him do as he will; ²⁴'tong nuk, to become fleshy; ²⁵'tong sing nuk, to grow new flesh, as under a scab; ²⁶'tong 'k'i ching sing, to regain one's spirits, joyous; ²⁷'tong 'nü mwong hung, it raises your family reputation.

Tong. A coll. word: to buy, as piece-goods: ²⁸'tong pwo' to purchase cotton cloth; ²⁹'tong sioh, p'ek, to buy one piece (of cloth or silk).

凍 Cold, freezing, icy; to freeze, to congeal; to cool: in the coll. read ³⁰taeng' q. v.: COLL., ³¹'pu sung tong' a shiver, a

¹欄楯
²肥臍

⁸石砧
⁴跬砧

⁵鐵砧
⁶擋駕

⁷匪黨
⁹黨正

⁹黨羽
¹⁰朋黨

¹¹結黨
¹²黨大

¹⁸讜論
¹⁴拍斷

¹⁵斷截
¹⁶斷臍

¹⁷斷根

¹⁹攀鬆凍



sudden tremor, as over one's body.

棟¹ The main supports in a house, posts, joists, columns; a pillar of the state; the four corners of an outer coffin; name of a tree: in the coll. read *taëng* q. v.: 'ok, *tong*' the rafters, the plate; 'tong' *liông chí, chai*, ability to uphold a state.

蜨² The rainbow, called 'tá' *tong*; it is supposed to be made of insects.

囤³ A large hamper, a bin for rice; specifically, a thick bamboo-mat to hold grain; it is united at the ends and placed upright on the floor: COM., 'tong' *chek*, to hoard grain; COLL., *sioh, tong* 'mi, a bin of rice.

頓⁴ To bow the head, to fall before, to bow with the head to the ground; to salute respectfully; an inn, a resting-place; to stop, to rest; to adjust, to put in order; to part with; to haste; to reject, to injure; a meal, a spell, the time of a meal, for which the coll. is *taung* q. v.: COM., 'tong' 'sü pai' with respectful salutations—a phrase on cards; 'ching tong' to adjust, to repair, or put in order; COLL., *tong* 'tong, a stone to which a culprit is fastened; *tang tong* delayed, kept waiting; *tong* 'hu wai' stops or waits there; *tong* 'sioh, a' to pause, to rest the voice on a word.

屯⁵ To collect and station troops, to bring under one control: also read *tung*, T'un. Chun. q. v.: 'tong ping, troops at a station, where they till the land; 'tong, *tiëng*, fields allotted to soldiers; 'hung *tong yeu' hai* to detail troops to important posts.

僮⁶ Wayward, disobedient, willful; to spread, to stretch out: 'tong *tok*, abrupt, brusque; rude, forward, wanting in humility; 'tong *saik*, to stop one's mouth, to answer a charge, as with feigned words.

唐⁷ To boast, bragging, gasconade; the path to an ancestral temple; name of a dynasty, A. D. 620—904: COM., 'hwong *tong*, exaggeration; 'tong *chü*, tales of the T'ang dynasty; *tong ming hwong yeu ngwok, kung*, the Emperor Ming of the T'ang visits the moon-palace—a play; COLL., 'tong *pwo*, a male; a husband; 'tong *pwo, neng*, a male, a man; *tong pwo kiang*, a male child, a boy, a son; 'tong *neng*, a Chinese.

塘⁸ A pool, a tank, a fish-pond; a stagnant pool; a numerative of leagues or military stations: 'tié *tong*, a pond; 'tong *kó*, celery; COM., 'tong *seng* a guard-house, the officer of a station; 'pá *tong*, guard-houses at intervals of ten 'li or a league.

塘⁹ As in 'tieu *tong*, a species of cicada or broad locust.

- 1 屋棟 2 棟 3 才 4 積 5 頓 6 整頓 7 屯 8 兵屯 9 屯田 10 屯要 11 僮 12 僮塞 13 唐書 14 唐 15 唐 16 唐 17 唐 18 唐 19 塘 20 塘 21 塘 22 塘

螳
T'ang.

A mantis: 'tong tong, the praying mantis.

堂
T'ang.

A hall, a mansion; a palace; a temple; a court-room; a public establishment; the chief hall of a house; a presiding magistrate; illustrious, exalted; just, upright, perfect; an elevated plateau; a family designation; distant relatives of the same clan; a classifier of trials: 'kó tong, parents; 'hung tong, a general laugh; 'tieu tong, an audience-chamber; com., 'hok, tong, a school, a seminary; 'chiang' tong, title of a district magistrate; 'chó tong, and 'er' tong, superintendents of the Siutsai; kwang tong 'ting, the court-room of a yanun; 'leng' tong, your mother; 'ming lung tong, a literary hall by a Confucian temple; 'tong lá, presents to police; 'tieng tong, heaven, paradise; tong tong nang 'chü hang' a man of talent and integrity; tong hing tá' and tong 'chiá mwoi' paternal uncle's sons and daughters, cousins; 'tong hó' distinctive name of a family or clan; COLL., 'sing sioh, tong, to hold one session of court; sói' kwang ing tong, sits in Kwan-yin's hall — sticks close to his wife.

棠
T'ang.

A species of sorbus or service, the wood of which is suitable for junks; the side boards of a cart: 'tong lí' the sorbus and plum; met., 'brothers; 'ch'iu 'hai tong, the Cydonia Japonica?

瞠
T'ang.

Often read 'tong: to look straight forward; to stare, to gaze at.

鏜
T'ang.

Also read 'tong: the sound of bells and drums, a drumming; to bore through and bind with iron.

餹
T'ang.

Sugar, candy; sugared, preserved in sugar: in the coll. read 'tong, q. v.

膛
T'ang.

Fat, fleshy, corpulent: com., 'hüng tong, the bosom, the breast, as of a fowl.

腸
Ch'ang.

Read 'tong; coll. tong: the intestines: 'tong to' the bowels; 'wai' tong and 'sieu tong, the large and small intestines.

臀
T'un.

The buttocks, seat, nates; the rump; the lower side, bottom; a man's name.

豚
T'un.

A pig, a porker, a sucking-pig, small pigs; to drag the feet; dragged, dragged: 'tong tá, a small leg of pork, petti-toes; 'ó tong, a porpoise.

長
Ch'ang.
Ch'ang.

Read 'tong; coll. tong: long in time or dimension; far off; regular, constant; protracted, long continued; more, over, exceeding; drawn out, drawing: tong tong or tong tong sie' long, longish; 'tong te' 'wa, long and trailing, as a dress; tong

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 螳 | 8 哄 | 5 學 | 7 左 | 9 令 | 堂 | 12 天 | 14 棠 | 棠 | 肚 | 腸 | 豚 |
| 螂 | 堂 | 堂 | 堂 | 堂 | 11 堂 | 堂 | 棣 | 16 胸 | 18 大 | 20 豚 | 22 長 |
| 2 高 | 4 朝 | 6 正 | 8 右 | 10 明 | 禮 | 13 堂 | 15 秋 | 17 腸 | 19 小 | 21 河 | 地 |
| 堂 | 堂 | 堂 | 堂 | 倫 | ○ | 號 | 海 | | | | 拖 |

*mǎng*² (or *seu*²), long life; ¹*tong* 'toi, long and short, the difference, as in length, accounts, &c.; ²*tong pek*, a long sword—wielded with both hands; ³*tong äung*² to expend (so much) more; ⁴*tong këng*, steady employment; *tong k'è lik*, long-winded; *tong k'a lèk*, a long-paced stag; *met.*, one who takes long steps; ⁵*tong k'iu*, a long time, lasting; ⁶*tong pang*² 'kui, the tall imps—attendants of the 'ngu tá and some other idols; *tong tong siäng*, a drawling voice.

Tong. A coll. word: to stamp, set down the foot forcibly: *tong t'ieu*² to stamp and jump up and down, as in a rage; *tong t'ak*, to stamp (a thing) through or out; *k'a tong sioh*, a² to give a stamp with the foot.

動² To move, to excite, to agitate; to revolve, to come forth, as the spring; *Tung.* to put the hand to, to begin; to move, or influence the mind; excited, surprised; restless, irritated; motion: in the coll. read *täeng*² q. v.: *tong*² *sing*, agitated in mind; *tong*² *chauk*, to make; work; com., *heng tong*² 'kü 'chi, actions, conduct; *tong*² 'k'è irritated, angry; *kang tong*² to influence, as the Spirit does; ¹⁰*tong*² *hing*, to inflict torture; ¹¹*wong*² *tong*² to trifle, to do thoughtlessly; ¹²*woo tong*² lustful feelings; *tong*² *pok*, *tong*² restless, hasty; at once, on the instant; *tong*² *tó ping*, to initiate war; *tong*² 'ch'ü, to put the hands to, to begin; ¹³*tong*² *cheng*² a stir, commencement of preparations.

慟² The feelings deeply moved; excessively grieved, greatly excited: ¹⁴*ai tong*² extremely distressed; ¹⁵*sing tong*² grieved in spirit.

搆² Also read *tung*: to lead, to draw; to beat, to churn, to bring butter from milk: ¹⁶*tong*² 'ma, an officer who attended to the preparation of quass.

戙² The boards of a boat, timber used in building boats.

洞² To flow rapidly; a swift current; a den, a cave, a grotto; a dell, a gorge, a ravine; deep, profound, deep and clear; to understand, to perceive clearly; thoroughly acquainted with: in the coll. read *tüeng*² and *tung*, q. v.: ¹⁷*tong*² *sek*, to know fully; ¹⁸*tong*² *pung* (coll. *tung pung*) a bridal chamber; com., ¹⁹*ting*² *ting*² *Ju*, the Tungting lake in Hunan.

沌² Mixed, confused, chaotic, undeveloped; the rush of waters: ²⁰*hong*² *tong*² chaos, without form; also the name of one of four bad men in the time of Shun.

炖² Read *tung*; coll. *tong*²: to heat or cook in an inner tube or vessel: ²¹*tong*² *yék*, to warm up; ²²*tong*² *pwong*² to cook rice, as in a vessel set in a pan of water; ²³*tong*² *lang*² to cook soft.

鈍² Blunt, dull, the edge turned; witless, obtuse, stupid: used for the coll. *Tun.* *T'un.* *tong* and *pong*² q. v.

1 長	8 長	5 長	鬼	氣	刑	動	慟	馬	房	20 混	22 炖
短	用	久	7 動	9 感	11 妄	18 動	15 心	17 洞	19 洞	沌	飯
2 長	4 長	6 長	作	動	動	15 靜	慟	洞	庭	21 炖	23 炖
白	工	柄	8 動	10 動	12 火	14 哀	16 搆	15 洞	湖	熱	爛

cords about the neck and waist; 'tu peng tai' and 'tu peng k'wang, its cords and rings; 'tu peng tói' or 'tu tói' the pocket at its bottom; 'ui tu, a leathern pocket, worn by police and low people.

蠹 Read to'; coll. 'tu, as in 'tu ngü, the tinea or book-worm.

'Tu. A coll. word, about the same as 'tu: to happen, to chance, just as; just right: 'tu 'tu 'hó, to happen well or exactly right; 'tu tek, tìoh, happened, hit upon; 'tu 'tu ch'ok, ìng seng, at this very juncture comes out the ìng seng (lottery-name for the day); met., to chance, inopportune, as rain when one has no umbrella.

圖 A map, a drawing, a chart, a diagram; to sketch, to delineate; to plan, to scheme; to plot, to intrigue; to calculate; to wish, to desire earnestly: 'tu chik, books and drawings; 'pang tu, a census; com., 'tu meu, to plot, to intrigue; 'tu le' to scheme

for gain; 'tu lai' to charge, to blame unjustly; 'te' 'li tu, geographical maps; 'tu ch'á, a tax-gatherer; 'tu chiong, a private seal.

徒 To go afoot; a footman, a soldier; a disciple; a multitude; a clan, cabal; vile fellows, banditti, ruffians; servants in offices; empty, vain, futile; simply, only, barely; to transport for three years: 'tu yong, in vain; 'tu p'oo'

to foot it; com., 'tu tú' a-disciple, a learner, an apprentice; 'tu mwong tu, disciples; 'tu chí' transported for crime; 'tu ló si ek, useless trouble; 'p'i tu, banditti, roughs; COLL., 'mwong' tu, to exile for three years.

塗 Mud, clay; miry roads; to daub, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to white-wash; to blot out, to efface, to erase; to fill, to stop up; thick, stupid; liberal: 'tu ná tu, mud, dirt; com., 'tu mwak, to blot out; 'tu kai, to strike out and alter; 'tu hwi, to plaster with lime; 'tu yoh, to rub on ointment; 'tu hung wa' mi, to use cosmetics and paint, the brows; COLL., 'tu kwang, a stupid, reckless magistrate.

涂 Name of a stream in Shantung, flowing into the gulf of Pechihli: 'tu ngwok, the 12th month; 'tu tu, a heavy dew.

途 Interchanged with the last two: a road, a path, a way; met., a pursuit, a mode; destiny: 'lo' tu, a road; com., 'k'ung tu, way to poverty—a poor employment; 'p'wang' tu i hié' to stop half way, give up a pursuit; ong' tu, the course of one's luck; 'kai tu piék, ngiék, to change to another employment.

椽 A variety of pine: com., 'tu muk, or 'tu ch'á, fine hard pine, used in furniture. Read 'tu: sharp-pointed, thorny.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 蠹 | 3 版 | 5 圖 | 7 地 | 8 圖 | 10 徒 | 12 徒 | 14 徒 | 16 泥 | 18 塗 | 20 塗 | 22 路 |
| 魚 | 圖 | 利 | 理 | 差 | 然 | 弟 | 罪 | 塗 | 改 | 藥 | 途 |
| 2 圖 | 4 圖 | 6 圖 | 圖 | 9 圖 | 11 徒 | 13 門 | 15 倜 | 17 塗 | 19 塗 | 21 塗 | 23 椽 |
| 籍 | 謀 | 賴 | ○ | 章 | 步 | 徒 | 徒 | 抹 | 灰 | 月 | 木 |

稌 Also read *to'*: a kind of glutinous rice or millet, growing in marshy ground.
5 T'u.

醅 The sediment of spirits, the lees, the dregs; the ferment put into wine: *'tu mi*, double-distilled liquor, a kind of gin.
5 T'u.

鼯 A bird that burrows with marmots or rats; the description of its habits assimilates it to the burrowing owl.
5 T'u.

駮 The name of a place in the north whence horses are brought: *'tó tu*, a gentle, well-trained horse.
5 T'u.

荼 A bitter herb, perhaps a sort of colt's foot, Tussilago; *met.*, wretched, miserable: *'tu mau*, a flowering rush; lithe, graceful, as a girl; *'tu tuk*, bitter trials; *com.*, *'tu mi hwa*, the cinnamon rose; *Sing tu* and *Ok, twi*, two gods, whose names are written on doors as a charm.
5 T'u.

薔 A rose: also read *ch'iong*, *q. v.*: *com.*, *'tu mi*, the cinnamon rose—mentioned in songs. Read *saiik*: an aquatic vegetable.
5 Ch'iang.

瘖 Sick, diseased, as an animal; worn out by travel: *'ma tu*, a jaded horse.
5 T'u.

(824) Tü.

猪 A hog, swine: *com.*, *'tü mó*, a sow; *met.*, large, coarse; *'yong tü*, to raise swine; *'tü p'a*, a pig's

bladder; *'tü iu*, lard; *'tü nüik*, pork; *'tü tá*, a leg of pork; *'tü lang*, a pig-sty; *'tü ling*, a species of China-root—a urinate; *COLL.*, *tü t'ong*, a shote, a pork-
 et; *'tü t'au chiong* the mumps—perhaps the same as *sang tong sai*; *tü k'a hwoi* a club to buy pigs cheap, as for new year's; *tü paik*, *ká* a pig-mouthed worthy; *met.*, one who pouts in anger; *'tü mó cheng*, coarse needles; *tü mó lieng* an iron cable; *tü p'iang aung aung* *o' iu*, just stroke a pig's back and you get grease—a little flattery will win some of his money.

渚 Also read *chü*: a place where water settles, a pool, a reservoir.
5 Chu.

誅 Also read *t'ü*: to inquire judicially; to punish, to destroy, to slay, to execute; to blame, to reprimand; to involve in guilt: *'tü miék*, to exterminate; *'tieng tü*, divine or imperial infliction; *'ching tü*, to punish rebellious states.
5 Chu.

淦 A city in the east of Nanghaiwui; a stream flowing into the river Yang-tsz' between Nanking and Icheng.
5 Ch'u.

蓆 A mat rolled up: *'tü kü*, a coarse mat; *met.*, an ailment that prevents stooping, hunchbacked.
5 Ch'u.

蝾 As in *'sieng tü*, a striped toad, a common toad, termed in the coll. *ha ma*, *q. v.*
5 Ch'u.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 醅 | 3 茶 | 5 薔 | 6 薔 | 8 猪 | 10 猪 | 12 猪 | 14 猪 | 16 猪 | 17 猪 | 15 誅 | 20 蓆 |
| 2 駮 | 4 茶 | 7 花 | 7 馬 | 9 養 | 11 猪 | 13 猪 | 15 猪 | 16 猪 | 17 猪 | 19 征 | 21 蝾 |
| 醅 | 藤 | 茶 | 薔 | 猪 | 母 | 肉 | 欄 | 頭 | 瘖 | 誅 | 蓆 |
| | 毒 | ○ | 瘖 | 猪 | 油 | 蹄 | 苓 | ○ | ○ | 誅 | 蝾 |

除

Steps to a hall; a vestibule, space between a door and inner screen; to exclude, to remove, to except; to reject, to destroy; to deduct, to divide; exclusive of; to cure, to heal; to exchange: 'tū kwang, to exchange one's office, promoted; com., 'tū k'i, to deduct; 'kwi tū, to add and subtract; to multiply and divide; 'tū miék; to destroy, to exterminate; 'tū hai² to destroy what is hurtful, as thieves; 'tū hi, excepting that, unless; 'tū siu ngwoi² after deducting what has been received; 'tū chiéng pok, keu' not inquire into the past (of your errors); COLL., 'tū t'ah, t'ah, to make a clean sweep of; 'tū p'ú t'iah, kauk, to deduct the tare or refuse.

踖

The feet entangled; perplexed; also read 't'ü, q. v.: com., 't'ü t'ü, embarrassed, hesitating, at a loss how to proceed.

躑

Also read 't'ü: hindered, unable to advance: 't'ü t'ü, impeded, stopped, involved.

(825) Tuh.

撓

Read 'tuk,; coll. tuk,; to stab, to perforate, to pierce: 'tuk, p'wai' to break by thrusting; tuk, t'ëng t'au' to perforate.

(826) Tui.

槌

To beat, to pound, to strike; to hammer out; also read 't'ui, q. v.: COLL., 't'ui k'a t'oi, to beat the

thighs—*scil.*, in order to relieve pain; 't'ui king p'oh, to beat gold-leaf; 't'ui m'wong p'ah, ho² to pound on the doors.

(827) Tuk.

毒

A poison, a bane; poisonous, noxious, venomous; injurious, hurtful; cruel, malignant, malicious; to hate, to abhor; to poison; to injure; also painful, grievous; to rule: in the coll. read t'ek, q. v.: 'liu tuk, a lasting injury; com., 'tuk, tuk, poisoned; 'tuk, yoh, a poison; 'tuk, k'e' noxious vapors or humors; 'tuk, 'ch'iu, a malicious villain; 'i tuk, 'kung tuk, to neutralize one poison with another; 'ch'ong tuk, venereal ulcers; 'sing tuk, cruel, malicious; tuk, sak, 'ching ju, to poison one's own husband.

纛

A standard, a large banner of feathers, hair, or silk; a flag borne before the coffin at funerals: com., 'twai' tuk, a large banner; 'tuk, ki, the main standard of an army.

獨

Alone, solitary; single, one's self; only; widowed, childless; a species of baboon: 'tuk, 'chü, an only child; 'tuk, eng' to bear a responsibility alone; com., 'tuk, ek, one only; tuk, soi' 'ch'ong, a single bedstead of the larger pattern; tuk, kiok, t'oh, a one-footed or center table; tuk, chiéng, ngó, t'eu, to usurp the whale's head—get the first degree at Peking; tang m'wong tuk, ch'e' the only shop that sells (the article).

- 1 除官
- 3 歸除
- 5 除害
- 7 躊躇
- 9 撓破
- 11 槌金箔
- 12 流毒
- 14 毒藥
- 16 毒手
- 18 心毒
- 20 纛旗
- 22 獨任
- 2 除起
- 4 除滅
- 6 除非
- 8 踟蹰
- 10 槌膠
- 13 服毒
- 15 毒氣
- 17 瘡毒
- 19 大纛
- 21 獨子
- 23 獨一

韜 A sheath for a bow; a case or covering to preserve bows.
Tu.

匱 Also read *chëük*, and *sük*; a case, a covering, as for tablets; a scabbard; a drawer, a casket, a receptacle for books; a coffin: *'ung tuk*, *i chong*, to lay by carefully, as gems.

殞 To die in the womb; an untimely birth, an abortion.
Tu.

瀆 A drain, a sluice, a sewer; a river which drains the land; foul, muddy; the first only is used in the following senses; to profane, to insult; to despise, to treat rudely; to bother, to annoy, as by reiteration: *'keu tuk*, a sewer, a ditch; *'sëu' tuk*, the four sluices, the Yangtze, the Yellow, the Huai and the Chi rivers; *'tuk*, *'teng* to annoy by reiterating; you bother my ears, as magistrates say; COM., *'siék tuk*, to blaspheme, to insult a superior.

牘 Tablets to write on, blocks for books; books, documents, registers; a sort of musical instrument, a bamboo beaten to keep time: *'ch'ek tuk*, a card, a note, a brief; a tablet; *'ang' tuk*, law cases, a record of precedents in law.

犢 A calf, a heifer; a sacrificial victim: *'lo' ngiu 'ti tuk*, an old cow licks her calf — emblem of parental love.
Tu.

譴 To be grieved; discontented, dissatisfied, seditious; complaints, reviling, murmuring, as against rulers: *'paung' tuk*, to slander, to vilify.
Tu.

(828) Tük.

妯 Two sisters-in-law call each other *'tük*, *'ti*, in Foo-chow termed *'mu' sing*. Read, *'tiu*: to move about; disquieted, agitated in mind.
Chu.
Chou.

軸 The ends of an axle; a pivot, center of motion; the roller of a map; the woof frame-work; a picture or map; scrolls inscribed with words; weak, unable to walk: *'kiëng tuk*, to turn, to revolve; COM., *'liëng tuk*, narrow and wide scrolls; *'seu' tuk*, scrolls inscribed with the word *seu* or *hok*, given as birthday presents; *tük*, *ka'* (a present in money of) the value of a scroll; COLL., *'tük*, *siöh*, *hok*, one map or scroll.

逐 To expel, to drive out, to order away; to pursue; to press, to urge on, as a marriage; to take up in order, as topics; sincere, earnest; successive: *'tük*, *tük*, in earnest; COM., *'tük*, *'kwi*, to exorcise demons; *'tük*, *ch'ing*, to urge marriage, as the parents or guardians do; *'tük*, *nik*, day by day, daily; *'tük*, *kië*, to fray fowls; *tük*, *kung 'ta teng* to press on in crowds; COLL., *tük*, *tük*, *'tióng*, to chase all about; *'tük*, *pah*, *tak*, to fly pigeons; *ma' tük*, *tek*, *tiöh*, can't overtake him.
Chu.

- 1韜 2溝 4瀆 6尺 8老 9謗 11姆 13聯 15軸 逐 親 雞
 匱 瀆 聽 牘 牛 謔 媼 軸 一 逐 逐 逐
 而 3四 5褻 7案 9舐 10妯 12乾 14壽 幅 鬼 日 白
 藏 瀆 瀆 牘 犢 媼 軸 逐 逐 逐 鶴

蓬 Noxious weeds, weeds hard to root out, as the dock or thistles.

(829) Tung.

東 The east; the place of honor; the host; a master, a friend: in the coll. read *t'eng*, q. v.: COM., *'tung hwong*, the east; *'tung nang*, south-east; *'tung ka*, the host; the master, head of an establishment; *'koi tung*, your employer; *'tung ió* a host; *'tung k'ing*, the seraglio; *'tung si*, a thing—a phrase borrowed from the Court dialect; COLL., *'ngwai chó tung*, I'll be host (and furnish the feast).

噶 Verbose, garrulous; the breath; talk, speech: *'tung tung*, to reiterate; heavy and slow, as a carriage.

諄 To inculcate, to inform fully; to reiterate an admonition; really, in earnest; pure, unmixed: *'tung tung ngiong chí*, to make plain and impress on one.

焯 A dull fire, not bright; darkened, as stars by the sun; a torch to burn a tortoise-shell, as in divination. Read *sung*: bright, fiery, blazing; the color of fire.

燄 A raging fire, a blaze; the color of fire; fiery, lurid.

墩 A hillock on a plain; a heap, a mound, a tumulus, a barrow: in the coll. read *tong*, q. v.

敦 Interchanged with the next: angry, enraged; to revile; full, great, substantial; liberal, generous; simple, honest; to deem

important; to urge, to impel to do; who? *'tung hau' tá* to lay stress on filial and fraternal duties; *'tung haiu'* honest, faithful; *'tung 'ch'ing*, to invite cordially.

惇 Liberal, kind; true, generous feeling; to regard as important, to strive for: *'tung haiu'* true, faithful.

屯 Incipient vegetation, budding, as plants; difficult to proceed; pressed together, thick; sparing; the 3d of the 64 diagrams: also read *tong*, q. v.

迍 To make no progress: *'tung chiéng*, unable to advance; *met.*, unlucky, unsuccessful.

窆 To bury, to inter: *'tung sik*, a grave, a vault; to put into a vault.

肫 The cheeks, the bones of the face; earnest, sincere, honest; pieces of dried meat: *'tung tung ki'ing*, sincere in his benevolence.

饨 Often read *tong*: a sort of flour cake with meat in: *'hung tung*, pork balls seasoned, then rolled in flour and steamed.

Tung. A coll. word: to knock, to strike against: *tung' ió*, to knock over.

- 1 東方
- 2 東南
- 3 東家
- 4 貴東
- 5 東道
- 6 東宮
- 7 東西
- 8 我做
- 9 噶
- 10 諄諄言之
- 11 敦孝弟
- 12 敦厚
- 13 敦請
- 14 惇厚
- 15 迍遠
- 16 窆
- 17 肫肫
- 18 餛餛
- 其仁

perience, a child; com., ¹*tung* *seug*, a student, a candidate for the Siutsai degree; ²*tung* 'chü, wooden images of children—used in prayers to "Mother"; ³*tung* *yeu* *kó*, satirical ballads, anciently sung by boys in the streets; ⁴*tung* *té* 'si *hain* in the time of youth; ⁵*tung* 'seu *ü* 'k'i, we don't cheat young or old—a phrase on shopmen's cards; COLL., ⁶*tung* *nan* 'kiang, a bachelor, one unmarried at the age of 30 or 40.

僮 A slave girl or boy, a servant; a concubine; a boy, a lad; rude, doltish, ignorant: used for the coll. ⁷*tung*, q. v.: ⁸*ka* *tung*, a house-boy, or waiter; ⁹*chü* *tung*, a serving lad in a school.

幢 A screen or curtain for a carriage; an embroidered scroll, streamers hung from the roof in temples.

憧 Disturbed in mind, hesitating, undecided, irresolute: ¹⁰*tung* *tung*, wavering. Read *ch'ung*: silly, stupid.

瞳 The sun about to rise: ¹¹*tung* *lung*, the sun still obscured, or below the horizon, the break of day.

槿 A tree in Yunnan, from whose blossoms cloth can be made, ? the cotton tree; a piece of squared timber.

潼 The name of several streams; a tributary of the Yellow river in Shensi, near the Great Bend: ¹²*tung* *kuang*, a town and pass on this stream.

瞳 The pupil of the eye; to stare at; a vacant look: ¹³*tung* 'chü, the pupil.

撞 Also read *tong*: to beat, to thump, to pound; to strike against, to run or dash suddenly upon, to strike accidentally or abruptly: in the coll. read *taung* q. v.

罟 A kind of trap or frame to take birds: also read *ch'ung*, q. v.

艫 A long and swift boat used in fighting, called ¹⁴*mung* *tung*, and like a revenue cutter.

種 Also read *tung*: late, autumnal grain; grain planted early, but ripening late; the late planted, but early ripening, is called *l'ak*, q. v.

彤 A red color; red, rosy, as the cheeks: ¹⁵*tung* 'kwang, a red pencil.

鞞 The noise or beating of drums: used for the coll. *tong* q. v.

(830) **Tüng.**

中 The middle, the center; uniform, medium, as size; half, in the middle of; in, within; exact, complete, right: also read *t'ung* and in the coll. *tong*, q. v.: ¹⁶*tung* 'chü, half done, incomplete; ¹⁷*tung* 'hing, flourishing in the middle, as a dynasty; com., *tung*

1 童生 2 童子 3 童謠歌 ○ 4 童穉時候 5 童叟無欺 6 童男仔 ○ 7 家僮 8 書僮 9 憧憧 10 瞳瞳 11 潼關 12 潼子 13 瞳 14 彤管 15 中止 16 中典

kwook, China; ¹*tŭng tŭng*, the suture of the lip; ²*tŭng kang*, inside, in the midst; ³*tŭng niêng*, middle aged, about 40; ⁴*tŭng 'pó*, a mediator—applied to Christ; ⁵*tŭng í*, women's drawers; *tŭng wang*, medium-sized bowls; ⁶*tŭng tong*, title of a prime minister; ⁷*tŭng yong*, the middle; ⁸*tŭng chai*, of moderate ability, mediocre; COLL., *tŭng tŭng*, or *tŭng seu*, or *tŭng tŭng seu*, *seu*, medium, as size or quality.

忠

Chung.

Faithful, loyal, patriotic; reverent; true, honest, upright, sincere; unselfish, devoted; *tŭng sing keng keng*, true, faithful; COM., ⁹*tŭng ngiè*, faithful, having integrity; ¹⁰*tŭng sing*, a loyal minister; ¹¹*tŭng tik*, faithful and straightforward; *tŭng hai*, *lò sik*, sincere and honest.

衷

Chung.

Inner garments; the heart; sincere, upright; rectitude, equity; the midst, middle; a full knowledge of: ¹²*pok, tŭng*, insincere; ¹³*tŭng tŭng*, the feelings.

重

Chung.
Ch'ung.

To add, to duplicate; to repeat, to reiterate; to pile up: also read *tŭng* and in the coll. *tŭng* and *taeng* q. v.: *tŭng tŭng*, a succession, as of peaks; ¹⁴*tŭng tiék*, increased, piled up; ¹⁵*tŭng sú*, to surround; COM., ¹⁶*tŭng hok*, to duplicate, to repeat; *tŭng ching kié teu*, to remodel rules; ¹⁷*tŭng sing*, to renew, to reform; ¹⁸*tŭng hu*, (will marry) a second husband, as diviners say; ¹⁹*tŭng*

zyong, "the double-odd"—festival of the ninth of the 9th moon; *tŭng hwong kai ká* to marry again, as widows do.

Tŭng. A coll. word: used in the sense of *ch'ung*, from, whence, commencing from: *tŭng 'ch'ü*, from this (time); *tŭng 'tá kau' meng'* from the bottom to the top.

(831)

Twa.

Twa. A coll. word: to shake about, as grain in a tray, to bring the chaff to the top: *twa sioh, a'* give it a shaking up; *twa 'mí*, to sift rice.

(832)

Twai.

大² Read *tai*²; coll. *twai*²: large, big, great; senior, the eldest; old, noble; the chief, important; a superlative, much, very, exceeding; to grow large: *twai*² *chiäh*, a large one; *twai*² *'lò tòt'* or *twai*² *'lò p'ok*, a very large piece; ²⁰*twai*² *kah*, a large sort, as of fowls; ²¹*twai*² *'pó*, the chief wife; ²²*twai*² *'aiing'* the great limit—death; *twai*² *'hó*, thoroughly done or cooked; wholly recovered (from sickness); entirely well; *twai*² *peng 'ch'ü*, the right hand; ²³*twai*² *sü* large and small, one's near relatives; *kié twai*² to grow fast; *twai*² *'lí twai*² *'k'ó* to gain and expend largely; *twai*² *nung 'sieu 'nü*, old and young of both sexes (in the family); *ch'ó twai*² *'chwi*, a freshet; *mó twai*² *pok, sú* irreverent to seniors; ²⁴*twai*² *'iè*, the great sires or sirs—the official attendants or managers in a yamun;

1 人 3 中 5 中 7 中 9 忠 11 忠 13 衷 15 重 17 重 19 重 21 大 23 大
 中 年 衣 央 義 直 腸 圍 新 陽 婆 細
 2 中 4 中 6 中 8 中 10 忠 12 不 14 重 16 重 18 重 20 大 22 大 24 大
 閏 保 堂 才 臣 衷 疊 複 夫 格 限 爺

*twai*² *kiǎng*, the oldest son; *twai*² *sing no*² the oldest son's wife.

舵² Read *tó* and *tó*; coll. *twai*²: a rudder, a steering-oar, called *"móí twai*²; *twai*² *kung*, a helmsman; *twai*² *ná*, or *k'ie*² *twai*² a helm, a rudder; *niéng twai*² to take the helm, to steer; *twai*² *nga*, the handle of a rudder; *pwang twai*² to put the helm to starboard; *'á twai*² to port the helm.

(833) Twak.

奪² To seize, to take by force, to rob; to oppress, to criticize, to lop off; a narrow path: in the coll. read *tok*, q. v.: *'twok*, *k'wí*, to gain one of the first grades, as of Kíjín; *kwong 'ch'ui twak*, *muk*, its elegance ravished the eyes.

(834) Twang.

端² Straight, correct, upright; decent, grave, decorous, proper; commencing, springing forth; the origin, the first principle, the originating cause; a numerative of matters, subjects, and pieces of silk; a length of 18 cubits: *chek*, *ki líong twang*, to hold both ends, to attend to all; *'twang ngá*, the beginning, the clue to; com., *'twang chong*, correct, decorous; *'twang chiáng*² upright, well-principled; *'twang 'ngá*, festival of the 5th of the 5th month; *'twang sioh*, a superior dark or greenish stone (for inkstands).

短² Short, not long; contracted; to shorten, to curtail; to come short; failings, shortcomings, defects, faults: in the coll. read *'toi*, q. v.: *'twang kiéng*² wanting in experience; *'k'e*² *'twang*, short-winded; *'twang heng*, rude behavior; com., *'twang ch'ü*² shortcomings, faults; *'twang ngiáh*, deficient in quantity; *'twang kié*² (driven to) extremities, as a suicide; *'twang ko*² to hire for short stages, as in journeying; coll., *nidh*, *'i twang*, to lay hold of one's shortcomings; *'twang 'chieu*, still owing, in arrears.

斷² To decide, to settle; to judge and determine a case; to give an opinion; surely, decidedly, positively: also read *twang*² q. v.: com., *'twang' ang*² to decide a lawsuit; *twang' kek*, *hüng*, to determine the lucky and unlucky, as diviners do; *'kiok*, *twang*² to decide, to resolve how to do; coll., *twang' twang' ng' k'ing*, decidedly unwilling; *twang' huk*, *mó twang' líe*, decided for union not separation, as a matrimonial lawsuit.

斷² To divide, to cut asunder; cut, broken, split, snapped; broken off, interrupted, as intercourse: also read *twang*² and in the coll. *taung*² and *'tong*, q. v.: *'twang*² *'líong*, cut to the heart, greatly distressed; *'pok*, *twang*² uninterrupted; com., *'twang*² *pi'*² severed her arm, as the chaste

1尾 3搬 5搬 7奪 9端 11端 13短 15短 17短 19短 21决 23不
 2舵 4拈 6挨 8端 10端 12端 14氣 16短 18短 20斷 22斷 24斷
 公 舵 倪 正 石 短 處 計 案 腸 臂

woman did—a play; *twang' k'i kau' chü*, she broke the loom to teach her son (diligence in study); *'twang' k'ie'* final deed of sale, an unredeemable bond.
(835) Twi.

追 To pursue, to chase, to follow after; to come up with, to overtake, to catch; Chui. to expel; to sue, to dun; to seek out, to trace back; to reflect on, to look back on, retrospective; to go with, to escort: *'twi keu'* to investigate fully; *'twi e'* or *'twi sü*, to recall and reflect on, to think of something past; COM., *'twi ping*, soldiers in pursuit; *'twi chong*, to go in search of stolen goods; *'twi chai'* or *'twi chieng chai'* to dun; COLL., *'twi má' t'oh*, cannot overtake him; *'twi king' king*, to give sharp chase to.

助 Read *twi* in the *Paik, Ing*, but correctly read *toi*: to pull with all one's strength: in the coll. read *toi'* q. v.

(836) Two.

[This word is interchangeably read *tió*, q. v.]

(837) Twh.

[This word is interchangeably read *tióh*, q. v.]

(838) Twok.

[This word is interchangeably read *tiok*.]

惓 This and the next three also read *chiok*, or *chwok*: Chó. Chüeh. sad, sorrowful; the mind disquieted or unsettled; wearied, panting: *'twok, twok*, sad in heart, disquieted.

暱 A way or road between raised banks in a field: Chüeh. *'ching twok*, paths or roads through the open country.

襪 As in *'pwo twok*, to repair old garments.

Ch'o. Chui. To.

譏 To talk incessantly; talkative, loquacious.

Chüeh.

(839) Twong.

[This word is interchangeably read *tióng*, q. v.]

(840) T'a.

他 A personal pronoun; he, she; him, her, it; they, them; that, the other; another: *'t'a, m wong*, they; *'t'a tek*, his, hers; *'t'a T'a. ing*, that person, another; *'t'a nik*, another day.

T'a. A coll. word, as in *'t'a na*, in fine circumstances, showy, in grand style.

T'a. A coll. word: to row or work a boat against: *'t'a hung ch'ok*, to work out against the wind; *'t'a tong*, to propel against the flood-tide.

鮚 Read *cha'*; coll. *t'a'*: a sort of Medusa or sea-blubber: *'t'a' p'ui*, *'t'a' k'a*, and *'t'a' nong*, the skin, feet, and stomach, of a Medusa; *'twai'*, *pwo t'a'* a big sea-blubber; *met.*, a booby, a stupid fellow; *'t'a' mó m'ek*, *ha ch'ó' m'ek*, the Medusa has no eyes, shrimps are its eyes—the inexperienced or dull aided by the clever.

斷契 追憶 追兵 追債 債追 追緊 惓惓 補襪 他的 他日 炸肢 大蒲 追究 追思 追賊 追錢 追賣 着 緊 緊 惓 惓 他 門 他 人 鮚 皮 炸 瓢 〇

(841)

T'Á.

體
T'i

The body, the corporeal substance, the whole person; a body, a trunk; a body of officers; real, essential, substantial, the essentials of; decorous, becoming, decent, proper; respectable, reputable; to realize, to embody, to carry out another's views; to join, to unite closely; related; to partition; to receive courteously: "t'á sok, to pity; "t'á sek, decorum, propriety; com., "ek, 't'á, the whole; the same, alike; "nik, 't'á, or sing 't'á, the body; "paik, 't'á, all the bodily members; "t'á 'tung, decorum; "t'á 'tai' bearing, gait, carriage; "moong 't'á, the original form; originally, physically; "t'á k'e' chaung' vigorous health; "t'á 'aik, to embody, to realize; COLL., "t'á n'eng e' to carry out a person's idea or intention; 't'á siong' 't'á kiá' must please both great and small, as a servant; 't'auk, 't'á, to recover from sickness.

替
T'i.

To change, to substitute, to put another instead of; to abolish, to set aside; to wait, to stop; for, instead of, in behalf; a sign of the dative, also of the accusative: "tai' t'á for, in behalf of; "u t'á' unchanging, unchanging; COM., "t'á sing, a substitute; COLL., "t'á kiáng, to carry a burden for another; 't'á n'eng sang t'á n'eng 'si, to live and die for another—constant and faithful; 't'á 'i 'i te' or 't'á 'i mwok, to heal him; 't'á 'si 'kwi ch'ang ch'ue' k'e' to maintain the resolution (of widowhood) for a

deceased husband; "t'á' sidh, to be a substitute at a feast.

匱
T'i

The 2d is unauthorized: thin, flat; in the coll. a drawer, as of a table or closet: "pieng t'á' flat; COLL., "t'á' pek, the knob, or brass-piece to pull a drawer by; k'auing' t'á' 't'á, to put away in the drawer.

綈
T'i.

Thick, glossy silk; lustrous silk or satin, made into robes and given as presents; a coat, a pelisse.

涕
T'i.

To cry, to weep, to shed tears; tears: "t'á k'ek, or k'ek, t'á' to weep and lament; "t'á s'üü' profuse weeping.

掃
T'i.

To cast away, to reject, to discard; also to take, to grasp; a kind of hair-pin to secure the hair in a knot.

啼
T'i.

To weep, to bewail; to howl and cry; to crow, to coo; the cry of birds; to scream, as apes and parrots: in the coll. read t'ie, q. v.: "t'á k'ok, to weep and lament; "kié t'á, a cock's crow; kié wang' t'á, a general crowing, as at dawn.

稊
T'i.

Tares, weeds like rice that bear small seeds, and are not readily distinguished from the rice; cockle in rice fields; also shoots on trunks of willow: "t'á pai' tares.

1 體	8 一	5 百	7 體	9 體	12 代	14 替	16 替	18 匱	20 涕	22 雞
體	體	體	態	氣	代	身	食	拔	泗	啼
2 體	4 肉	6 體	8 本	壯	11 體	15 替	17 匱	19 涕	21 啼	23 稊
式	體	統	體	體	13 無	肩	匱	泣	哭	稊
			10 體	意						

莠

Plants just budding, new sprouts; weeds, tares. Read *äi*: to cut grass: ¹*siŋg* *äi* *hwa*, the Magnolia purpurea.

霽

A cessation of rain, the sky clearing up, fair weather.

鷓

A sort of pheasant: ²*t'á* *ju*, a species of pelican. Read *äi*, as in ²*äi* *äu*, a flying squirrel.

³*T'á*. A coll. word: usual, ordinary, medium: ²*t'á* ²*t'á* ²*siäng*, an even, ordinary tone of voice, monotonous; ²*t'á* ²*t'á* ²*pwo*² a medium gait; ²*t'á* ²*t'á* ²*pang*² ailing, not getting better or worse; ²*t'á* ²*t'á* ²*tién*² a tune on the medium pitch; *met.*, in tolerable circumstances; *lok*, ²*t'á*, failing, reduced.

(842) T'äĒ.

²*T'äĒ*. A coll. word: to push with the feet; to kick off: ²*t'äĒ* ²*p'woi*² to kick off the bed clothes (in sleep); ²*t'äĒ* ²*k'wi*, to push it away with the feet.

(843) T'äĖK.

剗

A vulgar character used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *t'äĖk*: to thrust with a knife, to pierce, to stab: ²*t'äĖk*, ²*siöh*₂ ²*tó*, to give a stab, or thrust; ²*t'äĖk*, ²*si*, to stab to death; ²*t'äĖk*, ²*p'wai*² to break by thrusting at; *met.*, to inform against, to expose one; ²*t'ieu* ²*t'äĖk*, to instigate, to edge on.

²*T'äĖk*. A coll. word, as in ²*t'au* ²*t'äĖk*, a kind of two-pronged hair-pin, worn by country women.

(844)

T'äĚNG.

漚

Read *teng*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *t'äĚng*: to be carried away by a flood or freshet; soaked, saturated; a passage from the main stream: ²*t'äĚng*² ²*tó*, swept down (as houses) by a freshet; ²*t'äĚng*² ²*pang* ²*te*² leveled to the ground by the flood; ¹⁰*t'äĚng*² ²*loh*₂ ²*hai*, swept out to sea; ¹¹*siöng*² ²*t'äĚng*² the upper passage, as that leading to Changloh opposite Pagoda Anchorage; ¹²*chwi* ²*kwang*² ²*yä* ²*t'äĚng*² completely saturated with water, as watered park.

²*T'äĚng*. A coll. word: idle, dissipated; light, frivolous, not to be depended on; also completed, all done, off one's hands: ²*chiä* ²*něng* ²*yä* ²*t'äĚng*² ²*siöh*₂ ²*lau*, that man is very trifling and untrustworthy indeed; ²*nik*₂ ²*mang* ²*chó*², ²*chó*² ²*má*² ²*t'äĚng*² work at it day and night, and can't get through with it!

²*T'äĚng*. A floating mark or signal, a buoy, as to indicate shoals and rocks: ²*p'u* ²*t'äĚng*² floats, buoys.

²*T'äĚng*. A coll. word; to excite, to instigate, to edge on: ²*t'äĚng*² ²*siöh*₂ ²*kwo*² to instigate by a word; ²*t'äĚng*² ²*něng* ²*song* ²*p'ah*, to edge on persons to fight; ²*ny*² ²*t'ěng* ²*t'äĚng*² must not instigate (to a quarrel).

(845) T'ÄH.

²*T'äh*. A coll. word: clean, pure; untainted, clean in a moral sense; honest, not making gain of one; all gone, lost, or stolen: ²*t'äh*, ²*kaik*, clean; ²*má*² ²*t'äh*,

¹莠花 ○

²鷓鴣 ○

⁴剗刀 ○

⁵剗死 ○ ⁶剗破

⁷挑剗 ○ ⁸漚倒

⁹漚平地 ○

¹⁰漚落海 ○

¹¹上漚 ○

¹²水灌野漚

t'ah, sold all out; *t'aung' t'ah, t'ah*, stripped naked; *ngwoh, lá t'ah*, as pure as a gem.

(846)

T'ai.

篩 Read *sü* in the dictionaries: a sieve; to sift, to pass through a sieve: Shai. *hwa t'ai ngwook, 'ing*, the flowers sift the moon's light; COM., *'mi t'ai*, a rice-sieve; *'t'ai 'mi*, to sift rice; *'k'ong t'ai*, a chaff-sifter, used after the rice has been hulled and pounded; *'t'ai l'eng*, a sieve; COLL., *'t'ai l'eng t'ak*, the wooden rim of a sieve; *'t'ai ch'á' 'ü*, a mizzling rain.

擡
抬

To raise, to lift; to carry, as a sedan; to move, to agitate: COM., *'kó t'ai si ka'* to raise the current price; *'t'ai k'ü* (or T'ai. *'ü*), to recommend one; to give (a shop) one's custom; *'t'ai ch' i á*, to drive a chariot, a charioteer; COLL., *'t'ai á lák*, slipshod; *'t'ai ló t'óí'* to remove (a corpse) by a hole in the prison-wall; *'t'ai k'eng lóh, t'ong*, (like) dragging a dog into hot water—*scil.*, to get you to work.

胎

The womb; a pregnant womb, pregnancy; congenital; to begin; to rebel against, to abscond; a pearl: in the coll. read *t'oi*, q. v.: *'sik, t'ai*, a barren womb; COM., *'hwaí t'ai*, pregnant; *'t'ai k'e'* the state of pregnancy; *'aik, t'ai*, to become pregnant; *'t'ai seng*, viviparous; *'t'ai í*, the placenta; *'t'ai tuk*, (coll. *t'oi tuk*) bad humors from birth, as in a child;

COLL., *siék, t'ai*, a white, furred tongue; *'t'ai t'aung'* or *'t'ai ak*, to pawn or mortgage, as to a wealthy man.

駘

A weak, jaded horse; a miserable hack, a worthless nag: *'t'ai t'aung'* wide, expanding, as said of the opening spring.

苔

Moss, lichens, confervae, small plants on rocks and in damp places; mossy, moss-grown: in the coll. read *'t'ai*, q. v.: *'t'ai si'eng*, mosses; *'ch'ing t'ai*, green mold, fungus on water.

部

An ancient feudal state, comprising the modern district of Wukung in the Chienchou department in the center of Shensi.

梯

A ladder; stairs, steps; *met.*, a means to an end; to lean upon: *'t'ai hung pwo' ngwook*, to mount to the clouds and climb to the moon—ambitious, aspiring; COM., *'lau t'ai*, a ladder; *'t'ai ch'eng*, the rounds of a ladder; *'ch'iu t'ai*, a hand-ladder—sticks driven in a wall to ascend by; *'pwo' t'ai*, a rope-ladder of cotton cloth; *'ch'ing hung t'ai*, the azure-cloud-ladder—degree, rank, promotion; *si'ong' t'ó' t'ai*, to mount the sword-ladder, as Taoist magicians do.

噓

Read *tai*; used for the coll. *'t'ai*: fine, as a voice in speaking another tongue: *'i kwang wa' k'ong 'yá t'ai*, he speaks Mandarin most admirably.

1花 2米 4糠 6高 7擡 9石 11胎 13胎 15胎 17苔 19樓 21布
 篩 篩 篩 擡 擡 胎 氣 生 毒 薛 梯 梯
 月 3篩 5篩 時 6抬 10懷 12得 14胎 16駘 18青 20梯
 影 米 籠 價 車 胎 胎 衣 蕩 苔 層 ○

太³ Large, very great; too, very, excessive; wide, extensive; a title of honor; smooth, slippery: com., 'tai' kik, the Great Extreme, first cause or origin; 'tai' ek, ching, ing, name of a Taoist star-god; 'tai' ping, general peace; a fanciful name for ducks' eggs; 'tai' hai' the emperor's mother; 'tai' 'ch'ü, the crown-prince; 'tai' 'tö, too much; 'tai' 'kwo' and 'pok, kik, excessive and insufficient; 'tai' 'lö and 'tai' 'ná, an officer's father and mother; 'tai' 'sióng' the chief, the head of the family; 'tai' 'tai' (spoken, 'tai' 'tai') an officer's wife, her ladyship! 'lö 'tai' 'tai' a compellation for an officer's mother.

泰³ Interchanged with the preceding: great, exalted, honorable; extreme, extravagant; pervading, universal; peaceful; the 11th diagram: 'kwok, 'tai' ming, ang, the country prospering and the people at peace; com., 'tai' sang, a famous mountain in Shantung; an idol god, emperor of the world of spirits; 'tai' sang and 'tai' 'ch'ui, terms applied to a wife's parents.

汰³ Slippery; excessive, overflowing, as waters; to wash, to rinse, to cleanse: 'sa 'tai' to scour with sand; 'ch'ia' 'tai' extravagant; incontinent, lustful.

態³ Form, figure; one's habit, gait, air, bearing, motions; the expression of an idea; a configuration,

circumstance, state: 'kieu 'tai' hauteur; 'me' 'tai' a seductive man n er, ogling; 'sié' 'tai' yéng, lióng, the world's warmth and coolness—i. e. the fickleness of its love; com., 'á 'tai' air, gait.

T'ai'. A coll. word, used for 'eng' as in 'tai' 'tio' to go by road, to travel by land; 'miwong 'tai' 'ch'ia' k'ó just let it go, don't quarrel about it!

劊 Read ch'ung; used for the coll. 'tai': to kill, to slaughter; to behead, to execute a criminal; met., a gambling term: 'tai' 'au, to behead; 'tai' 'si, to kill; 'tai' 'ch'ek, to kill a thief; to shave one's head, as said jocosely; 'tai' 'néng pong' 'h'oi, murder and arson; 'tai' 'kiáng ch'üng' 'kwa, to kill a boy and plant a melon—a juggler's trick; kak, 'ka 'tai' 'i, to plot together to cheat him or win all his money; 'tai' 'au 'seng e' o' 'néng ch'ó there are those (willing to) conduct a trade that ruins others!

(S47) T'aik.

帖³ A written scroll; a writing, a document; a note, a billet, a visiting-card; a copy-slip; fixed, settled: com., 'pai' 'taik, a visiting-card; 'tai' 'au, proposals for a betrothal; 'ch'iong 'taik, a card of several folds; 'tai' 'nik, note of invitation to a feast; 'taik, sek, 'ch'ing, hu, styles of address in cards—a manual on the subject; 'pó' 'wong 'taik, or 'ho' 'ing 'taik, a note informing one of a death; COLL., 'pong' 'taik, to send cards

1 太極	2 太后	3 太多	4 國泰	5 泰山	6 泰水	7 奢汰	8 媚態	9 劊頭	10 劊賊	11 帖頭	12 帖肉
13 太平	14 太子	15 太上	16 泰安	17 沙汰	18 驕態	19 體態	20 劊死	21 拜帖	22 全帖	23 放帖	

of invitation; *t'aik*, *ngé* a slip with name on, as at the top of a funeral card.

貼 To leave or give in pledge; to cover over; to post, to paste up or on; to gild; to apply, as plasters; to supply a deficiency, to add to; to help, to assist; to lean on, attached: *t'aik*, *sing*, attached to one, as a servant; com., *t'á t'aik*, to carry out another's views; *t'aik*, *king*, to lay on gold-leaf; *t'aik*, *pah*, to paste up white paper, as in mourning; *t'aik*, *piéu*, to post notices, as of articles for sale; *t'aik*, *siá*, an assistant-scribe; *t'aik*, *kó yoh*, to apply plasters; *t'aik*, *chiéng*, to pay extra.

帖 Still, quiet, peaceable; resigned, submissive: *t'aik*, *huk*, to be resigned. Read *chiéng*, as in *chiéng té* discordant, broken, as sounds.

忒 To change, to alter; to doubt, to suspect; to err; an error or excess; very, extremely: *pok*, *t'aik*, no doubt, no mistake; *hó tiéng pok*, *t'aik*, High Heaven errs not.

慝 Wicked, filthy, lewd, dissolute; secret vice; a depraved heart; malicious; to act the hypocrite, to gloss over vice; sunk in vice; the moon seen after sunrise: *ang t'aik*, to hide one's wickedness; *kang t'aik*, profligate, licentious; *siu t'aik*, to reform one's evil ways.

(848) T'aing.

T'aing'. A coll. word: jutting, protuberant, convex, bulging out: *t'aing' pok*, big-bellied; *met.*, a molding, raised work, as in panels; *t'aing' tu*, a panel, a section in relieve; *t'aing' ch'ok, lí*, protuberant; *sing kang t'aing' t'aing'* the chest prominent.

(849) T'aiu.

透 Read *t'au'*; coll. *t'aiu'*: a plank, or narrow wooden bridge; as a verb, to manage, as one does with limited means: *t'aiu' peng*, a plank, as from a boat to the shore; *peng t'aiu'* a foot-bridge; *ch'ü t'aiu'* or *p'ah, t'aiu'* to place a walking-plank; *t'aiu' ch'ü kwo'* to pass a time of want, as by economy or borrowing.

(850) T'ak.

塔 The sound of things falling; a pile of earth; a pagoda, a tower: com., *ngang' t'ak*, the wild-goose pagoda, on which a literary aspirant inscribed his name; *pah, t'ak*, and *sioh, t'ak*, the White and Stone Pagodas in Foochow; *ló* (or *mó*) *sing t'ak*, the marshaled stars' pagoda—the Pagoda Anchorage in the Min; *tiéng t'ak*, to illuminate the pagodas—in the 8th month; *t'ak, ting ná*, the goddess "Mother" at *T'ak, ting* in the suburbs of Foochow.

場 Low ground, ground settling; to sink, to settle down, to fall in ruins; a first plowing: coll., *t'ak, sioh, k'eng*, a hole made

1 貼 3 貼 5 貼 7 貼 9 帖 11 隱 13 修 15 板 17 雁 19 石 塔 22 場
身 金 標 錢 滯 慝 隱 慝 透 板 雁 塔 石 塔 21 塔 一
2 體 4 貼 6 貼 8 帖 10 不 12 姦 14 透 16 舒 18 白 20 羅 塔 亭 空
貼 白 寫 服 忒 慝 透 板 舒 透 白 塔 羅 星 奶 空

by settling; ¹t'ak, k'o' caved in, like a mortar; ²ch'auk, t'ak, or ³ch'au t'ak, to spoil or ruin, to waste things.

揚

T'a.

To lay the hand on, to feel; to make a fac-simile by transfer; a copy, a counterpart: ⁴keu' t'ak, an old copy or fac-simile.

⁵T'ak, . A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to cover, to sheathe, to put in a sheath; to wear; a sheath, as of a pencil; an over-sleeve: ⁶t'ak, lóh, (or ⁷tié), to sheathe, as a pencil; ⁸pek, t'ak, or ⁹pek, k'iong t'ak, a pencil-sheath; ¹⁰ch'iu wong t'ak, an over-sleeve; ¹¹hó, k'i, i, siong na' hó t'ak, t'ak, it's best to wear your good clothes only occasionally.

榻

T'a.

A long, narrow bedstead, a wooden couch: ¹²ch'ong t'ak, a bed; ¹³há t'ak, to let down the bed — a story of Hsü Tzu in the After Han dynasty.

潔

T'a.

Name of a stream in Shensi; also an ancient district in that region: ¹⁴h'üek, t'ak, waters accumulating and rushing on.

捷

T'a.

T'a

To beat, to whip, to flog, to chastise, to castigate; a slap, a blow; swift, rapid; the center of a bow.

闔

T'a.

A door, an inside door; a screen; the door of a harem; in the coll. movable boards, as in a shop's front: ¹⁵pung t'ak, a bed-chamber; ¹⁶pai t'ak, to open a door; COLL., ¹⁷t'ak, 'peng, the movable boards for closing the front

of a shop; ¹⁸k'wi t'ak, 'peng, to open shop; ¹⁹ch'üeng' t'ak, 'peng, to shut shop.

怛

T'a.

Moved, affected; sad, grieved, distressed; alarmed, agitated; wearied, burdened, as with trials; to pity, to commiserate.

疊

Tieh.

Read tiék, ; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ²⁰t'ak, to pile up or on, to make a heap, to heap up; to make thick; met., to multiply, as accusations against one in court: ²¹t'ak, k'i, li, to pile up; ²²t'ung t'ak, to heap one on another; ²³t'ak, á, tá, to make thick shoe-soles; ²⁴t'ak, ch'a, to pile wood; ²⁵t'ak, kauk, to "pack the bones" — a firm, compact posture (in pugilism); ²⁶t'ak, p'au hwa, to make "the pomelo-flower" — a kind of open tiling on walls.

²⁷T'ak₂. A coll. word: the sound of water dropping, called ²⁸t'ak, t'ak, k'iong or ²⁹t'ak, t'ak, kieu'.

(851)

T'ang.

貪

T'an.

To covet, to desire inordinately; avaricious, greedy; ambitious of; in the coll. to praise, to be pleased with one; also the quadruped like a unicorn, drawn on the screen-wall before offices to caution officials against the sin of bribery: ³⁰t'ang chong, to desire bribes; COM., ³¹t'ang sing, a covetous disposition; ³²t'ang lang, covetous, niggardly; ³³t'ang siong, to think greedily about; ³⁴t'ang t'au, the object or motive

¹揚
²白

³舊
⁴榻

⁵下
⁶榻

⁷房
⁸闔

⁹闔
¹⁰板

¹¹疊
¹²板

¹³起
¹⁴梨

¹⁵重
¹⁶疊

¹⁷底
¹⁸疊

¹⁹骨
²⁰柴

²¹花
²²貪

²³貪
²⁴心

²⁵貪
²⁶想

²⁷貪
²⁸頭

²⁹作
³⁰榻

³¹床
³²榻

³³瀟
³⁴潔

³⁵排
³⁶闔

³⁷開
³⁸闔

³⁹開
⁴⁰闔

⁴¹起
⁴²梨

⁴³重
⁴⁴疊

⁴⁵底
⁴⁶疊

⁴⁷骨
⁴⁸柴

⁴⁹花
⁵⁰貪

⁵¹貪
⁵²心

⁵³貪
⁵⁴想

⁵⁵貪
⁵⁶頭

of desire; ¹*t'ang saik*, or *t'ang hwa*, lustful, libidinous; ²*t'ang siáh*, gluttonous; ³*t'ang chai*, avaricious; COLL., *t'ang sieu* to regard with admiration; *t'ang chiêng ka' lau' sai'* to marry (a daughter) to an old man because rich; *met.*, to act recklessly as to future results; *t'ang ché' kaëng'* *ping sioh, yong'* *siá*, the character for "covet" is written like the one for "poor" — a caution against covetousness; *t'ang lau'* to age fast, to look old.

灘 A rapid, a torrent rushing through a rocky pass: ¹*t'ang t'eu*, the head of the rapids; ²*t'ang sü*, a pilot through rapids; ³*ch'ing t'ang*, a deep torrent.

癱 A contraction of the muscles; numbness of the tendons: ¹*hung t'ang*, palsy, paralysis.

探 Also read *t'ang'*: to feel or search for; to examine, to investigate, to explore; to try, to essay; to go to make inquiries, to spy out; to visit: ¹*t'ang s'ü* to try, to test; COM., ²*t'ang ma*, a spy; ¹⁰*t'ang pó* to spy out and report; *t'ang t'eng'* to obtain news of; ¹¹*t'ang hwa*, the third on the list of Han-lin doctors; *t'ang k'eu e'* to learn one's mind by prying questions.

攤 To open, to spread out; to gesture; a stand or stall on which things are placed for sale; to pay in installments; to share, to divide amongst; slow, remiss; to defer, to prorogue: COM., ¹⁹*pá t'ang*, to

set out a street-stall; ¹³*sung ku t'ang*, to divide into three shares; ¹⁴*t'ang ka'* to strut; to make a mere show, as of wealth; ¹⁵*t'ang k'a' u' ch'iu*, to flourish the feet and hands; ¹⁶*t'ang tiung*, a gambling place; ¹⁷*tau t'ang* and ¹⁸*chiêng t'ang*, modes of gambling with dice and cash; COM., *t'ang pah*, to make a show of plenty; *t'ang k'ó'* *juí*, to make up a loss or debt by paying shares.

撐 To prop, to shore up; to separate, to open out; to push off, to pole, as a boat: a fulcrum, a prop, a stay: in the coll. read *t'ang'* Ch'êng. q. v.: ¹⁹*t'ang to'* to pole over a ferry; *met.*, to intrigue for friends; COM., ²⁰*t'ang sung*, to pole a boat; *t'ang sung ik, ch'e'* to pole boats into the market, as during a freshet.

噙 The noise, as of many eating, the hum of a mill table; crumching, grinding of the jaws.

坦 Plain, level, broad and even; quiet, composed, tranquil; a son-in-law: ²¹*t'ang yong*, gratified; *li tó' t'ang t'ang*, a fine, level road; COM., *lung' t'ang*, your son-in-law.

袒 To shove up the sleeves, to bare the arm; bare, next to the skin; to disclose: ²²*nák t'ang*, bared, as the breast; *chó t'ang*, to help one when in the wrong.

禫 A sacrifice to the manes of parents at the end of 27 months, which is termed the three years mourning:

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 貪色 | 3 貪財 | 5 攤師 | 7 瘋癱 | 9 探馬 | 11 探花 | 13 三股攤 | 14 攤架 | 舞手 | 17 骰攤 | 19 撐渡 | 21 坦然 |
| 2 貪食 | 4 攤頭 | 6 深攤 | 8 探試 | 10 探報 | 12 排攤 | 15 攤膠 | 16 攤場 | 15 錢攤 | 20 撐船 | 22 肉袒 | |

COM., ¹*t'ang huk*, the lighter mourning, worn from the 25th to the 27th months inclusive.

髮 Long hair, the hair falling on the forehead or cheeks; a child's curls, tresses; also ornamental fringes, as of a cap.
T'an.

醃 Brine, gravy; the serous juice oozing from meats: ²*t'ang 'hau*, salted meats, preserved delicacies.
T'an.

毯 A hair rug, or bed mat, a coarse ratteen or serge: COM., ³*chiéng 'tang*, felted woolen rugs and hair mats; COLL., ⁴*t'ang sioh*, ⁵*t'ang sioh₂ ch'ong*, one hair bed-mat.
T'an.

茨 Also read *lang*: rushes just sprouting; marshy plants; a reed or sedge suitable for brooms.
T'an.

撐 Read *t'ang*; coll. *t'ang'*: to prop, to support; to raise, as a shutter with a stick; to stretch, to distend: ⁶*t'ang' k'i*, to raise up, as a shutter or screen; ⁷*t'ang' t'wai* distended, expanded by something underneath; ⁸*t'ang' ch'üang*, a shutter with hinges at the top.
Ch'üeng.

炭 Charred wood, charcoal; coals of any kind: *seng ming tu t'ang* the people down-trodden, as by officers; COM., ⁹*p'ang' t'ang* and ¹⁰*taing' t'ang'* soft and hard wood coals; ¹¹*mu' t'ang'* fossil coal; ¹²*t'ang' mwak*, coal-dust; ¹³*t'ang' üéng* a coal-extinguishing jar.
T'an.

嘆 To sigh, to moan, to groan; a musical expiration; to laud, to admire: ¹⁴*t'ang' sek*, a deep sigh; ¹⁵*t'ang' siéng'* to admire; T'an. COM., ¹⁶*t'ang' k'e'* to sigh; a moan, a groan; COLL., ¹⁷*t'ang' sioh₂ siäng k'e'* to fetch a sigh.

譚 A coll. word: to rival, to compete in trade; to get the custom by under-selling another: *t'ang' nüéng seng e'* to get people's trade by under-selling them; *tó? t'ang'* to compete with each other in trade.
T'an.

覃 To extend, to reach, to arrive at; great, extensive: T'an. ¹⁷*t'ang' ong*, royal favor.

譚 Used for *tang* (to converse): to discuss, to talk about; large, extensive; to boast; to manifest; an ancient feudal state, east of Tsinan-fu in Shantung; in the coll. to try one with words, to put tentative questions: COLL., ¹⁸*t'ang sioh₂ siäng*, to try with a word — and see what he'll say; ¹⁹*t'ang i sié' nól, e' sèü'* try him and see what his idea is.
T'an.

潭 Name of a river; a placid expanse of water with deep holes; deep, limpid: COM., ²⁰*t'ang' chwi*, deep, clear water; ²¹*t'ang' hu*, profound Sir! — a term used in letters; ²²*t'ang' kiäng' lá ch'ing*, (the water) as clear as a mirror.
T'an.

燂 Also read *chiéng* and *sing*: to burn in the fire; to scorch, to put in the blaze; to warm, to boil; warm, hot; *met.*, distressed.
T'an.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 潭服 | 3 毡毯 | 6 撐起 | 8 撐冲 | 10 有炭 | 12 炭末 | 14 嘆息 | 16 嘆氣 | 18 譚一聲 | 19 潭水 | 21 潭鏡 |
| 2 醃醃 | 4 毯一床 | 7 撐大 | 9 右炭 | 11 煤炭 | 13 炭甕 | 15 嘆羨 | 17 覃恩 | 20 潭府 | 22 潭禮 | 23 潭清 |

壘 罈

T'an.

An earthen vase to contain spirits, a wine jar: COM., 'chiu t'ang, a jar for holding wine.

曇

T'an.

Clouds extending over the heavens: t'ang t'ang, the sky overcast, a lowering sky.

痰

T'an.

Phlegm, mucus from the lungs: COM., 't'ang 'ing, thin phlegm; 't'ang sau' cough with phlegm; 't'ang kiek, a gathering of phlegm; 't'ang p'ong, a spittoon; 't'ang lo' you are troubled with phlegm; met., dull, stupid; hwa' t'ang, an expectorant; t'ang mi' sing k'ieu' phlegm has closed the mental apertures — a medical phrase; COLL., t'ang p' wok, frothy phlegm.

檀

T'an.

Read tang; coll. t'ang: a tough wood fit for axles; sandal wood: 't'ang hiong ch'a, sandal wood for incense; 'chie' t'ang ch'a, red sandal wood, rose-wood; 't'ang sok, hiong, the t'ang and sok, woods, as burnt to idols.

淡

T'an.

As in 'lang t'ang, thin and spread widely; in the coll. large rocks; COLL., 'lang t'ang sioh, large, dark rocks, boulders; 'hung t'ang, brittle stone, a sandstone, used in making crockery.

T'ang. A coll. word, as in t'ang t'aik, a mischievous fish, like a bull-head cat-fish, "one

of which sort is found in every pond"; met., a troubler, a mischief-maker, as in a shop, or school.

(852)

T'au.

偷

T'ou.

Read t'eu; coll. t'au: to steal, to pilfer; to obtain unfairly; secretly, stealthily, underhand: 't'au ch'ok, to go out slyly; 't'au taik, privately, clandestinely; 't'au lo', to steal; 't'au 'ch'au, to steal off; 't'au chiong, to peer, to look furtively at; 't'au niek, kek, to pilfer; 't'au cheng' k'iong, has stolen everything; 't'au 'tio' ch'a, to play truant from school; t'au siah, p'oo' to learn an art by seeing others do; 'ma' ma t'au p'ot' k'eng, buy a cat, but steal a dog — scil., if you want good ones.

T'au. A coll. word: to loosen, to open out, to unravel, to disentangle; to blow, as the nose; intelligent, well-informed; well, free from illness: 't'au p'e' to blow the nose; 't'au seng, to to loosen, to unravel; 't'au sang' or 't'au laek, to separate; loose, untwisted, as the cue; 't'au t'ieu tik, to straighten out; 't'au t'oh, (or loh), well, not sick; well-informed; ng' t'au t'oh, indisposed; ignorant; 't'au sioh, t'aik, to get relief by a dose (of medicine).

透

T'ou.

To pass over, to proceed; to pass through, to permeate; to penetrate, as light; through, through-out; reaching, extending to; to comprehend thoroughly; alarmed: used for the coll. t'au' q. v.: COM., 'chiong t'au' the same

- 1 酒 壘
- 2 痰 飲
- 3 痰 嗽
- 4 痰 結
- 5 痰 盆
- 6 痰 累
- 7 檀 香 柴
- 8 紫 檀 柴
- 9 檀 束 香
- 10 瀝 痰
- 11 瀝 痰
- 12 石 粉 痰
- 13 偷 出 偷 得
- 14 偷 得
- 15 偷 掏 偷 走
- 16 偷 走
- 17 偷 捻 挾 偷
- 18 偷
- 19 偷 躲
- 20 盡 光 全 透
- 齋 全 透

throughout, as a dress; ¹t'êng t'au' through, permeable; ²t'au' 'tá, to the last, forever; ³t'au' 'nik, throughout the day; ⁴t'au' 'tiék, to understand fully; COLL., ^{mwó}² t'au' 'hwang, not yet full grown, as a duck's feathers and wings; ⁵t'au' 'hong t'êng, to clean a tobacco pipe with a wire; ⁶t'au' 'tá t'au' 'meng' (the same) from top to bottom, no sham.

T'au'. A coll. word: to blow strong or fresh: ⁷lung 'yá t'au' the wind blows very strong.

T'au'. A coll. word: to poison: ⁸t'au' 'si, to poison to death; ⁹t'au' 'ló 'ch'ü, to poison rats.

T'au'. A coll. word: to decoy, to kidnap; to induce, to allure one, as a workman by the offer of higher wages: ¹⁰t'au' 't'au' (or ^{law}) a kidnapper; ¹¹t'au' 'k'ó' má' to kidnap and sell.

頭 Read t'eu; coll. t'au: the head; the first, best, chief; the end, the large end of a thing; the beginning of; a classifier of animals, birds, fish, reptiles; occurs in the names of round things, as in ¹²sioh, t'au, a stone; ¹³t'au seng, in front; ¹⁴t'au 'shü, or t'au 'pong, the first time; ¹⁵t'au 'nó, the brains; ¹⁶t'au 'wang kauk, the skull; ¹⁷t'au 'ka, or t'au 'neng, or t'au 'nó kó, the principal, the head man; ¹⁸tong t'au, to be the manager; ¹⁹k'wi t'au, to start, as a boat; ²⁰t'au 'nē 'nē, at the head or top of; ²¹sioh, t'au, one end of; one party, as in a marriage contract; ²²hü t'au, in that direction; ²³t'au

'chwi, "first water"—the first, as a picking of flowers, etc.; ²⁴t'au 'ting te' the top or crown of the head; ²⁵t'au 'ling tong, above one's head; ²⁶t'au 'kau, dandruff; ²⁷p'ah, chiék, t'au, to compound (with creditors); ²⁸ch'ok, t'au, to be a leader; successful, rising; ²⁹k'wo' t'au, too much, in excess; ³⁰t'au 'wang kauk, k'wi hwa, "the skull blossoms"; ³¹met, a shock, stunning, as a fall or blow; ³²t'au 'pai' a kind of small candle; ³³siohng' t'au, bits or remnants of thread, as in sewing.

T'au. A coll. word, for which the last is often used, as in ³⁴t'au sang, a brute, an animal; domestic animals, specifically quadrupeds.

(853)

T'auk.

託 To charge with, to intrust to; to engage one to do, to commission; to trust, to depend, to rely on; to give as an excuse, to use as a pretext: COM., ³⁵t'auk, ko' or t'auk, sü, to make an excuse in declining; ³⁶ho' t'auk, to entrust to, to commission; ³⁷pai' t'auk, to request as a favor; ³⁸t'auk, sié' to rely on another's influence, as in law-suits; COLL., t'auk, i' ch'ó' to engage him to do it; ³⁹t'auk, mä'ng' to receive communications in dreams, as from gods or ghosts; ⁴⁰t'auk, sang yong se' to engage several persons to aid.

托 Used erroneously for the last: to take, to bear on the hand, to carry on the palm: in the coll. read ⁴¹t'óh, q. v.: ⁴²t'auk, 'ch'ü, or ⁴³t'auk, 'p'oang, a tray, a waiter;

- 1通 3透 5石 7頭 9頭 11一 13頭 15出 17線 19付 21託 23托
 透 日 頭 回 家 頭 水 頭 頭 託 勢 子
 2透 4透 6頭 8頭 10當 12許 14頭 16頭 18託 20拜 22託 24托
 底 徹 前 腦 頭 頭 垢 拜 故 託 夢 盤

lok, t'auk, or t'auk, lok, discouraging, not favorable, as the times.

拓
T'o. To receive in the hand; also to push away; to take up, to collect, in which sense read *chiá* or *chiáh*, in the dictionaries.

柝
T'o. A watchman's rattle or stick, on which he beats; to beat the watches: 'kek, t'auk, to strike the hours.

橐
T'o. A bag or sack open at both ends; a sort of purse worn on the waist; a potter's implement: 'nong t'auk, bags and sacks.

驢
T'o. A camel having one hump: 't'auk, t'ó (coll. lok, t'ó), the Bactrian camel, a camel.

籜
T'o. The sheath of the bamboo, the envelop which covers the joints; name of a plant.

樺
T'o. Withered, fallen, as leaves; rotten, dead, as trees or the bark of plants.

脫
T'o. T'u. Read t'wak,; coll. t'auk,; to escape from, to evade, to get rid of; to recover from sickness: 't'auk, t'ó, to escape from; 't'auk, sing, to slip away, to shirk; 't'auk, 'ch'iu, to get rid of, as old goods; 't'auk, 't'á, well, recovered from illness; 't'auk, sing wang' 't'á, a radical change in the system, as by tonics.

飣
T'o. As in 'ping t'auk, a bun of wheaten flour, wheaten cakes.

T'auk, A coll. word: to pour boiling water on; to steep, to scald: t'auk, ta, to steep tea; t'auk, ch'ung, ta, to make tea in cups, as for guests; t'auk, ch'iong, to prepare starch; t'auk, 'si, to scald to death, as bed bugs; t'auk, ch'ok, lai, to draw out the strength, as of tea.

(854) T'aung.

盪
Tang. T'ang. To push a boat on the land: in the coll. to row, to propel with oars: also read taung' q. v.: coll., 't'aung' 'ch'iong, to ply the oars; 't'aung' sung, to row a boat; 't'aung' cheng' to make progress by rowing.

脫
T'o. T'u. Read t'wak,; coll. t'aung' and used for the next: to undress, to strip; to take off, as the shoes; to shed, to cast, as animals their skins; to molt; to bone; to remove, as the pits of fruit: 't'aung' k'aëk, to shed the skin; 't'aung' mó, to molt; 't'aung' kauk, to bone, as fowls; to remove the ribs, or frame of; 't'aung' k'wang k'aiu' buttons with movable rings; t'aung' ch'ing t'aung' k'oh, precipitated, become thin and watery, as gruel; t'aung' t'ah, t'ah, stripped naked.

褪
T'un. Read t'óí; coll. t'aung': to undress, to disrobe: 't'aung' i, s'iong, to undress; 't'aung' piéng' stripped, as a debtor or gambler of his clothes; t'aung' t'aung' s'üng' s'üng' taking off and putting on, as one's clothes in changes of weather.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 擊柝 | 8 驢駝 | 5 脫身 | 7 脫體 | 10 盪船 | 12 脫殼 | 14 脫骨 | 15 脫環 | 16 褪衣 | 17 褪裳 | 17 褪變 |
| 2 囊橐 | 4 脫逃 | 6 脫手 | 8 脫身 | 9 盪漿 | 11 盪進 | 18 脫毛 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

T'aung'. A coll. word: to put into boiling water; to boil slightly, to scald: *t'aung'* *ch'ia'ngó*, to scald the mytilus or large clam; *t'aung'* *hiá*, boil them till they gape open; *t'aung'* *k'ak*, *heng*, scalded too much.

T'aung'. A coll. word: to heat over, to warm up cooked food; also to exercise, to renew practice, as in study or music: *t'aung'* *yék*, to heat or warm up; *t'aung'* *pwong'* to warm up the rice; *t'aung'* *ta*, to heat (cold) tea.

(855) T'e.

壙
Ti. Hindered, impeded, embarrassed; prevented from doing or advancing; to hinder, to obstruct; the stem or stalk of fruit; to remove a stalk; to unravel embroidery; to slink away, as a dog does.

嚏
Ti. To sneeze; sneezing: *'p'ong' t'e'* or *'hung t'e'* to sneeze; *'kiu t'e'* to sneeze from catching cold.

愠
Ti. Irritated, vexed, angry; hatred: *'hung t'e'* greatly enraged.

T'e'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'e' t'ie'* to shave; *t'e' t'ieu'* to dance; *t'e' t'o'* to vomit; *t'e' t'aē'* to kick off (the bed-clothes).

(856) T'Ē.

T'Ē. A coll. word: sloping, inclined, slanting; to slide, to slip down, as on a slope: *t'Ē t'Ē*, slanting; *t'Ē t'Ē sioh*, an inclined stone (walk); *t'Ē lóh*, *li*,

to slide down; *t'Ē sioh*, *t'ó*, to slip and catch a fall.

T'Ē. A coll. word: to stretch one's self, to lie at full length: *t'Ē tik*, *tik*, or *t'Ē t'Ē tik*, to lie stretched at full length.

鏟
Ch'an. Read *'sang*; used for the coll. *t'Ē*: to shell off, to scale: *'t'Ē piáh*, to scale plastered walls, as with a chisel or like instrument; *'t'Ē k'í*, or *'t'Ē k'ó* to shell it off; *'tiāng t'Ē* (or *ch'ia'h*), a sort of small shovel for scaling, or turning things in a pan.

(857) T'eh.

T'eh. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'eh*, *t'ia'h*, to strip, to tear off or down; *t'eh*, *t'óh*, to bear or support, as on the palm of the hand.

(858) T'ek.

勅
敕
勅
Ch'ih. An imperial order or prohibition; a special ordinance, precepts, admonitions; a charter, a commission; the 3d also read *lai*, q. v.: com., *'t'ek*, *lung*, a special title, preferment; *'t'ek*, *chü*, letters-patent; *'t'ek*, *leng'* a command; a special order, as from a god — written on charms; *'t'ek*, *chäng'* to bestow honors on one's deceased parents; *'t'ek*, *hu*, to write a charm.

飭
飭
Ch'ih. Sometimes confounded with *sek*, (to paint, to adorn): to repair, to strengthen; to adjust, to arrange and regulate; to enjoin on, to direct, to

¹噴嚏
²勳
³勳

³忿愠
⁴鏟壁

⁵鏟起
⁶鼎鏟

⁷勅封
⁸勅書

⁹勅令
¹⁰勅贈

¹¹勅符 ○

command; firm, compact; ready, prepared; careful, reverent: *'tek*, *ch'á*, to send on public service; *'sing tek*, to charge strictly; *'tek leng* to order, to command.

裼
Ti. To push up the sleeves, to bare the arm and breast; a sort of vest or waistcoat: *'tang tek*, to expose the bosom; to bare one's arm, as to fight; *'tek, kiu*, to turn a fur garment.

惕
Ti. Regard, respect; grieved, sorrowful; quick, diligent, careful not to offend: *'tek, tek*, to love; loving, affectionate.

踢
Ti. To kick: com., *'tek, kiong* to kick the shuttlecock; *'k'wi sing tek, tau*, Boötes kicking the Dipper—a picture; coll., *p'ah, k'wi tek*, to kick like a Boötes, as said of a good pugilist; *'tek, sioh, k'a*, to give a kick. Read *ch'ioh*, : hurried, alarmed.

剔
Ti. To cut the flesh from the bones; to scrape off, to pick and cleanse; to dig out: com., *'tieu tek*, to find fault, to criticise and reject.

陟
Chih. To ascend, to assume a higher office: promoted, advanced; to mount, to go up, to advance, to proceed to: *'tek, lang*, to behold from on high; *'tek, kaung* promotion and degradation.

侔
Ti. Free, easy, unrestrained: *'tek, t'ong*, freedom of manner, a fine, noble bearing.

鷺 An aquatic bird, a gay-colored bird with a crest; a hoopoo?

T'ek. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'tek, t'aek*, to stab; *'tek, t'üek*, to draw back, to skulk; *'tek, t'auk*, to commission; to pour boiling water on, to scald; *'tek, t'ak*, to cover, to sheathe.

宅
Chai. Tsè. A dwelling, a residence, a mansion; a grave; to reside, to settle; to conform to; a place, a station, an office: used for the coll. *tah*, q. v.: ¹²*ka tek*, a residence; ¹⁵*tieng tek*, fields and houses; ¹⁴*tieu tek*, to divine for a grave; ¹⁶*ing tek*, a grave; ancestral halls or shrines.

(S59) T'ek.

讀
Tu. Tou. Read *t'uk*; coll. *t'ek*: to read aloud; to read attentively, to study; to recite, to chant: ¹⁶*t'ek, chü*, to read a book, to study; ¹⁷*t'ek, t'ung*, well read, thorough in scholarship; ¹⁸*t'ek, ho* to chant metres of 4s and 6s; *t'ek, má lóh*, a faulty construction; *t'ek, chü, neng*, scholars, literati; ¹⁹*t'ek, yá chü*, to study at night; *t'ek, hwang, ch'ang*, to read crudely; immature, not thorough in study.

(S60) T'eng.

蜆 Read *t'ing*; coll. *t'eng*: a bivalve, the razor-sheath or solen: ²⁰*t'eng niu*, the muscles of a solen; ²¹*t'eng k'a*, a solen's feet; *met.*, the two tabs of silk braid at the end of a cue; ²²*t'eng kang*, dried solen meat; *t'eng tiew* (or *lieu*), also called

1 飭	8 飭	5 裼	7 魁	8 挑	10 陟	12 家	14 兆	16 讀	18 讀	書	21 蜆
差	令	裘	星	剔	降	宅	宅	書	賦	書	膠
2 申	4 袒	6 踢	9 陟	11 侔	13 田	15 陰	17 讀	19 讀	20 蜆	22 蜆	
飭	裼	毬	覽	儻	宅	宅	通	夜	鈕	乾	

'*ka lau ki*, a hash of solen meat, pork, eggs, and onions; COLL., '*t'eng peng*, solen seasoned and fried on one shell; '*t'eng tiang*, place for planting solen, solen-beds.

'*T'eng*. A coll. word: the same as '*ch'ang* or '*siang*'; an interjection, alas! sad! pitiful!

很 Read '*hong*'; coll. '*t'eng*': perhaps a corruption of '*heng*'; a superlative, very, extremely: '*ngai tek*, '*t'eng*, very bad; '*hai*' '*ngwai ya t'eng*, he greatly injured me.

'*T'eng*. A coll. word: prominent, protuberant: probably a corruption of '*t'aing*' q. v.: '*t'eng hung*, a full, prominent bosom.

聽聽 Also read '*t'ing*': to hear; to hearken, to listen to; still, quiet so as to hear; to accord with, to comply; to receive and obey orders; to decide cases; to tarry, to wait for: in the coll. read '*tiang*', q. v.: '*t'eng seung*' to hear and decide cases; '*t'ung t'eng*' hard of hearing; COM., '*t'eng ch'a*, a servant, a messenger in an office; '*t'eng hai*' to wait, to attend on; '*t'eng ping*, to accord; subject to one's control, as property bought or rented; '*t'eng ki ch'ü*' '*yong*, as it may naturally happen; '*t'eng song t'eng t'ieu*' to be at a master's bidding; '*t'eng chung ki pieng*' according to one's convenience.

趁 To follow, to come up behind; to walk hastily up to; to avail of, to embrace an opportunity; at the time; by, through:

'*t'eng sié*' to avail of the chance; COM., '*t'eng ki hwoi*' to embrace the opportunity; COLL., '*t'eng*'

趁 '*yek k'a k'ó siäh*, go quickly and eat it while hot; '*t'eng t'au hook ch'ang*, while her hair is still black—*scil.*, a widow should marry; '*t'eng cha li*, to come early; '*t'eng tio*' by the road, by land; '*t'eng chu wai k'ó*' to pass here, to go by this way. Read '*t'ing*': to pass, to step over.

痰 A fever, febrile complaint; a delicate appetite. Read '*ching*': the same as '*ching* (pustules), q. v.

賺 Read '*kuang*'; used for the coll. '*t'eng*': to gain in trade, to make profit: also read '*chwang*' in the coll. q. v.: '*t'eng siäh*, to earn

a living; '*t'eng le*' to get interest on; '*t'eng k'eng chieng*, to earn wages; '*t'eng twai chieng*, to get large profits; '*t'eng o hui sik ch'ü*' to earn only enough to eat; '*t'eng siäh t'eng k'ah lieu*, got his food and recreation besides, as a servant attending his master to a feast.

'*T'eng*'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in '*t'eng t'ang*' to push out and up, to raise, as an awning; '*t'eng tung t'ang*' to assume a defiant attitude; '*t'eng t'aung*' to undress; to take off, as a door from the hinges; '*t'eng t'aeng*' swept away by a freshet.

- 1 呆的很 ○ 2 聽訟重聽 4 聽差聽候 6 聽憑聽其 自然聽選 聽調聽勢 10 趁機會趁 熱快去食 12 趁頭髮青 13 趁早梨 15 聽食 17 聽工錢

沉 Read *t'ing*; coll. *t'eng*:
to sink; sunk, immersed;
low, settled, depressed:
^{Ch'en.} *t'eng tá*, to sink to the
bottom; ² *t'eng só*, a hol-
low, a depression; the concave
side up, as tiles; ³ *tak, t'eng*, trod
down, as a weak floor.

*T'eng*². A coll. word: even,
equal in size; uniform, of
the same size throughout, as tim-
ber: *t'eng t'eng* alike, of about
the same size; *yá t'eng* very uni-
form.

*T'eng*³. A coll. euphonic prefix,
as in *t'eng t'aeng* to insti-
gate, to edge on; *t'eng t'iong* to
pass things from one to another;
t'eng t'aung to heat over; to re-
sume practice, as of music or
study.

(861) T'eng.

通 Read *t'ung*; coll. *t'eng*:
pervious, permeable; open
to, open throughout, ex-
^{T'ung.} tending through; to see
clearly; understanding,
comprehending, intelligent; clear,
translucent; all, complete, thor-
ough; to breathe, to give vent to:
t'eng tau open, extending
through; *kau má t'eng*, the
drain is stopped; ⁵ *t'eng t'eng*,
open to the air or sky; ⁶ *t'eng*
yá, a wide, open space; ⁷ *t'eng*
yá t'eng yong, a broad expanse;
met., to speak irrelevantly; *t'eng*
ch'ai or *t'eng hung*, to begin
to feed a child with animal food;
the latter also means to resume
the ordinary, after the vegetable,
diet; *hoo má t'eng*, the goods
are not salable; ⁸ *t'eng leng*, trans-

lucent, as glass; *t'eng t'eng*
kwong, light, clear; *met.*, to
know thoroughly, as customs,
prices; ¹⁰ *ling k'ieu k'wi t'eng*,
the intellectual pores open—clever,
knowing; *t'eng t'eng tik*, prostrate,
stretched at full length.

T'eng. A coll. word, for which
the preceding character is
often used: ought, must: *t'eng*
ng t'eng, ought to or not? *t'eng*
k'ang ought to see?—you must
not look at it.

桶 A square vessel contain-
ing six *ching*; a tub; a
pail, a bucket: com., ¹¹ *chi*
^{T'ung.} *t'eng*, large water-pails;
¹² *k'a t'eng*, a wash-tub;
¹³ *ma t'eng*, a wooden cham-
ber-vessel; ¹⁴ *t'eng sioh*, varnished
tubs, etc.,—as on signboards; ¹⁵ *hok*,
t'eng, a pail or tub to “contain ma-
laria” in the *ch'ok, hai* ceremony;
¹⁶ *t'eng liong*, the movable cen-
ter-piece of a bucket-bail; COLL.,
t'eng p'woi bucket-staves; *kau*
t'eng, a small pail; *t'eng p'wang*,
a sort of large tray or waiter.

T'eng. A coll. word: perhaps
a corruption of *t'eng*, as in
t'eng sieng a door set open, an
open window; *t'eng t'eng tik*,
straight out, at full length.

T'eng. A country brogue, as in
t'eng cha, early, formerly,
a while ago.

蟲 Read *t'ung*; coll. *t'eng*:
worms; insects in general:
¹⁷ *t'eng laung* the eggs of
insects; ¹⁸ *mi t'eng*, worms
bred in rice grains; ¹⁹ *t'eng*
^{Ch'ung.} *ngi* insects; ²⁰ *lai t'eng*,
worms in leprous sores.

1 沉	3 踏	5 通	7 通	9 通	10 靈	11 水	13 馬	15 福	17 蟲	19 蟲
底	沉	天	野	菜	竅	桶	桶	桶	蛋	蟻
2 沉	4 通	6 通	通	9 通	開	12 胶	14 桶	16 桶	18 米	20 癩
槽	透	野	洋	瓏	通	桶	石	梁	蟲	蟲

桐 Read *tung*; coll. *t'êng*: a tree producing oily seeds, called ¹*t'êng ch'eu*; ²*t'êng çiu*, wood-oil; ³*t'êng çiu hwi*, a putty of wood-oil and lime; *t'êng çiu aëng* 'tio *t'êng çiu*, the wood-oil pot contains wood-oil; *met.*, each is suited to his own occupation.

(862) T'eu.

偷 To steal, to pilfer; to obtain by pretexts; remiss, careless, disrespectful; privately; stealthily, clandestinely: in the coll. read *t'au*, q. v.: *'ken t'eu*, a petty theft; *'t'eu pok*, careless, disrespectful; lax, depraved, as the customs of a place; *t'eu seng*, to save one's life dishonorably; com., *'t'eu hiong ch'iek, ngük*, to act as a libertine—a phrase used in novels.

鑰 An ore like gold, which forms an amalgam with quicksilver; it is perhaps gold quartz, and is said to come from Persia.

T'eu. A coll. word: turned, soured, spoiled: *pwong* *t'eu*, the rice is spoiled; *ch'au t'eu*, sour and stinking.

T'eu. A coll. word: weak, infirm, debilitated.

T'eu. A coll. word: to exchange, to substitute a bad, for a good, article: *t'eu k'ó* exchanged; *t'eu pau*, to exchange surreptitiously, as in marrying off girls; *t'eu ka*, to substitute a different one; *t'eu tung* to pawn another article in exchange.

頭 The head; the chief, the principal; the top or front; the end, one end of; the first, the best; the beginning of a matter; a numerative of acts, or affairs; as a suffix, it merely makes a dissyllable, or indicates a roundish form like a head: in the coll. read *t'au*, q. v.

柱 Read *chü*; coll. *t'eu*: a post, a pillar, an upright support: *'sioh t'eu* a stone pillar; *t'eu ma twai* the posts (of the house) are large; *'t'eu chio*, a plinth, a carved base; *'n go t'eu* five posts (deep), as a house; *'t'eu e* the two divisions of a theme or section in an essay.

(863) T'ëük.

縮 Read *sauk*; used for the coll. *t'ëük*: to withdraw, to retract, to pull back; So. Shu. to contract, to shorten, as a worm does: *'t'ëük toi*, to shorten itself; *'t'ëük chau*, to recede, to shun observation; *'t'ëük ch'iu*, to draw the hand, as into the sleeve; *'t'ëük t'au kwoi*, "a tortoise drawing in its head"—a person who has a short neck.

(864) T'i.

黏 To attach, to stick to; sticky, glutinous, pasty; viscous, stringy, ropy: also read *lié*, q. v.: com., *'t'i niëng*, sticking; *t'i t'i*, sticky, pasty; COLL., *t'i 'mwang nöi* sticking all about, as salted-snail pickle.

蜘蛛 Read *ti* in the dictionaries: a spider, the araneidae: com., *'t'i t'ü*, a spider of the web-weaving sort;

- ¹桐模
- ²桐油
- ³桐油灰
- ⁴狗偷
- ⁵偷薄
- ⁶偷香
- ⁷石柱
- ⁸柱珠
- ⁹五柱
- ¹⁰柱意
- ¹¹縮短
- ¹²縮走
- ¹³縮手
- ¹⁴縮頭
- ¹⁵龜黏
- ¹⁶蜘蛛

t'i, t'ü, si (or *wong*), cobwebs; *t'i t'ü chiäng*, a spider-elf; COLL., *t'i t'ü mang*, a spider's web; *met.*, the thread-netting on the top of a sedan.

T'i. A coll. word: to take without leave, to appropriate; to pull along accidentally, as a thing adhering: *lu t'i*, to appropriate, to pilfer; *siäng' k'ëäk, i t'i sing' lá*, has carried off the thread sticking to his person.

T'i. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'i t'wa*, to pull, to drag; *t'i t'ieu*, to raise, as on the point of a stick; to pick out, as a splinter; *t'i t'oi*, to refuse, to decline; to plane.

耻 To feel ashamed; to blush; shamed, disgraced, humbled, chagrined: *'mung t'i*, covered with disgrace; *'siu t'i*, ashamed, *Ch'ih.* shame; *'u t'i chi, tu*, a brazen-faced rascal; *'t'i ch'ieu'* to laugh at and shame one.

T'i. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'t'i t'ie'*, to rend; *'t'i t'ë'*, to scale, to shell off, as plaster from walls; *'t'i t'u*, to hand to; to take and put away; *'t'i t'au*, to shake, give it a shaking.

持 To grasp, to lay hold of; to keep, to maintain; to manage, to direct firmly: *Ch'ih.* *'kung t'i*, a vessel for drawing water; *'chek, t'i*, to take in the hand; *com.*, *'pa t'i*, to keep, to control; *'t'i 'siu*, to maintain; *'t'i sing*, to keep one's

self from vice; ¹⁰*hu t'i*, to aid; ¹¹*t'i ka kie'* to manage domestic matters, to plan for the expenses; COLL., *t'i t'wa t'wa*, to drag, to pull; long, dragging; drawing; *t'i má' k'wi*, unable to meet the expenses.

提 To lift in the hand, to take up; to hold, to carry; to help, to bring forward, *Ti.* to patronize; to bring before a magistrate; a sort of drum or sounding tube; to throw away: ¹²*t'i huong*, to watch; ¹³*t'i hie'*, to lead by the hand; *pu t'i*, the right way or principle — a Buddhist phrase; ¹⁴*t'i h'ing*, the criminal judge of a province; *com.*, ¹⁵*t'i lok*, a major-general; ¹⁶*chwi sü, t'i tok*, an admiral; ¹⁷*t'i tong*, a courier; ¹⁸*t'i t'ieu'* an overseer of students at examinations; ¹⁹*t'i lu*, a censor — carried before idols and high officers; *t'i t'ó*, a kind of knife; *met.*, knife-shaped lanterns and head ornaments; *t'i t'au*, characters elevated at the head of a column; *t'i pak*, to assist, to help one.

堤 A bank, a dike, a levee; to stop, to fill with earth; to settle or place firmly; *Ti.* to guard, to prepare against, to set up a barrier.

隄 Interchanged with the last: a fence, a limit, a ridge, a barrier; to dike off; bridged over; a way made to cross on: ²⁰*t'i huong*, a barrier, as against floods; ²¹*t'i ngang'* a diked bank or shore.

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|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1蒙 | 3無 | 4恥 | 6執 | 8持 | 10扶 | 計 | 13提 | 15提 | 提 | 18提 | 20隄 |
| 恥 | 恥 | 笑 | 持 | 守 | 持 | 12提 | 携 | 督 | 督 | 調 | 防 |
| 2羞 | 之 | 5軍 | 7把 | 9持 | 11持 | 防 | 14提 | 16水 | 17提 | 19提 | 21隄 |
| 恥 | 徒 | 持 | 持 | 身 | 家 | ○ | 刑 | 師 | 塘 | 爐 | 岸 |

醒

T'i.

Pure, clear liquor, red-dish spirits; the essential oil of milk; a liquor refined from the coagulum of butter, elaine: 't'i, hu, the unctuous liquor from cream or butter; met., the beneficent temper of Budha.

踟

Ch'ih.

Irresolute, undecided: 't'i sü, embarrassed, unable to advance, going on and then returning.

苔

T'ai.

Read 'tai; coll. 't'i: moss, lichen: 't'i ch'ai' sea-moss; 'ch'ang 't'i, green moss, rock moss.

篔

T'i.

A species of bamboo: coll., 't'i t'oh, the bark of bamboo shoots—dried and used in shoe-soles.

鮓

T'ai.

Read 'tai; used for the coll. 't'i, as in 'ung 't'i, a small sea-fish, valued for its tonic qualities; 'ung 't'i, kié and 't'i hok, kié, two kinds of small, salted sea-fish.

T'i. A coll. word, as in sioh, pi 't'i, a bunch, as of grapes—the same as in 't'i, q. v.

T'i. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 't'i 't'ai, to kill; 't'i 't'ie, to cry; 't'i 't'ieu, to select, to cull out.

(865)

T'iah.

拆

Ché.

Shé.

Cho.

Read ch'aik; used for the coll. 't'iah: to pull down, to tear in pieces; to peel, to strip off; to remove, to separate; to

open; met., to abase, to disgrace, to dishonor: 't'iah, ch'io' to tear down a house; 't'iah, k'wi (or sang'), to open, as a package; 't'iah, pang te' to raze to the ground; 't'iah, po' to separate a brood from the hen; 't'iah, neng 'tieng mieng' (or sing ka'), to dishonor, to abase one; 't'iah, t'eng ch'iong 'pwo sa piäh, to tear away the east wall to fill in the west partition—to pay debts by borrowing.

(866)

T'iak.

獭

T'a.

The otter: com., 'sang t'iak, a beaver, a fresh-water otter; 'hai t'iak, a seal; 't'iak, 'p'ü 'tiäng, a seal-skin collar; 't'iak, sai, a thin flat fish, like a flounder or halibut.

T'iak. A coll. word: to wink: mäk, t'iak, the eye-lashes; mek, chiu t'iak, to wink the eyes.

(867)

T'iang.

聽

T'ing.

Read t'eng; coll. t'iang: to hear, to listen; to understand; to hearken to, to obey, to comply: 'ng' t'iang kieng' did not hear; t'iang mä ch'ok, can't understand what I hear; 'hó t'iang, pleasant to hear; 'ngwai 'kong nü t'iang, let me tell you; t'iang ch'oi' to obey orders.

廳

T'ing.

Read t'ing in the dictionaries: a hall, a parlor, a drawing-room: com., 'kwang t'iang, a room for officers' meetings, as at parade; 't'iang tong, the central hall or reception-room; k'ah, t'iang, a parlor; t'iang pieng, 'pung, side-rooms.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|---|---|------|------|------|
| 1 醒 | 3 青 | 5 鱗 | 6 鮓 | 7 鮓 | 8 拆 | 10 拆 | 11 拆 | 臉 | 牆 | 14 山 | 16 俵 | 17 官 |
| 醒 | 青 | 鱗 | 鮓 | 鮓 | 拆 | 拆 | 拆 | 面 | 補 | 山 | 俵 | 廳 |
| 2 苔 | 4 篔 | 6 鮓 | 7 鮓 | 9 拆 | 10 拆 | 12 拆 | 13 拆 | 東 | 西 | 15 海 | 見 | 廳 |
| 苔 | 篔 | 鮓 | 鮓 | 拆 | 平 | 拆 | 拆 | 東 | 壁 | 海 | 見 | 廳 |
| 菜 | 籜 | 鮓 | 鮓 | 開 | 地 | 伙 | 伙 | 東 | 壁 | 獭 | 見 | 廳 |
| | | | | | ○ | | | | | | ○ | 中 |

搨 Read *t'iang*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *t'iang*: to push with the hand: ¹*t'iang t'ó*, to push over; ²*t'iang k'wí*, to push open or aside; ³*t'iang kwó' o'* to push one along on a seat; ⁴*t'iang chái* to stave off (payment of) a debt; ⁵*t'iang lüék*, to decline and get rid of.

痛 Read *t'ong*; coll. *t'iang*: to ache, to be in pain; a pain, an ache, a twinge: ¹*t'iang* it aches, it hurts; ²*t'au t'iang* a headache; *pok, ló t'iang* the belly-ache.

愛 Read *ai*; used for the coll. *t'iang*: to love, to feel attachment for, to take delight in; love, regard, affection: ¹*i' i' äng* *nik*, or *t'iang taëng* (or *naëng*), to be very fond of; ²*hó t'iang* lovely, amiable; ³*ng' hó t'iang* cross, unamiable; *t'iang' nóh*, to love things—i. e. sparing or careful in using them; *tek, siëng t'iang* to win others' love.

程 A road, a path, a journey; rules, regulations; a limit, a measure; *met.*, a task, a course or period of duty: also read *t'ing*, q. v.: COM., ¹*chiong t'iang*, rules, regulations; the articles, as of a treaty; ²*T'iang chü*, a disciple of Chuhi; COLL., ³*t'io' t' i' äng*, a road, a journey; one's course in life.

(868) T'ie.

T'ie. A coll. word: to tear, to rend, to pull apart: *t'ie pah*, to tear into pieces; *t'ie chái*,

to tear paper; *t'ie pah, meng' p'üü*, to dishonor, to insult one.

剃鬚 To shave: COM., ¹*t'ie' t'au*, to shave the head; ²*t'ie' t'ó*, a razor; *t'ie' t'au tang* a traveling barber's apparatus; COLL., ³*t' au huok, t'ie' ch'ó' shwo siang'* to shave off the hair and become a Bonze.

薙 Interchanged with the last: to shave. Read *t'á*: to root out grass and weeds, to clear off land; underbrush. Read *te'* as in *sing te'* (or *sing i'*), the magnolia purpurea—probably the same as *muk, pek*, in the coll.

T'ie'. A coll. word: to follow on; to avail of; to do something extra or miscellaneous, as at the end of a main job: *t'ie' mui au'* to follow after others; *t'ie' ch'iu ch'ó'* to do while one's hand is in; *t'ie' pong*, to let it go in with the main lot; *t'ie' ka'* to buy at the same price that others did; *t'ie' nëng siang*, to repeat after one.

T'ie'. A coll. word, also spoken *tié*: to trickle, as water: *t'ie' lóh*, or *t'ie' t'ie' lóh*, to trickle down.

啼 Read *t'á*; coll. *t'ie*: to cry, to weep; to bewail, to lament, to mourn for: ¹*t'ie ma*, to cry; ²*t'ie tek, ch'aiik*, to weep bitterly; ³*t'ie ma ch'ieu'* to smile amid tears; ⁴*t'ie kiang*, to mourn for a (deceased) child; ⁵*t'ie yá' u ek*, no use in crying about it; ⁶*ma ma, t'ie*, to weep convulsively.

1搨 3搨 債 溺 好 10程 12剃 14頭 和 16啼 17啼 仔 益
 倒 過 5頭 7好 愛 子 頭 髮 尙 的 嘛 19啼 20嘛
 2搨 位 痛 愛 9章 11路 13剃 15啼 惻 笑 也 嘛
 開 4搨 6愛 8杯 程 程 刀 做 嘛 ○ 18啼 無 啼

(869)

T'iek.

鐵 Iron, called *haik*, *king*, the black metal; made of iron; firm, decided, irreversible; firm, well-knit, as one's frame; hard, unfeeling: COM., 't'iek, k'e' iron utensils; 'yong t'iek, sheet-tin; 't'iek, siang' iron wire; 't'iek, teu, rod-iron; 't'iek, hang' one having a firmly set frame; 't'iek, sik, in very sooth, positively; 't'iek, kwang ing, an iron Kwanyin—a dark beauty; 't'iek, pek, u pó, the iron pencil is without flattery, as a fortune-teller says; COLL., 't'iek, sau' ch'iu, the iron broom—is a dangerous element in a girl's horoscope; 't'iek, ch'eu' the sago-palm; t' i é k, 'kang, an iron cudgel; 't'iek, ch'ioh, muoi, siang cheng (even) an iron cudgel may be ground into a needle; met., perseverance effects wonders.

徹 Pervious, pervading; to penetrate; all, entire, throughout; a thoroughfare; to remove; intelligent, perspicacious; to skin, to peel; to destroy; to cultivate: 't'iek, chwang' to remove food; 't'ung t'iek, to discern clearly; COM., 't'iek, tiong, the breaking up of a literary examination; 't'iek, tá, to the very end of; COLL., 't'iek, yá' mó hak, 'ngang, did not close my eyes through the whole night!

撤 Analogous to the preceding in some senses: to send away, to remove; to recall, to set one aside; to

take off, to flay: 't'iek, hui, to recall an officer; COLL., 't'iek, k'ó' to remove things, as at the end of a feast; to remove, as a shed or booth.

澈 Read *tiék*, in the dictionaries: pure and limpid, as water; clear, pellucid; water dried up in its channel: 't'eng t'iek, pure in principle, pure-minded.

饕 Greedy in eating, gluttonous: 't'ó t'iek, greedy, avaricious; an emblem of avarice—a monster drawn as a head without a body.

跌 Read *tiék*,; coll. *t'iek*,: as in 't'iek, ta yoh, medicine for bruises and stripes.

T'iek,. A coll. word: lean, wasted, emaciated from disease: 't'iek, t'iek, much wasted; 't'iek, ló, the consumption; 't'iek, ló k'ie, a fowl wasted with disease; 't'iek, ló k'oi, a blank ghost!

(870) T'íéng.
天 The highest and greatest of things; the heaven, the sky, the air; the empyrean, firmament; a day; a season; the ages; the weather; heavenly, celestial; the superior powers, the Supreme; Providence, Nature; the over-ruling power, Heaven; met., the Emperor; to regard or honor as heaven; in the coll. with *te* (earth) gives a superlative or emphatic form to a phrase: COM., 't'íéng te' ing, heaven, earth, man—the three powers; 't'íéng ch'ü, the emperor; 't'íéng a' the

¹鐵 ⁸鐵 ⁵鐵 ⁷鐵 ^筆 ^鏢 ^場 ^夜 ¹⁴撤 ¹⁶澄 ¹⁸跌 ^地
^器 ^線 ^漢 ^觀 ^無 ^通 ^徹 ^無 ^回 ^澈 ^打 ^人
²洋 ⁴鐵 ⁶鐵 ^音 ^衰 ¹⁰徹 ^底 ^合 ¹⁵撤 ¹⁷饕 ^藥 ²⁰天
^鐵 ^條 ^實 ^鐵 ^徹 ^徹 ^徹 ^眼 ^去 ^餐 ^天 ^子

empire; the world; ¹*t'íeng tong*, in the open air; ²*t'íeng tong*, paradise, heaven; ³*t'íeng sǔi* angels; ⁴*t'íeng so* (or *e*), the will of Heaven, destiny; *t'íeng k'e* vapors; air, weather; ⁵*'hó t'íeng*, fair weather; ⁶*t'íeng k'ang* to descend from heaven; an advent, as of Jesus; ⁷*t'íeng sang*, astronomy; ⁸*t'íeng chang*, the open court of a building; ⁹*t'íeng koi* the menses; ¹⁰*t'íeng 'keu*, the sky-dog—said to devour children; ¹¹*t'íeng peng*, the top-board of a coffin; ¹²*t'íeng kwong 'cha*, day-break, early in the morning; ¹³*ch'ung t'íeng*, Spring; ¹⁴*t'íeng hwa*, small-pox; ¹⁵*t'íeng seng ch'ēu* *ying*, natural, spontaneous; original, as gifts or talents; ¹⁶*hwang t'íeng 'teu*, to transgress heaven's laws; ¹⁷*t'íeng 'li jiong sing*, the natural rule of rectitude, conscience; COLL., *t'íeng sang*, clear weather; *t'íeng mién g' hang* a tall person; *t'íeng pang cheng*, the pointer of a pair of scales; *met.*, the spot below the sternum; *t'íeng pang te pang*, very level; very correct (colloquial); *t'íeng pang te keng*, very high or lofty.

添 To add to, to increase, to put in more; additional, extra: COM., *ka t'íeng*, to add more; ¹⁸*t'íeng ch'eng* to give good weight; *t'íeng hwa t'íeng 'ch'ai*, to give an extra douceur; *t'íeng ting hwak, kak*, to bear a son who is to get preferment—a felicitous phrase; COLL., *t'íeng 'lu hong lu tó 'la kwi*, an extra censor makes an extra demon (to

worship); *met.*, an additional matter or person creates extra trouble and expense.

忝 Ashamed, humiliated; disgraced, dishonored; to become conscious of guilt; to bring reproach on: ¹⁹*'u t'íeng*, no disgrace; COM., *t'íeng kwong* I, your humble friend—used by a lady in writing to her equal; *se t'íeng kwong* and *wang t'íeng kwong* the same as used by elders and juniors.

舔 To draw the tongue over, to lick anything with the tongue.

餽 To take with a hook; to entrap, as by specious talk: also read *t'íeng*, q. v.: *'i ngiong t'íeng chi*, to catch them with words.

諂 To flatter, to cajole; to give gods or men worship or praise not due to them; pleasing, gratifying to the eye or ear; a dulation, sycophancy: ²⁰*t'íeng 'ü*, to flatter; *t'íeng ch'ieu* to smirk and cajole one; COM., ²¹*t'íeng me* to flatter, to fawn on.

慚 Bashful, ashamed; to blush from shame, to feel disgraced.

靦 Analogous to the last: a blushing face; to redden, to grow red, as from shame or a sense of insult.

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 天 | ³ 天 | ⁵ 好 | ⁷ 天 | ⁹ 天 | ¹¹ 天 | 早 | 花 | 然 | ¹⁷ 天 | ¹⁸ 添 | ²⁰ 諂 |
| 中 | 使 | 天 | 文 | 癸 | 板 | ¹⁸ 春 | ¹⁵ 天 | ¹⁶ 犯 | 理 | 秤 | 諛 |
| ² 天 | ⁴ 天 | ⁶ 天 | ⁸ 天 | ¹⁰ 天 | ¹² 天 | 天 | 生 | 天 | 良 | ¹⁹ 無 | ²¹ 諂 |
| 堂 | 數 | 降 | 井 | 狗 | 光 | ¹⁴ 天 | 自 | 條 | 心 | 忝 | 媚 |

T'ieŭg'. A coll. word: to sew, to join with stitches: 'poo t'ieŭg' to patch and sew, to mend; t'ieŭg' á nge' to put on a heel-strap; t'ieŭg' hi, to take long stitches; t'ieŭg' sioh, cheng, to take a stitch or two, as to mend a small rent.

恬 Peaceful, still, tranquil, contented; to pass a tranquil life: 't'ieŭg cheng' at rest, quiet, composed.

湫 Water flowing noiselessly, a gentle stream: 'chiéng t'ieŭg, to glide smoothly along.

鯽 A coll. character: a darkish white pond-fish, called 't'ieŭg laung'.

T'ieŭg. A coll. word: to fatten, as fowls by cooping them and stuffing their crops; shut up and fattened; fat, good and solid, as meat; also, medium, uniform in size: t'ieŭg ak, fattened ducks; t'ieŭg pui, pui, to fatten; t'ieŭg t'ieŭg toai' of a uniform size; 'chiá' tó' so' cheng' t'ieŭg, these pieces (of meat) are capital!—language of the markets.

(871) T'ieu.

刁 The original form of the character for tó (a knife): wicked, perverse; seditious, artful, intriguing, caballing: in the coll. read t'ieu, q. v.: 't'ieu hung, depraved manners, seditious cabals; t'ieu t'ieu, lightly moved by the wind; t'ieu mang, violent, barbarous.

佻 Weak, young and tender; unable to travel far; light and trifling; to be envious of others; to assume, to appropriate to one's self.

剗 To pare, to scrape, to cut off.

挑 To carry on the shoulder, or the end of a stick; to raise, to lift; to remove or pick out, as a splinter from the hand; to move, to stir, to separate things; to select out of; to stir up, to provoke, to instigate; to breed trouble; to sew, to embroider; to lead; to trifle, to dally with; frivolous; quickly; a spoon: in the coll. read t'ieu, q. v.: 't'ieu tang' (coll. tang tang'), to carry a load with a cooly-stick; t'ieu 'ing, to lead, as in mischief; t'ieu hu, a porter; com., t'ieu só, (coll. t'ieu t'æk), to instigate; t'ieu sèu' seng hi, to stir up evil; t'ieu ting, to carry a lantern at the end of a stick; t'ieu hwa, to embroider flowers; t'ieu ek, teng, to select graduates for district magistrates; COLL., t'ieu má má' to peddle, a huckster; t'ieu ch'ie' (or ch'iang), to pick out a splinter; t'ieu t'u peng, the abbreviated form of the 32d radical.

挑 Mournful, sorry, grieved; to disesteem, to fail to treat kindly.

挑 To move or replace ancestral tablets; the ancestral hall: 'siu t'ieu, to guard the lares.

1 恬	8 鯽	5 刁	7 挑	9 挑	11 挑	12 挑	14 挑	15 看	16 挑	18 守
靜	蛋	刁	擔	夫	事	燈	一	挑	莉	挑
2 瀟	4 刁	6 刁	8 挑	10 挑	生	13 挑	等	買	17 挑	挑
瀟	風	蠻	引	唆	非	花	○	賣	土	○

窈 Deep, profound, having apartments extending far back, as a house; handsome, elegant; reserved, lady-like: ¹'yeu 't'ieu, still, tranquil; gentle and easy, beautiful, as a lady.

糶 To sell grain: com., ¹'ch'ok, 't'ieu' to sell out, to dispose of (grain); ²'t'ieu' 'mi, to sell rice.

眺 To look aslant; to peer, to glance furtively; to look far: ¹'t'ieu' wong' to look forward to, to gaze at.

跳 To leap, to jump, to skip; to dance, to hop about; to beat, to palpitate, as the heart; to shoot, as sprouts: com., ¹'t'ieu' 'ngü, the frisker—name of a small fish; ²'sing kang 't'ieu' the heart beating, as from fear; ³'t'ieu' kwo' 'ch'iong, to leap a wall; ⁴'t'ieu' 'l'ing, 'mwong, to leap the dragon's gate—to gain literary and official honors; also applied to officers hastening to the examination-hall; COLL., ⁵'siong' 't'ieu' 'chai a' 't'ieu' 'hi, the twitching of the upper (eyelid) is (an omen of) wealth; that of the lower, of joy; ⁶'t'ieu' 't'ieu' 't'iong, to hop or skip about. Read *tieu'*: to walk along.

頰 High officers sent by princes to visit the court; to send envoys; to have an audience. Read 'hu: to bend the head, to incline the ear; to look closely at any thing: ¹⁰'hu 'sü, to hang one's head and skulk away.

挑 Read 't'ieu; coll. 't'ieu: to choose, to select: ¹¹'t'ieu 'hó 'ki, to select good ones; ¹²'t'ieu 'song, to cull out; ¹³'t'ieu 'k'eng 'hu, to choose good workmen; ¹⁴'t'ieu 'k'ung 'sing, to select men of muscle; ¹⁵'t'ieu 'p'ing man' to choose fine-looking persons.

(872) T'ih.
T'ih₂. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 't'ih, 't'uh, to pierce, to thrust, as the finger through paper—about as in 't'ih, q. v.

(873) T'ik.
敵 Read 'tik; used for the coll. 'tik; to control, to manage, as family expenses; to strive, to compete with, to match, as in a fight: ¹'tik, 'ku 'kié' to manage family expenses; ²'tik, 'má' 'k'wi, unable to meet (expenses); unable to fight (so many); ³'tik, 'ing 'ching, to "meet persons' feelings"—to make presents, as at festivities; ⁴'á' 'tik, 'tek, 'k'wi 'chiäh, 'kwo' he can oppose and overcome several.

T'ik₂. A coll. word: to comb out straight, to hatchel; to bone; to pull out: ¹'tik, 'ch'eng, to comb a false cue; ²'tik, 'ch'eng, to hatchel palm-coir; ³'tik, 'kauk, to bone, as fish or fowl; ⁴'tik, 'ch'ok, 'li, to extract, as a book from a pile; ⁵pe' sē 'tik, a comb-cleaner; ⁶'tik, 'tau 'hook, 'naung' to comb out snarled hair (to make cues of).

T'ik₃. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'tik, 'tak, to pile up; ¹'tik, 't'ek, to study; ²'tik, 'tak, the sound of falling drops; ³'tik, 'tok, to fall, as prices.

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(874)

T'ing.

偵

Ch'eng.
Ch'eng.

A spy, a scout, commonly termed ¹*t'ang ma*, q. v.: to inquire, to spy, to reconnoiter: ²*iu t'ing*, or ³*t'ing s'eu* a spy.

頰

Ch'eng.

A carnation or pink color; to dye red; cloth dyed twice over; to become red by fatigue, as said of fishes' tails; *met.*; distressing toil which flushes one.

廳

T'ing.

A hall, a parlor, a drawing room; a court: commonly read *t'iäng*, q. v.

檉

Ch'eng.

A water-willow having a reddish bark, supposed by its waving to indicate rain: COM., ⁴*t'ing ch'a*, the wood of the same, used in cabinet-work.

汀

T'ing.

Water with level shores; a low bank: a prefecture in the south-west of Fookien: COM., ⁵*t'ing chiong l'ing t'ö* the Tautai of T'ingchou, Changehou, and Lungyen prefectures in Fookien. Read *t'eng*: unable to gain one's wish, as a degree.

湛

Chan.

To imbue, to moisten, to wet; also an excess, as of pleasure: also read *tang*, q. v.: ⁶*t'ing ong*, imbued with favor; ⁷*t'ing lok*, excessive delight.

焜

Also read *sing*: a portable furnace; a three-cornered stove, used to warm apartments.

琛

Ch'ên.

A beautiful stone; something precious, a treasure: ⁸*t'ieäng t'ing*, gems of nature, natural curiosities.

砧

Ch'ên.

A stone to beat clothes on; a chopping block, an anvil, for which the coll. words are *t'ing* and *tong*, q. v.: ⁹*t'ing t'ü*, a stone and pestle for washing clothes; ¹⁰*kó t'ing*, a stone to beat plants on.

酖

Ch'ên.

Interchanged with the next: given to wine, exhilarated by liquor; spirits impregnated with poison, a poisonous drink: ¹¹*t'ing ü 'chün*, given to wine.

鳩

Ch'ên.

A bird that eats snakes; the drawing of it is like the secretary; venomous, deadly, virulent, poisonous: ¹²*t'ing 'chü*, poisoned wine; ¹³*t'ing tuk*, a deadly poison.

忱

Ch'ên.

True, sincere, trustworthy; faithful, devoted; to speak honestly; the last is a man's name, also the name of a small state during the Han dynasty.

湛

Shên.

T'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'ing t'ang*, to open out; *met.*, to strut, as a fop; *t'ing t'eng*, to open; to clean out, as drains; to sell off cheap, to get rid, as of old goods; *t'ing t'ong*, to swallow.

¹探馬
²游偵

³偵伺
⁴檉柴

⁵汀漳
龍道

⁶湛恩
⁷湛樂

天琛
⁹砧杵

¹⁰藁砧
¹¹酖於

酒
¹²鳩酒 ○

¹³鳩毒 ○

to memorialize; ¹*t'ing siong*¹ to present (a petition) to a superior.

程 The hundredth part of a *ch'auing*² or inch; a portion; a percentage; a rule, ^{Ch'eng.} a regulation; a pattern; a limit, a period; an order or series; a measure, an allowance; to rule; to measure, to estimate; a road, a journey; to travel: also read *t'iāng*, q. v.: ²*k'i t'ing*, to begin a journey; ³*t'ing so*³ a decimal part, percentage; ⁴*t'ing sek*, a form, a model; ⁵*ek t'ing*, one tenth; ⁶*pok t'ing ki lik*, I underrated his strength.

程 The upper part of the body, as in a nude state; to disrobe; also a girdle: ^{Ch'eng.} ⁷*lio t'ing*, naked, nude.

醒 To drink liquor till one is sick; stupefied, only half-sober and ashamed of being drunk; the feelings after a drinking spree. ^{Ch'eng.}

沉沈 To sink, to immerse; sunk in the water; lost, ruined; to quash, as a law case; a lake; muddy, confused; deep, as colors: ^{Ch'en.} the 2d also read *'sing* and the 1st read *t'eng* in the coll. q. v.: ⁸*t'ing t'ing*⁸ very sick; ⁹*t'ing mi*, stupefied, besotted; ¹⁰*t'ing muk*, lost in the water; com., ¹¹*t'ing nik*, to secrete; to embezzle; besotted, sunk in vice; ¹²*t'ing lung*, sunk, lost; to go to perdition; ¹³*t'ing wong*, the grievance sunk—no redress at law; ¹⁴*t'ing nik, kwok, 'pó*, to embezzle the Emperor's treasures; ¹⁵*t'ing*

hiong, aloes; a dark yellow or ash color.

霏 Dark, cloudy, darkness continuing long; dull, the threatening appearance of the sky. ^{Ch'en.}

停 Read *t'ing*; coll. *t'ing*: safe, well-arranged; quiet, correct; honest, trusty: ^{T'ing.} ¹⁶*t'ing cheng*¹⁶ well-behaved, correct, not gadding about; ¹⁷*t'ing taung*¹⁷ safe, trustworthy; ¹⁸*t'ing 't'io*, right, all proper, in good order.

^{T'ing.} A coll. word: even, equal, uniform: *t'ing t'ing pang*, even, as the ends of sticks; *t'ing t'ing sá* in equal quantities; *taung t'ing*, to jounce even.

^{T'ing.} A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'ing t'ung*, to pile up.

(875) T'io.

[This word is interchangeably read *t'wo*.]

妥 Safe, secure; settled, fixed; quiet, at ease; properly arranged: com., ^{T'io.} ¹⁹*t'io t'aik*, settled, secured; ²⁰*t'io taung*²⁰ or *'t'io t'io taung taung*²⁰ all right, safe, secure; honest, trusty; coll., *t'io taung n'eng*, a trusty person.

朵朵 Pendent branches; a numerative of flowers; to move; to take with the hand, to lead; the east and west wings of a temple: ^{To.} ²¹*hwa t'io*, flowers, bouquets; ²²*ngi t'io*, the ear; *t'io i*, the chops.

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程 式 程 程 迷 溺 冤 寶 靜 妥 當 朵

剝 To. Read *tó'* in the dictionaries: to cut fine, to chop up, to hash, to mince, as meat.

捶 To. Firm ground; hard, compact earth, clods, lumps.

(876) T'iong.

張 Chang. Read *t'iong*; coll. *t'iong*: a numerative of things spread out, as a chair, a table, paper: ¹*ch'ai s'ioh*, *t'iong*, a sheet of paper; ²*t'iong t'iong*, every sheet; ³*t'iong so'* the number of sheets, chairs, &c.

俵 Chang. Also read *t'iong*: to grope, to wander blindly about; carelessly, madly, crazily; to fall down: ¹*t'iong' k'wi*, the ghost of one eaten by a tiger; *met.*, a person who entices others to evil.

悵 Chang. Ch'ang. Vexed, disappointed: ¹*t'iong' wong'* sick at heart from disappointed hopes.

韞 Ch'ang. A case for a bow; to place a bow in its case.

昶 Ch'ang. A long day; to permeate, through, extended; long, remote, in which senses interchanged with the next: also read *ch'iong*, q. v.

暢 Ch'ang. The inner feelings or qualities developed; joyous, elated, in high spirits; hilarity, joy; to permeate, spreading, filling; long,

remote: ¹*t'iong' ngwok*, the 11th month; ²*t'iong' tak*, permeating; COM., ³*t'iong' e'* (or *k'e'*), joyous, elated; ⁴*t'ieu t'iong'* well and happy; ¹⁰*t'iong' tang*, very bold, presumptuous.

鬯 Ch'ang. Millet and fragrant herbs, as infused in wine for sacrifices; mixed sacrificial wine: ¹¹*k'eu' t'iong'* fragrant spirits of black millet; ¹²*chü t'iong'* one who prepares the libations.

T'iong'. A coll. word: to disseminate, to tell, to spread a report: *t'iong' kauk, ch'eu'* (or *se' sié'* or *ch'ek, ch'eu'*), to spread reports everywhere; *yong t'iong'* to disseminate, to report; *t'iong' s'ioh, t'eng*, reported a whole season—i. e. a long time; *t'iong' tu, p'u*, widely told, fully reported.

椽 Ch'uan. Interchangeably read *t'wong*: a round beam to support a roof or heavy eaves; specifically the rafters on which the tiling is laid; sometimes used in writing as a classifier of houses: COM., ¹¹*t'iong lai'u'* materials for rafters.

杖 Chang. Read *t'iong'* in the dictionaries: a cane, a staff; a club; a mourning-staff carried by the oldest son of the deceased: ¹⁴*ch'i t'iong'* or *t'ai t'iong'* to bamboo; ¹⁶*nuang t'iong'* to inflict the full number of strokes; ¹⁶*t'iong' ü h'iong*, a village sexagenarian; COM., ¹⁷*si'ng t'iong'* a crosier; *met.*, a sort of hair-pin with a Budh's hand, worn by aged women; ¹⁸*kwai t'iong'* a staff, a cane; ¹²*t'iong' hwa*, the

- 1 紙 2 張 4 俵 6 暢 8 暢 10 暢 11 柶 13 椽 15 滿 16 杖 17 禪 19 杖
 一 張 張 鬼 月 意 膽 鬯 料 杖 於 杖 花
 張 3 張 5 悵 7 暢 9 調 12 主 14 笞 18 楊 杖
 ○ 數 望 達 暢 ○ 杖 ○ ○ 杖 ○

passes made in brandishing clubs ;
 COLL., *t'iong t'iong'* a club, a
 stick, a cane ; *tong t'iong'* or *ka'
 che' t'iong'* a mourning-staff.

T'iong'. A coll. word, analogous
 to *tiong'*: to move or pass
 things ; to bear, as a message ; to
 stir about, to work : *t'iong'*
pieng', move them aside ; *t'iong'*
siá' sèü' to keep up worldly cus-
 toms, marriages, births, festivals ;
t'iong' wa' to convey a statement
 or message ; *siáh, neng' p'oung'*
k'á' neng' t'iong' must work for
 one whose rice you eat.

(877) T'iu.

抽 To take from, to de-
 duct ; to reject ; to take
 dividends ; to select, to
 draw out ; to levy, to tax,
 to assess ; to take tenths, to
 tithe ; to raise water, to pump ;
 to utter : COM., *t'iu chiéng'*, to
 draw lots (before idols) ; *t'iu chu,*
 to levy a tax on rents ; *t'iu
 swoi'* to levy duty ; *t'iu ting,* to
 draft militia ; *t'iu t'au,* to deduct
 a percentage ; *ka ek, t'iu,*
 to take a teath ; COLL., *t'iu t'iu,*
 slender and tall ; *t'iu sié'* to miss
 threads in weaving ; *t'iu k'wo
 'loi,* to play puppets ; *met.,* to hang
 one's self.

瘳 To cure ; curable ; heal-
 ed, convalescent : *k'wok,*
chik, pok, t'iu, his disease
 was incurable.

丑 The second of the 12
 horary characters, from 1
 to 3, A. M. denoted by an
 ox ; in the coll. the 2d
 class of fools or buffoons

in theatricals : COM., *t'iu sé,* 1 to
 3 A. M. ; *t'iu chiéng'* 2 A. M. ;
 COLL., *t'iu ne'* a second-grade buf-
 foon ; *t'iu hing' t'iu chaung'* he
 acts like the fool !

儔 Used for the next : a
 party, a company of four ;
 a mate, a companion ; fel-
 lows, comrades, friends ;
 a class ; to aid, to sym-
 pathize : *t'iu loi'* a class, a con-
 course ; *t'iu 'lü,* a comrade, a
 mate.

疇 To plow, to till, to cul-
 tivate ; a tilled field ; a
 field of hemp ; in time
 past, formerly ; a sort, a
 class ; who ? what ? *t'iu
 sek,* formerly.

幬 A single curtain, the cur-
 tain of a carriage ; a leathern
 screen. Read *tó:* a canopy ;
 to screen, to cover, as the
 sky does : *p'aiu' tó,* to
 overspread, to canopy.

籌 To calculate, to reckon ;
 to plan, to scheme, to de-
 vise ; a lot ; a reed ; a tally,
 bamboo slips or checks, car-
 ried by porters : *t'iu ch'í,* wands
 thrown into a jar, a kind of game ;
t'iu ch'aik, a plan, a stratagem ;
ong' t'iu, to plan, as a campaign ;
 COM., *t'iu 'ma,* bamboo slips used
 in gaming, also for small weights ;
t'iu hek, to plan, to scheme ;
 COLL., *chó, ngwóng t'iu,* a game
 with slips marked with literary
 degrees ; *t'iu 'keng 'song,* to
 select, as in making purchases ;
p'wong t'iu, to issue checks (to
 porters).

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|------|------|------|---|------|---|
| 1 抽籤 | 3 抽稅 | 5 抽頭 | 抽 | 7 抽 | 係 | 抽 | 儻 | 不 | 儻 | 丑 | 正 | 丑 | 形 | 儻 | 類 | 儻 | 昔 | 覆 | 籌 | 矢 | 運 | | | |
| 2 抽租 | 4 抽丁 | 6 加 | 一 | 5 抽 | 疾 | 9 厥 | 疾 | 10 丑 | 時 | 11 丑 | 二 | 12 丑 | 二 | 13 丑 | 狀 | 14 儻 | 侶 | 15 儻 | 16 儻 | 17 覆 | 18 籌 | 策 | 20 籌 | 畫 |

譸 Also read *chiu*; used for the last: able and quick to reply; irregular, hurried, bustling; to deceive: ¹*t'iu t'iong 'ui hwang'* to delude with specious arts.

躊 Embarrassed: COM., ²*t'iu t'ü pok, kiok,* irresolute, unable to decide.

颺 A gentle, rustling wind, a cool breeze. Read *tó*: a strong wind.

(878) T'Ō.

兔 A rabbit: COM., ²*yǎ t'ŏ* a hare: *t'ŏ mó pek*, rabbit-hair pencils; *t'ŏ ch'ung 'mí*, a rabbit pounding rice (in the moon)—a toy; COLL., *t'ŏ 'k'eng* and *t'ŏ 'mó*, the male and female rabbits.

菟 A medicinal plant like sesamum, called *t'ŏ 'si*; COM., *t'ŏ 'si 'chü*, seeds of the same, used in kidney complaints. Read *tu*, as in *u tu*, the name for a tiger in the Ts'ü state.

吐 To vomit, to spew; to spit out; to blossom; to speak out, to disclose; to confess; to spin silk, as silk worms: *t'ŏ 'siék*, to thrust out the tongue, as in surprise; COM., ⁹*pang' t'ŏ 'siá'* vomiting and purging, the cholera; ¹⁰*t'ŏ 'huik*, to spit blood, hemorrhage of the lungs; ¹¹*t'ŏ 'si*, to spin silk, as the silk-worm does; COLL., *t'ong t'ong t'ŏ t'ŏ* swallowing and vomiting; *met.*, to tell hesita-

tively; *puoh, hwang puoh, t'ŏ* the stomach nauseated; *t'ŏ 'si*, to protrude the flesh, as clams and snails do; *t'ŏ 'sik, t'eng*, to vomit worms.

(879) T'Ō.

叨 To desire food; to covet, to long for, as honors; inordinately desirous, addicted to; to feel deeply grateful for; ashamed to receive, as feeling unworthy of: ¹²*t'ŏ 'mung*, very thankful for, much obliged; ¹³*t'ŏ 'kwong*, have enjoyed your countenance; desirous of your kind favor; ¹⁴*t'ang t'ŏ*, greedy of, addicted to, as lust; COM., ¹⁵*t'ŏ 'hok*, blessed with your favor!

刀 Read *tó*; coll. *t'ŏ*: a classifier of Chinese quires or parcels of paper, in which the number of sheets varies widely according to the kind of paper: ¹⁶*sioh, t'ŏ*, a quire or parcel.

拖 To pull, to drag; to draw, to draggle; to protract, to defer, to put off; to lead by the hand; to involve, to implicate: in the coll. read *t'wa* and *t'wa*, q. v.: ¹⁷*t'ŏ 'ná tai'* *'chwi*, to draggle in mud and water; *met.*, turbid, inflated, as a style; ¹⁸*t'ŏ 'loí'* involved, as in danger; COM., ¹⁹*t'ŏ 'nieng*, to stick to; excessive, persistent, as in doing or saying.

滔 Waters rising and swelling; to inundate; to rush impetuously, as waters; rude, disrespectful to superiors; branch of the Han

- ¹譸 ²躊 ³野 ⁴筆 ⁵菟 ⁶子 ⁷吐 ⁸子 ⁹吐 ¹⁰吐 ¹¹吐 ¹²吐 ¹³叨 ¹⁴叨 ¹⁵叨 ¹⁶拖 ¹⁷拖 ¹⁸拖 ¹⁹拖
- 張 踏 兔 兔 兔 吐 吐 吐 吐 吐 吐 吐 叨 叨 叨 拖 拖 拖 拖
- 爲 不 兔 搗 絲 舌 瀉 瀉 瀉 瀉 瀉 瀉 光 福 泥 累
- 幻 決 毛 米 絲 病 血 蒙 蒙 蒙 一 刀 帶 水 帶 粘

phrases or compliments; *k'wong t'ó* a snare, wiles, devices; COLL., *t'ó i wa'* to draw him out (by indirect questions); *t'ó má' ch'ók*, can't draw him out; *t'ó i tainy'* (or *t'ó' i tainy'*) an old clothes' broker's; *t'ó' tié tié'* to line partially or patch inside.

唾 To spit; spittle, saliva: *t'ó' mwak*, phlegm; *t'ó' hu*, a spittoon; *t'ó' miéng'* to spit in one's face.
T'o.
T'ui.

桃 A peach: *t'ó se'* a sword-cutler; *t'ó t'üng*, "peach-bug"—the wren; **桃** COM., *kaung'* *t'ó*, a kind of large, red peach; *t'ó' T'ao.* *hwong*, a peach orchard; *kak*, *t'üük*, *t'ó*, the olean-der; *hok*, *t'ó*, walnuts; *yong* *t'ó*, carambola; *t'ó hu*, the peach charm—red paper hung on doors; *p'ek*, *t'ó' hwa*, the jade-peach flower—a play; COLL., *t'ó' éng*, peach red; *t'ó' hwa tiéng*, lascivious, lustful; *t'ó pau*, steamed dumplings tinged red; *t'ó peng* *li leng'* sections of peaches and plums; *met.*, certain rocks on Black Rock Hill, Foochow; *t'ó t'ó kiäng*, a knot of hair, as on a child's head.

(880) T'oh.

T'oh., A coll. word: to pierce, to thrust through: *t'oh*, *kwo' k'ó'* to give a thrust at; *t'oh*, *t'éng t'au'* to pierce through.

(881) T'oh.

托 Read *t'auk*; coll. *t'óh*: to bear, to carry on the palm, or shoulder: *t'óh*, *ch'iu*, or *t'óh*, *pa' chiong* *tong*, to bear on the palm

of the hand; *t'óh*, *kiéng t'au* *ting*, to shoulder things; *t'óh*, *kiu*, to toss a ball on the palm; *t'óh*, *nü k'ó'* I pass it to you—i. e. let you have it, sell it to you; *t'au t'óh*, a mason's mortar-board.

T'óh., A coll. word also spoken *löh*, as in *t'au t'óh*, (or *löh*), well, not sick; perceiving clearly; *ng'* *t'au t'óh*, indisposed; dull, ignorant.

(882) T'oi.

推 Read *ch'ui*; coll. *t'oi*: to refuse, to decline; to shift, to throw off responsibility; to put the blame on another; to plane: *t'oi* *sü*, or *t'oi t'üng*, to decline, to refuse; *t'oi i sing siong'* to shift it off, charge the blame on him; *t'oi tó*, a plane; *t'oi kwong* *ch'ek*, highly polished varnishing.

胎 Read *t'ai*; coll. *t'oi*: the womb; the fetus: *t'au t'oi*, the first-born; *né' t'oi*, the second-born; *t'oi tuk*, bad humors or tetter sores from birth.

腿 The thigh, the ham: COM., *su' t'oi*, Soochow hams; *hwí' t'oi*, a cured ham; *wa' t'oi*, the thigh-piece; *sieu' t'oi*, the leg; COLL., *t'oi' chi*, the lean meat of the thigh in pork; *pang' t'oi*, a common term for leprosy; *k'a' t'oi pwak*, *ch'üng*, the thigh sprained by a fall.

捶 Read *t'oi'*; coll. *t'oi'*: heavy, weighty, weighing down; to make heavy by adding weights; dull, captious; troublesome to deal

- 1桃 8絳 5夾 6核 8桃 花 肩 球 辭 上 光 19蘇
 氏 桃 桃 竹 桃 符 10托 頭 18土 15推 16推 漆 腿
 2桃 4桃 桃 7羊 9碧 手 托 頂 托 伊 刀 15頭 20火
 蟲 園 ○ 桃 桃 11托 12托 14推 身 17推 胎 腿

with; *t'óì t'óì* heavy, as an iron ball, or fruit on the tree; *t'óì mong²* not clear, captious; *t'óì mong² tai²* a troublesome affair.

†*T'oi.* A coll. prefix, as in *t'óì t'óì* a hole, a burrow.

硿² Used in the *Paik, Ing* and analogous to *toi²*: to attach a weight, to weight, as the end of timber in sawing; hanging, dragging down; sagged, loaded: the first read *t'óì* in the coll.

q. v.: COLL., *t'óì mǎ² kiáng*, loaded, weighted, (as the pockets, or a fowl's foot with a drag) and unable to walk.

(883) T'ói.

退¹ To retire, to withdraw, to recede; to decline, to refuse; to excuse one's self; yielding, complaisant: *t'óì yong²* to yield to one; *t'óì sauk*, to shrink, to back out; com., *t'óì puy*, attendants retiring from court; *t'óì ka²* to withdraw an offer, to offer less for; *t'óì saik*, to lose the color, to fade; *t'óì ch'e²* the close of a fair or market; *t'óì siéng t'óì* the exuviae of cicadas — used medicinally; *t'óì jucong*, to break a betrothal; *t'óì hwoí²* to regret, to repent; *t'óì sū* (or *sióng*), to reconsider, to think over; *t'óì yék₂* (or *hwo*), the fever abated; COLL., *t'óì k'ó²* to retire; *t'óì t'eng*, the god has retired, the inspiration past; *t'óì si hwo²* goods or fruits past the season—are inferior; *t'óì sioh₂ pwo²* to recede a step; *met.*, to desist a while, as from a quarrel.

褪¹ To address, to disrobe; to fade and fall, as flowers: in the coll. read *t'aung²* q. v.

T'óì. A coll. word: a hole, a den, a burrow: *t'óì t'óì* a hole; *k'oi t'óì* to dig a hole through, as thieves do; *siáh₂ seng² 'ó' ch'á' ch'au² 'mó' t'óì* the rat that eats arsenic has no hole to run to; *met.*, there's now no resource or escape for the rogue!

(884) T'ok.

黜¹ To blame and degrade, to put out of office; to expel: *t'ok, t'ek*, to degrade and to promote; *t'ok, t'óì* to cashier or expel from office; *t'ang t'ok*, thrice degraded as *'Liu ha² hie²* was; *ák₂ t'ok*, disgraced and degraded.

紕¹ Used for the last: crimson silk; to sew, to stitch; to baste, to sew imperfectly; bent, constrained, obstructed: also read *k'ok*, q. v.: *ing t'ok*, (or *ing chiok*), to straighten and bend; *met.*, to appear and to retire; opposite, unequal.

怵¹ To fear, to dread; fear, terror; mad, wild; to tempt, to entice, as by hope of profit; enticed, allured: *t'ok, t'ek*, timorous.

洩² Read *t'ank*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *t'ok₂*: to subside, to ebb, as the tide; *ch'oi t'ok₂* the water has lowered; *t'ok₂ 'kwí ch'aung²* fallen a few inches.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 退讓 | 3 退班 | 5 退色 | 7 蝉退 | 9 退悔 | 11 退熱 | 13 退僮 | 貨 | 16 黜退 | 15 盈 | 20 水洩 |
| 2 退縮 | 4 退價 | 6 退市 | 8 退婚 | 10 退思 | 12 退去 | 14 退時 | 15 黜陟 | 17 三黜 | 19 怵惕 | ○ |

T'ok₂. A coll. word: to lose flesh; to place or write lower; to fall, as prices; to fall behind; to protrude, gaping: t'ok, hing, emaciated, sunken, as the face; t'ok, ai² to fall behind; t'ok, ko² the price has fallen; t'ok, sioh, tong, a long way behind; low in purse; t'ok, tang, the heel (of a shoe) slipping; t'ok, kong (or ch'ang²) protrusion of the rectum; t'ok, hai k'ó' the gaping k'ó'—a small, dried fish; t'ai t'ok, to annoy one by delay.

(885) T'ong.

吞 T'un. To swallow, to gulp; to devour; to bolt; to grasp, to seize, to appropriate, to engross, to usurp; to merge together; t'ong p'íeng² to defraud; t'ong peng² to engross all; com., t'ong king, to swallow gold-leaf; t'ong yoh, wong, to take pills; coll., t'ong tié (or lóh), to swallow down; t'ong nung, to suppress resentment; t'ong lang mwong² sing kang, swallow your spittle and ask your heart—consult your own conscience.

湯 T'ang. Hot water; soup, broth; rain from passing clouds: com., t'ong k'e steam; kung t'ong, boiling water; t'ong mwong, the Hot Water gate of Foochow; t'ong tié, hot springs; t'ong t'au, the boiling place of the spring; a medicinal recipe; t'ong yoh, a medicinal decoction; nük, t'ong, pork soup; t'ong wong, dumplings of rice flour, stuffed with peanut and sugar;

t'ong hu, a hot water pot with an inner cylinder. Read t'ang: to bathe or rinse in hot water. Read t'ang²: dissolute. Read siong: to flow, as waves.

倘 If, should, supposing, perhaps; suddenly, unexpectedly: t'ong lai, chi uk, what comes unexpectedly, as sudden gains.

帑 T'ang. A treasury, a repository of precious metals and cloths: also read nu, q. v.: hu t'ong, a treasury; com., kwok, t'ong, the national treasury; t'ong haung² the government share or stock, as in licensed pawnshops.

T'ong. A coll. word: fat, corpulent, pursy: pui pui t'ong t'ong, very corpulent, as said of a person.

痛 T'ung. A disease giving pain; a pain, an ache; an acute feeling; distressed, miserable; to feel pity, to commiserate; very, extremely: in the coll. read t'ing² q. v.: ai t'ong² deeply grieved, distressed; t'ong² ing, to drink to excess; t'ong² k'u, deep grief or sorrow; com., t'ong² sing, grieved in mind; t'ong² haung² to abhor, to detest; to regret bitterly.

糖 Read tong; coll. t'ong. sugar; sugared things, candy; sweetened with sugar: t'ong t'ong (same as ch'ang ping), rock-candy; t'ong peng, red sugar in cakes; hwa seng t'ong, peanut candy;

1 吞 3 吞 丸 瀧 7 湯 9 湯 11 湯 13 肉 15 湯 之 18 國 20 痛
 騙 金 5 吞 偶 氣 門 頭 湯 壺 物 帑 飲
 2 吞 4 吞 忍 心 8 滾 10 湯 12 湯 14 湯 16 倘 17 府 19 哀 21 痛
 併 藥 6 吞 肝 湯 池 藥 丸 來 帑 痛 苦

¹*puong kiek, t'ong*, clarified cone-sugar; ²*ch'ó' pah, t'ong*, darkish white sugar; ³*t'ong ang*, stuffing of sugar, as in cakes; ⁴*t'ong kwí*, steamed sweet-cake of rice—also called *niéng kó*; ⁵*t'ong wong*, lump-sugar from Formosa; ⁶*t'ong 'hwi*, molasses; ⁷*t'ong 'kwo*, sugared fruits, sweetmeats; *t'ong huk*, a sugar Budh; *met*, a gig-gler; ⁸*kwi t'ong*, a cuckold.

純 Read *tong*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *t'ong*: between puberty and manhood, half-grown; medium in size and age: *nié' kiáng t'ong*, a large boy, a stripling; *tü t'ong*, a shote; *kié t'ong kiáng*, a young cock; a pullet.

T'ong. A coll. word: alike, equal in size: *t'ong t'ong*, or *t'ong t'ong twa'* of the same size.

鑿 Read *lung*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *t'ong* as in *t'ong t'ong* the sound of drums—the same as *tong* q. v.

T'ong. A coll. word: short and thick, as a person or a stick: *'á paik, t'ong* low and thick, stout.

(886) T'u.

凸 Read *tok*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *t'u*: jutting, projecting; protuberant, in relief: ⁹*t'u náh*, projections and depressions; ¹⁰*t'u ch'oi' náh*, *pu'e* a pouting mouth and flattened nose—is displeased.

T'u. A coll. word, analogous to the last: to extend, to stretch out, as the hand; to thrust in, to put away, as in a drawer: *t'u t'au*, to put out the head (to look); *t'u siék*, to thrust out the tongue; *t'u k'üek, i*, hand it to him.

土 Earth, ground, soil; the last of the five elements; a place, a region; lands, possessions, patrimony; a clayey, shallow, or dingy, color; earthy; local, peculiar, native: in the coll, read *t'u*, q. v.: ¹¹*ko' t'u*, one's native place; COM., ¹²*t'u k'iong* (or *wa'*), a patois; ¹³*t'u si*, native silk; ¹⁴*t'u niéng*, home or native dyed; ¹⁵*t'u sang*, the productions of a place; ¹⁶*t'u p'í*, local banditti; ¹⁷*p'ó' t'u*, to open ground, as on a new site; ¹⁸*t'u sing*, the terminalia; ¹⁹*kwi t'u*, to return to dust, to die; ²⁰*t'u ing*, the natives; ²¹*choi' t'u*, the climate of a place; *t'u sing*, Mercury; *t'u te' kung*, god of the land, much worshiped by shopmen; COLL., *t'u ngang*, a poor eye, as of one unskilled in judging qualities; *t'u ing seng*, native ginseng—i. e. potatoes; *t'u mai toi*, tumuli, graves without monuments; *chwi' t'u siáh, má' t'oh*, can't become acclimated.

土 Read *t'u*; coll. *t'u*: earth, soil, clay, mud: *t'u hung*, fine earth, dust; *T'u. T'u. t'u te'* an earthen floor; *t'u toi*, a mound; *t'u ch'iong'* or *t'u sa ho'* a mason; *t'u kau*, seedlings of dirt; ²²*t'u tang*, inferior cinuabar; *t'u piáh*,

¹盆 ²白 ³糖 ⁴糖 ⁵糖 ⁶糖 ⁷糖 ⁸糖 ⁹凸 ¹⁰凸 ¹¹故 ¹²土 ¹³土 ¹⁴土 ¹⁵土 ¹⁶土 ¹⁷破 ¹⁸土 ¹⁹歸 ²⁰土 ²¹水
 結 糖 粿 水 糖 嘴 土 絲 產 土 土 土
 糖 糖 糖 糖 糖 凹 土 土 土 土 土 土
 糕 餡 丸 果 凸 凹 腔 染 匪 神 人 丹

a lath and plaster wall; ¹*a p'riêng* *t'u*, crude opium; ²*t'u t'ól*, a mason's mortar-board; ³*t'u mieu*, salted shrimps; ⁴*t'u ma*, a clay cat, as on roofs; *met.*, a stupid fellow; ⁵*t'u siu* or *t'u mú* *chiong*, soft mud, slush; *t'u t'u saik*, sallow, dingy; ⁶*t'u mieu ong' ch'o'* *ka ch'ek, paik, siék*, to dip shrimps in vinegar and lose 7 or 8 tenths; *met.*, to lose heavily in trade.

(887) T'ü.

侏 Sometimes read *chio*: a pigmy; *met.*, low, short: ⁷*t'ü ü*, a dwarf; a short pillar in a roof, like a king-post.

姝 Read *k'ü* in the dictionaries: beautiful, handsome, as a woman; a fine scholar; to adorn as a female; weak, fearful, timorous: ⁸*t'ü saik*, a pretty woman.

株 The trunk of a tree; a bole, a stem, a stalk; a numerative of trees; low down, the lowest place: used for the coll. *tau*, q. v.: ⁹*t'ü 'siu*, confined in a low position, kept in obscurity; *t'ü ü*, a short pillar or post; a dwarf.

洙 A small stream flowing northward from T'ai Shan into the river Ssü.

蛛 A spider: com., ¹⁰*t'i t'ü*, the spider that weaves webs; ¹¹*t'i t'ü 'wong*, a spider's web; coll., ¹²*t'i t'ü mang*, a web; *met.*, the thread netting on a sedan; ¹³*pek, ka' siong' t'i t'ü*, his pent-stend covered with cobwebs, as

said of doctors or fortune-tellers without custom.

邾 A feudal state, now the Tsau district in the south of Shantung; *'sieu t'ü* was a principality lying south of it.

銖 A small weight or ancient silver coin, estimated as equal to 100 grains of millet; ²⁴*t'ü* made a tael; farthings, trifles, small matters; blunt, dull: coll., ¹⁴*'ngu t'ü ch'iang wai' k'eng*, the *'ngu t'ü* (or Han) cash had large holes; *met.*, a loud voice in talking.

宁 The poreh or space between the gate and the screen; to accumulate.

佇 To stand a long time; to stand and wait, to look for: ¹⁵*t'ü lik*, to stand up; ¹⁶*t'ü wong'* to be expecting, to long for.

杼 To decant, to drain off liquids; to strain; to scoop, to take out; to explain, to lay open one's mind; to disburden, to relieve, as the feelings.

杼 A shuttle; long; thin, as a wheel; a kind of chestnut: *'macang' t'ü king lung*, learned as a full shuttle; coll., *huk, mó t'ü*, a wand to subdue demons, as the wand of the god *Üi nö*. Read *'sü*: a water-trough.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| ¹ 鴉 | ² 土 | ⁴ 土 | ⁶ 土 | 加 | ⁷ 侏 | ⁹ 株 | ¹¹ 蜘蛛 | 蛛 | 上 | 銖 | ¹⁵ 佇 |
| 片 | 托 | 猫 | 苗 | 七 | 儒 | 守 | 網 | 幔 | 蜘蛛 | 錢 | 立 |
| 土 | ³ 土 | ⁵ 土 | 楹 | 八 | ⁸ 姝 | ¹⁰ 蜘蛛 | 蜘蛛 | ¹³ 筆 | 蛛 | 大 | ¹⁶ 佇 |
| ○ | 苗 | 油 | 醋 | 折 | 色 | 蜘蛛 | ¹² 蜘蛛 | 架 | ¹⁴ 五 | 空 | 望 |

杵 A wooden pestle; a beater, a pestle: 'k'eu' t'ü, mortar and pestle.
Ch'u.

紵 A coarse kind of hemp for making cloth; a coarse covering; the 2d is the contracted form; the 1st is the private name of Hien-fung: 'hi' t'ü, fine and coarse sorts of hemp.
Ch'u.

孳 A lamb five months old: 'p'i' t'ü, a fat lamb.
Ch'u.

苧 The *Boehmeria Tenacissima*, the grasscloth nettle: in the coll. read taë' q. v.
Ch'u.

貯 To accumulate, to hoard, to store up; a hoard, a treasure: used for the coll. 'tio and t'ioh, q. v.: 't'ü chek, or chek, t'ü, to accumulate; 'chong' t'ü, to store up.
Ch'u.

鋤 A hoe, a mattock; to hoe, to cultivate, to assist a growth: used for the coll. t'ui, q. v.: COM., 't'ü t'au (also spoken t'ui t'au), a hoe; 't'ü hwong, to hoe a garden; 't'ü 'ch'au, to hoe up grass.
Ch'u.

踖 Embarrassed, hesitating, perplexed: also read t'ü, q. v.: COM., 't'iu t'ü, hesitating, doubtful how to proceed.
Ch'u.

(888) T'uh.

撓 Read t'uk₂; coll. t'uh₂: analogous to t'uh₂; to thrust at, to pierce, as with a pointed instrument; met., to tell about, to inform
T'u.

against: t'uh₂ p'wai' to break by piercing; met., a matter revealed; k'ö' t'uh₂ i, go and inform against him.

(889) T'ui.

搥 To strike, to beat, as bells; to throw, as stones; in the coll. a blow, as with the fist; a classifier of blows: also read tui, q. v.:
Ch'ui.

COLL., 't'ui lik, the weight or force of a blow; muh, s'ioh, t'ui, to give a blow with the fist; t'ui 'ma 'yã teng' a very heavy blow; t'ui taing' a pounded cushion; met., one who is the butt or mark for all the blows.

槌 To beat, to knock; a beater, a club; a pestle, a mallet; a bludgeon; the 1st also means to reject; a stand for silk-worms:
Ch'ui. COM., 'ch'a t'ui, a maul, a wooden pestle; 'ku t'ui, drumsticks.

錘 A steelyard weight, a pestle, a hammer; to beat, to pound; to dress gems:
Ch'ui. COM., 'mi t'ui, a rice-pestle; 't'iek, t'ui, a hammer; 'ch'eng' t'ui, the poise of a steelyard; 'liu s'ing t'ui, a slung-shot; COLL., 't'iek, t'ui t'oi' t'iek, 'tong, hammer against anvil; met., two fierce fellows fighting.

鋤 Read t'ü; coll. t'ui, as in t'ui t'au, a hoe—same as t'ü t'au, q. v.
Ch'u.

(890) T'uk.

禿 Bald, the hair gone; blunt, bare, fallen off, as leaves; the bald-pated, as
T'u.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---|
| 1 白杵 | 8 肥孳 | 5 藏貯 | 7 鋤園 | 9 躊躇 | 11 柴槌 | 13 鐵鎚 | 15 流星鎚 | 16 鐵鎚對鐵 | 砧 |
| 2 絺紵 | 4 貯積 | 6 鋤頭 | 9 鋤草 | 10 槌力 | 12 鼓槌 | 14 秤錘 | ○ | ○ | ○ |

a Buddhist priest: ¹*t'uk₂ k'ung*, to let the cap fall off; com., ²*t'uk₂ te'* "blunt twig"; met., end of a road, extreme limit, as of time; ³*t'uk₂ pek*, a worn-out pencil; ⁴*t'uk₂ t'au haeng'* an alley ending (at a wall); ⁵*t'uk₂ lu*, bald ass — an epithet applied to Buddhists.

⁶*T'uk₂*. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a superlative, very, extremely: ⁷*t'uk₂ chong'* very excellent; ⁸*kiang t'uk₂ tio'* walked to the very end of the road—one's resources exhausted, penniless; ⁹*t'uk₂ t'iu ngai*, very bad indeed!

鵠 The bald-headed crane: ¹⁰*t'uk₂ ch'iu*, a sort of adjutant or buzzard.
T'u.

讀 To read aloud, to recite, to chant; to read carefully, to study; a reader; also to select: also read *taiu'* and in the coll. ¹¹*t'ik₂* q. v.: ¹²*t'uk₂ lá*, am reading the ritual

—a notice to decline visits while mourning for parents; ¹³*'pai' t'uk₂*, have respectfully perused it, as said by one who has examined another's essay.

黷 Often read *tuk₂*: to soil, to dirty, to blacken; dirty, filthy, soiled, stained; to annoy, to insult: ¹⁴*siék t'uk₂*, to treat rudely, to outrage.
Tu.

(891) T'ung.

通 To go through, to perceive, to see clearly; to inform, to make known to; to communicate with, to have friendly dealings; pervious,

permeable, pervading; prosperous, successful; intelligent, learned; clear, transparent; perspicuous, as style; current, circulating everywhere; all, the whole; complete, general; illicit, adulterous; uniform in color; a beat of a drum, report of a gun; a draft of wind: in the coll. read ¹⁵*t'eng*, q. v.: ¹⁶*t'ung che'* a general topography, statistics; ¹⁷*'ku ta sang t'ung*, three beats of a drum; com., ¹⁸*'pok t'ung*, not thorough, as a scholar; ¹⁹*t'ung tak₂* to perceive clearly, very perspicacious; ²⁰*t'ung ming*, clear in thought; transparent, as glass; ²¹*t'ung ti*, to inform one; ²²*t'ung ch'ek₂* to hold communication with thieves; ²³*t'ung ching*, kind, liberal feeling; ²⁴*t'ung heng*, current, as coin or doctrine; ²⁵*t'ung s'ü'* an interpreter, a linguist; ²⁶*t'ung chü*, an almanac; *t'ung t'ien₂ a'* the world, the whole empire; *t'ung t'ien₂ hieu*, knows every thing!—a universal genius; *t'ung kwang sang*, a medicinal powder to arouse the system—is taken by snuffing.

蓮 A medicinal plant, called ²⁷*t'ung ch'ó*, the pith, sliced into sheets, is erroneously called rice-paper; it is also used in artificial flowers, pillows, and shoe-soles.
T'ung.

侗 Also read *tung*: plain, rude, ignorant, without learning or ability: ²⁸*t'ung t'ung*, an ignorant boy.
T'ung.

恫 Also read *tong*: pained, distressed; to groan, moaning from pain: ²⁹*ch'ung t'ung*, disappointed.
T'ung.

¹秃 ⁸秃 ^巷巷 ^禮禮 ^黷黷 ^打打 ¹¹不 ¹⁸通 ¹⁵通 ¹⁷通 ¹⁹通 ²¹恫
²巾 ⁵筆 ⁷拜 ⁹通 ^打三 ¹²通 ¹⁴通 ¹⁶通 ¹⁸通 ²⁰蓮 ²²恫
³蒂 ⁴頭 ⁶讀 ¹⁰志 ^打通 ¹³達 ¹⁷明 ¹⁹賊 ²¹行 ²³書 ²⁵草 ²⁷恫
¹⁰鼓 ○

痼
T'ung.

Interchanged with the last: in pain, aching; distressed. Read *tung*: an ulcer breaking.

冢
Chung.

Same as the next in the sense of a grave, a mound; the summit of a hill; first, the eldest, great, honorable: ¹*tung chü*, the eldest son; ²*tung ch'ai*, a prime minister; high cabinet ministers.

塚
Chung.

A grave, a tomb, a tumulus, sepulchers: ¹*hwong tung*, a deserted, unlucky grave.

寵
寵
Ch'ung.

Grace, favor; love, affection, tender regard; to prefer, to esteem, to delight in: also read *t'üng*, q. v.: COM., ¹*t'ung ai* to love ardently; ²*t'ung ch'á p'ooi* ³*mu*, to love a wife and oppose a mother; ⁴*k'e ch'á t'ung ch'iek*, to reject the wife and love the concubine; ⁵*taik t'ung*, to win the love, as of a husband or parent.

捅
T'ung.

To advance, to lead onward; also to beat, to strike.

桶
T'ung.

A tub, a cask; a pail, a bucket; also a case or square wooden vessel: in the coll. read *t'üng*, q. v.

腫

Also read *ch'ung*: wild land near towns; tracts where deer and other wild animals range, paths of beasts.

統
T'ung.

The origin, beginning; the head, chief; a thread; *met.*, a clue, a hint, the first of a subject; the

whole, general, sum total of; to rule, to control: ⁸*chung t'ung*, the whole, entirety; in fine, all; ⁹*ek t'ung só sang*, the empire under a single government; COM., ¹⁰*t'ung k'üing* (coll. *t'ung piang*), the sum total; ¹¹*t'ung liang*, a general control; ¹²*t'ung kwang*, to take chief command of; COLL., *ng siang t'á t'ung*, not trim, slovenly; careless, indecorous.

(892)

T'üng.

寵
Ch'ung.

Grace, favor, kindness; love, tender regard; the favor of superiors; to prefer, to esteem: also read *t'ung*, q. v.

蟲
蟲
Ch'ung.

A general term for coleopterous and crustaceous insects; small animals that creep, hairy or naked insects; usually applied to insects and worms: in the coll. read *t'ëng*, q. v.: ¹³*paik t'üng*, insects in general.

重
Chung.
Ch'ung.

Read *t'ung*; coll. *t'üng*: to double, to duplicate, again, repeated; a thickness, a classifier of thicknesses: ¹⁴*t'ung hok*, doubled, repeated, two at once; ¹⁵*t'üng n'ü* repetitions in talking; ¹⁶*t'üng k'eng* to keep a second birthday, as on the intercalary month; ¹⁷*t'üng n'ük*, folded, crumpled; ¹⁸*t'ung tak*, or *t'ung tah*, *t'ung*, to pile up; ¹⁹*lang t'ung*, two thicknesses; *t'ung kang*, to take a fresh cold; ²⁰*t'ung kong t'ung t'iang* to say over and over.

(893)

T'wa.

拖
T'o.

Read *t'ó*; coll. *t'wa*: to draw, to drag, to pull along; to draggle; to in-

- 1 冢子 2 冢宰 3 荒塚 4 寵愛 5 寵妻 6 棄妻 7 得寵 8 總統 9 一統 10 統共 11 統領 12 統管 13 百蟲 14 重複 15 重飲 16 重慶 17 重朥 18 重疊 19 二重 20 重講 21 重論

volve: *t'wa pek*, to protract, to do slowly; *t'wa k'ien g*, to continue in debt; *t'wa ch'iu*, to pull by the hand; *t'wa loi*, to implicate; *t'wa t'oi*, a hinderance, a drag on one; *t'wa 'ta kieu'* a sort of large sedan.

拖 Read *t'ó*; coll. *t'wa*: like the last; to defer, to put off; tedious, prolonged, protracted: *t'wa kwo' nik*, to defer from day to day; *t'wa t'wa pang* protracted illness; *t'wa ch'ok*, *pang* to turn into a serious illness, as a slight ailment; *t'wa t'wa pwo'* a slow gait.

(894) T'wak.

脱 Thin, emaciated; wasted, spoiled, dissolving; to reject, to remove; to avoid, to escape, to evade; to shed or cast, as a skin; if, perhaps; to put off, as clothes: T'u. in the coll. read *t'auk*, and *'t'ung'* q. v.: *t'wak*, *liok*, to abridge; slightly, carelessly; *t'wak, pi*, to cast the skin, to peel off; com., *t'wak, sing*, to slip out from, to evade, as punishment; *t'wak, lie'* to get rid of, to escape. Read *yok*: to look fresh and well, as insects which have cast their skins.

(895) T'wang.

豕 A pig running or walking; a hedgehog: *t'wang' sù*, the explanation of the *kwa'* or diagrams.

踹 To tread on with the heel, to stamp, to trample; the heel.

脍 To cure meats with spices and dry them: *t'wang' siu*, spiced meat dried. T'uan.

鍛 To forge, to heat and hammer metals; to found, to cast; to work upon, to elaborate; practiced, experienced, matured: *t'wang' lieng'* thoroughly versed or skilled in. Tuan.

團 A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; round, globular; united, harmonious; assembled, collected after long separation; to surround, to inclose; to heap, to mass together; rounded, as figures; a numerative of lumps, collections, and round things: in the coll. read *tiung*, q. v.: *t'wang kiek*, connected, blended; *t'wang ch'ü'* assembled, as friends; com., *t'wang wong*, circular; full, as the moon; united, meeting, as a family; *t'wang sieng'* a round-framed fan; *t'wang pai'* to meet and salute, as about the table of offerings on new year's day; *t'wang lieng' kwok*, a drill-room; *ek*, *t'wang hwo k'e'* a harmonious spirit; *met.*, a felicitous term for the rounded figure of a child on cakes, scrolls, lanterns, etc.

博 Mental labor, sorrow, grief; painful, grievous. T'uan.

搏 To turn with the hand; to make round, to roll into a ball; to push together, to unite in one; to roll and pat with the hand. T'uan.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 拖 | 8 拖 | 5 拖 | 6 脱 | 5 脱 | 10 豕 | 12 鍛 | 14 團 | 16 團 | 17 團 | 15 團 | 19 一 |
| 欠 | 累 | 底 | 略 | 身 | 辭 | 鍊 | 聚 | 扇 | 拜 | 練 | 團 |
| 2 拖 | 4 拖 | 轎 | 7 脱 | 9 脱 | 11 脍 | 18 團 | 15 團 | ○ | ○ | 局 | 和 |
| 手 | 碾 | ○ | 皮 | 離 | 脩 | 結 | 圓 | ○ | ○ | ○ | 氣 |

溥 Dew in great abundance, a heavy dew; a river in Shantung.
T'uan.

剗 To cut up; to mutilate, to cut into pieces, as a criminal.
T'uan.

(896) T'wo.
[This word is interchangeably read *t'io*, q. v.]

(897) T'wong.
[This word is interchangeably read *t'iong*, q. v.]

(898) U

圻 To daub on, to plaster, as walls; to adorn walls, to stucco: ¹*u* *ing*, a plasterer, a bricklayer.
Wu.

朽 A trowel for plastering walls; to plaster, to daub on mortar.
Wu.

洿 A pool; muddy, standing water; filthy, unclean, dirty; to scoop out earth; deep water: ²*u* *tié*, a pond; ³*u* *niéng*, to defile, to stain.

汚 Interchanged with the last: stagnant water; foul, dirty; impure, unclean physically and morally; obscene, vile, depraved; to insult, to defile, to debauch; low, muddy fields; drudgery: also read *o'* q. v.: ⁴*u* *ük*, to insult, to debauch; ⁵*u* *niéng*, to stain; ⁶*tung lin hak*, *u*, to herd with the vulgar; com., ⁷*u* *woi*, filthy, impure; defiled. Read *wa*: to dig into the ground.

惡 An exclamation of regret, why, how! alas! also read *o'* and *auk*, q. v.: ⁸*u* *se' h'ó ngiong yá'* ah, what words are these!
Wu.
O.

巫 Read *u* in the dictionaries: to perform incantations; a sorceress, a witch, an enchantress; sorcery, magic: ⁹*uü*, *u*, a sorceress; ¹⁰*nanng* *u*, a wizard, a sorcerer; ¹¹*u* *sük*, magic arts; ¹²*U*, *sang*, a mountain and district in K'ueichon department, Sz'chuen.

誣 To invent, to affirm what is unreal; to deceive; to accuse falsely, to inculpate; to slander, to calumniate; false, visionary, superstitions: ¹³*u* *niék*, to trump up, to use mere pretences; ¹⁴*u* *lai*, to calumniate or charge unjustly; com., ¹⁵*u* *kó* to accuse falsely.

烏 Used for the next: a crow, noted for being filial; filial; dark, black, inky; to blacken; an interrogative particle, implying a negative, how? what? ¹⁶*u* *a* (coll. *l' wa*) a crow; ¹⁷*u* *sü yoh*, a hair-dye; ¹⁸*u* *iu*, how is there? none, all gone; ¹⁹*king* *u*, the golden crow—in the sun; ²⁰*sang chëük*, *u*, the three-legged crow; *met.*, the sun; com., *u* *muk*, black wood, ebony; *u* *kwoi*, a black tortoise; *met.*, a cuckold; muddled beggars in the 12th month; *u* *yéng*, soot; lamp black; *u* *hong*, opium; *u* *tu*, thick, heavy strokes in writing; *u* *teng*, spots, freckles; *u* *ang* dark, darkness; *u* *hak*, *chi chëung*, lawless fellows,

- 1 圻 2 洿 3 汚 4 汚 5 汚 6 同 7 穢 8 惡 9 也 10 男 11 巫 12 巫 13 誣 14 誣 15 誣 16 烏 17 烏 18 烏 19 藥 20 烏
人 染 染 汚 是 也 男 巫 山 賴 鴉 鴉 三
洿 汚 同 何 女 巫 山 賴 鴉 鴉 三
池 辱 流 言 巫 俗 捏 告 烏 有 金 足 烏

as the Triads; ¹*u sioh*, *sang*, Black Rock Hill, Foochow; COLL., ²*u nieng*, a small, greenish clam; ³*u k'ik*, a species of small black-bird; *u lok*, *u* or *u lok*, *lok*, or *u t'ok*, *t'ok*, very dark, black as the ace of spades; *u lok*, *k'wei*, you black imp! a black man, a negro; *u che' siong' pah*, *'chai*, black words on white paper—clear evidence, as a written contract; *u tū tōi' pah*, *ying*, a black pig vis-à-vis with a white goat; *met.*, incompatible, incongruous.

於
Yü.
嗚
Wu.
鄔
Wu.
An interjection; a note of surprise or wonder; to sigh, to lament, ah! alas! the 1st also read *ü*, q. v.: *i ü*, sobbing; COM., ¹*u hu ai chai*, alas! lamentable! a phrase used in funeral eulogies.

An ancient city in the west of Shansi, near the Yellow river.

迂
Yü.
Also read *ü*: far, distant, remote; wide, spacious; vague, wide of the mark; bent, distorted, loose; to deprave; to avoid: ¹*u k'wak*, vague, baseless; ²*u k'iu*, a long time, enduring.

侮
Hu.
侮
Hu.
To insult, to treat rudely, to despise; to ridicule, to burlesque; to trifle, to make sport of; disrespect: ¹*ak*, *u*, to condemn; COM., ²*u mang* to insult, to treat contemptuously.

舞
Wu.
Interchanged with the next: to skip and dance; to excite: ¹*T'ieu u sang*, a mountain in Shantung.

舞
Wu.
To posture, to play minuet-dancing; to gesture, to brandish; to dance about; sleight of hand, pantomime, fencing, etc.: COM., ¹⁰*u tō*, to flourish swords, to fence; ¹¹*u ngok*, to wave pheasants' tails with music—in Confucian worship; ¹²*u hié* to brandish weapons, in plays; ¹³*u tong* to wave, to flourish; ¹⁴*u lung ting*, to parade the dragon-lanterns—at new year's; COLL., ¹⁵*ka u 'u t'iong* monkeys flourishing sticks; *u 'u t'iong*, moving about, restless; *u sai p'woi* to parade the lion-blanket (figure of a lion); *met.*, to fling one's self about in a passion.

撫
Fu.
拊
Fu.
To soothe, to tranquilize; to pat, to stroke with the hand; to hold, to keep down; to control, to manage; to cherish, to provide for; to comfort one; hastily; to strike, to thrum, as a lute: ¹⁶*u ing*, to lay the hand on the breast; COM., ¹⁷*u yong*, to nourish, to rear up; ¹⁸*u yieung* or *'u tai*, the provincial Governor; ¹⁹*u pieu*, a Governor's troops—termed ²⁰*u 'chó* and ²¹*u ev* the governor's left and right (divisions); COLL., *'u yieung' pah*, a compellation for the Governor's police.

拊
Fu.
Used for the last: to lay the hand on; to pat, to strike gently; to soothe, to quiet; the handle of an instrument.

附
Fu.
The middle of a bow, the place where it is grasped by the hand.

¹烏 ³石 ³山 ²烏 ⁴鳴 ⁵迂 ⁶乎 ⁶哀 ⁶哉 ⁷迂 ⁷狎 ⁸闊 ⁸迂 ⁸久 ⁹狎 ⁹朝 ¹⁰侮 ¹⁰慢 ¹⁰舞 ¹⁰刀 ¹¹舞 ¹¹樂 ¹²舞 ¹²戲 ¹³舞 ¹³動 ¹⁴舞 ¹⁴龍 ¹⁵燈 ¹⁵猴 ¹⁵舞 ¹⁵杖 ¹⁶撫 ¹⁶膺 ¹⁶撫 ¹⁶養 ¹⁷撫 ¹⁸撫 ¹⁸院 ¹⁸標 ¹⁹撫 ¹⁹標 ²⁰撫 ²⁰左 ²¹撫 ²¹右

廡 Side apartments or galleries; a porch, a lodge, a portico or corridor near the gate; a large house. Read *u*, as in *hwang u*, luxuriant foliage.

撫 To caress, to soothe, to comfort; an expression of mingled love and regret; *u syong*, alas for you! sad! Read *hu*: large, great; proud.

甌 A jar holding five *ching* or pints; it is large in the middle and has a flat bottom.

臠 As in *u u*, fat, good-looking; thick, substantial, fine. Read *u* and *hu*: meat dried without bones, as used in sacrifices; also a law, a rule or pattern.

武 Military, martial, warlike; strong, brave, audacious; to suppress anarchy; dignified, majestic; a trace, a footstep; to connect with: *u iing*, brave and strong; *u hu*, a hero, a soldier; COM., *U chaik*, *tieng*, an infamous empress, A. D. 646, a courtesan; *ang u*, civil and military; *'k'e' ung cheu' u*, to abandon civil pursuits for military; *u kwang*, military officers; *u seng* a military sage, as the god of war *Kwang tai*; *u ngie'* military arts; *u ta*, to use weapons, as in play or drill; *u tung seng*, a military student, a cadet; *u i nyang ta*, tea from the Bohea hills.

碯 A stone, called *u hu*, having a fine grain, but not classed with gems.

鵠 A parrot of a large size, called *eng u*; a species of macaw.

U. A coll. word, as in *u a'* an infant's cry.

毋 Interchanged with the next: a prohibitive negative; do not, don't; an interrogative particle; the 80th radical: *cho' hu chiong u*, may I sit or not? COM., *u iing ngie'* no need to deliberate — it is all settled or decided.

無 Not, none, not existing; destitute of, without, wanting: used for the coll. *mo*, q. v.: COM., *u ti*, without knowledge, brutish; *u sing*, unintentional, without design; *u so'* innumerable; *u hwong*, unimportant; *u sen'* no business, no farther trouble; *u ko'* causeless; *u ki*, a little, a trifle; *u hwa kwo*, the fig; *u su pok*, *che'* going to extremes, wholly reckless; *u hwak*, *u tieng*, lawless; *u tung seng iu*, to bring something from nothing, as wealth from small capital; COLL., *u sang pok*, *se'* neither 3 nor 4 — neither one thing nor another, incongruous; *u tu lai'* exacting, pressing.

蕪 Overgrown with weeds, a rank growth: *u woi'* covered with rank, dirty weeds; *hwong u*; grassy, uncultivated.

- ¹蓄 ³武 ⁵武 ⁶文 ⁸就 ⁹武 ¹¹武 ¹⁴知 ¹⁶數 ¹⁸事 ²⁰幾
 廡 勇 則 武 武 聖 童 巖 無 無 無 無 無
²撫 ⁴武 ⁷天 ¹⁰棄 ¹²武 ¹³無 ¹⁵無 ¹⁷無 ¹⁹無 ²¹無
 然 夫 ○ 文 官 藝 無 無 無 無 果

湖 Read *hu*; coll. *u*, a lake: ¹*sá u*, the west lake, in the western suburbs of Foochow.

U. A coll. word: a buzzing in the ear, as when diseased: *u u kieu* it buzzes, it rings. (899) **Ü.**

於 於 于 A preposition, a relative particle; in, at, on; by, with, through; at the beginning of a sentence, it means respecting, as to; often points out an accusative; sometimes makes a passive form of the verb; forms the comparative degree, than, more than; the last also means to go, to talk large; an exclamation, oh! also great, extensive, in which sense read *hü*: the 1st also read *u*, q. v.: ²*ü se* thus; ³*ü k'ing*, at this time; ⁴*ü ch'ü*, here; ⁵*che' ü che' siéng* to attain to the highest good; *ong' ü ngó*, he asked me; *liék₂ ü ch'ó*, stated on the left or below; ⁶*mok₂ tai' ü t'iéng*, nothing greater than Heaven; ⁷*sü ü tó*, to die by the sword; ⁸*ü chiü*, oh! ah! com., ⁹*ü sing hó ang*, how can you have peace of mind! ¹⁰*Ü sang*, a hill in the south quarter of Foochow.

淤 Also read *ü*: a deposit of mud and weeds in a stream: a foul, sedgy bank rising in the water; full, satiated.

竽 Also read *hü*: a kind of organ, having 36 tubes or pipes, of different lengths, meeting in a bulb; it led the choir, and hence

was called *tó' ü*, the thieving-organ.

Ü. A coll word: rich and proud: *yü ü sióh₂ lau*, makes a great parade of his money! a big swell!

Ü. A coll. word, as in *ü ü kieu* to squeak, to squeal, to grunt, as a pig—same as in *ëüh*, q. v.

乳 The breasts, the nipple; an udder; milk; soft, tender; to nurse, to suckle; to suck the breast: used for the coll. *neng*, q. v.: ¹¹*ü pwo* to nurse, to feed, as with a spoon; ¹²*ü chü*, to suckle an infant; ¹³*yong kó koi' ü*, a lamb kneels to suck—symbol of filial piety; com., ¹⁴*ü nu* (coll. *neng ná*), a wet-nurse; ¹⁵*ü miäng*, the infantile name; ¹⁶*ü hióng*, olibanum.

予 To give, to grant, to bestow, to confer: also read *ü*, q. v.: ¹⁷*sü' ü*, to confer on one, to bestow.

宇 The sides of a roof; to cover, as the eaves do; to shelter, as birds; to regard, to protect; wide, extensive, on every side; the canopy of the heavens, the world: ¹⁸*ü nói* in the universe; ¹⁹*ü teu* the world, the universe; ²⁰*tong' ü*, a roof, a house; ²¹*ing' ü*, his kindness protects.

窳 A defect, a flaw, as in a vase; defective, weak, feeble; sick, invalid; idle, vicious; listless, slothful; a puddle; foul, filthy.

- ¹西 ²湖 ³於 ⁴於 ⁵於 ⁶至 ⁷莫 ⁸于 ⁹何 ¹⁰乳 ¹¹羊 ¹²乳 ¹³乳 ¹⁴宇 ¹⁵揀 ¹⁶湖 ¹⁷今 ¹⁸於 ¹⁹大 ²⁰嗟 ²¹安 ²²哺 ²³羔 ²⁴母 ²⁵香 ²⁶宇 ²⁷揀 ²⁸於 ²⁹此 ³⁰至 ³¹於 ³²天 ³³於 ³⁴于 ³⁵山 ³⁶乳 ³⁷跪 ³⁸乳 ³⁹名 ⁴⁰賜 ⁴¹宇 ⁴²仁 ⁴³是 ⁴⁴此 ⁴⁵善 ⁴⁶天 ⁴⁷心 ⁴⁸子 ⁴⁹子 ⁵⁰乳 ⁵¹乳 ⁵²子 ⁵³乳 ⁵⁴子 ⁵⁵宇 ⁵⁶宇 ⁵⁷宇 ⁵⁸宇 ⁵⁹宇 ⁶⁰宇

庾 A réceptacle for grain in a field, a place to stack grain; a pile, a stack; ample, abundant, affluent: *'tai' 'ü 'üäng*, the Great Stack Mts., or Meiling, between Kwangtung and Kiangsi.

瘵 In pain, suffering; sick, diseased; melancholy, sadness; disappointed; to die from cold and hunger in prison.

愈 To surpass, to overcome, to prevail; to advance, to add; to increase, more, better, still more; to cure; to get well, getting well, convalescent, healed: *'peng' 'ü*, the sickness cured; *'in' 'sing' 'ü 'ü*, to lament more and more; com., *'ü 'tó 'ü mieu'* the more there is the more admirable!

禹 The name of an insect; to expand; expanded, loose, easy: *'Tui' 'ü*, the founder of the Hsia dynasty, B. C. 2205.

瑪 A pebble resembling a gem or precious stone.

羽 The long quill-feathers of birds, feathers; wings, plumes; feathered, made of feathers; a feather-banner or signal; quick, flying; the 5th of the 5 musical notes; a sort of plume held by posture-makers; the 124th radical: *'ü 'lo' 'ü* birds; com., *'ü 'mó*, camlets; *'ü 'sa*, a thin camlet; *'ü 'ding*, lastings; *Hó 'lang' 'ü*, Dutch camlets—also called *'ü 'taung' 'ü* or

'ü 'mó taung' 'ü; *'ü 'ik, e' 'sing*, feathers and wings not yet grown; *met.*, has not yet attained its full strength, as a rebellion.

與 A class, a company, a band, a confederation; to consort, to join together, to be on good terms; good, agreeable; a preposition, with, by, to; a conjunction, and, together; a disjunctive when repeated, either, or; as, like, as if; followed by *'ning*, denotes comparison; to give, to grant, to bestow; to transfer, to concede to; to promise; to permit, to allow; to wait, to delay; to use, to employ; sometimes marks the dative before, and a transitive sense after, verbs: also read *'ü* and *'ü' q. v.*: *'tong' 'ü*, a clan, confederates; *'siong' 'ü*, on friendly terms; *'pok, 'nyó 'ü*, make no use of me; *'song' 'ü 'ki' e' 'yá' 'ning' ch'ek*, in mourning grief is better than show; com., *'ü 'kwok, 'tung' 'hiu*, to end or perish with the dynasty.

雨 Condensed vapor falling, rain; a rain, a shower; to come thick and fast as rain; the 173d radical: *'ch'i' 'sik, 'ü 'há'* the darts and stones rained fiercely; *'chik, 'ü*, a dashing shower; com., *'kin' 'ü*, a long rain; *'ü 'chwoi*, rain-water; *'ü 'lo' 'ü* rain and dew; *'mi 'mi 'ü*, fine rain; *'há' 'ü*, (coll. *'taung' 'ü*), to rain; coll., *'ü 'moi'* or *'ü 'hwa*, or *'ü 'kiäng*, fine, drizzling rain; *'ü 'p'ädäk, 'tié 'l'*, the rain beats in; *'ü 'nah*, the rain has slackened; *'kwo' 'hung' 'ü*, a

- 1 大 2 病 愈 愈 6 羽 8 羽 10 羽 11 黨 與 休 下 18 雨
 庾 愈 憂 愈 妙 類 綾 翼 與 與 矢 疾 露
 嶺 心 憂 愈 大 羽 羽 未 與 國 石 雨 下
 ○ 心 多 禹 毛 綴 成 我 同 雨 ○ 雨

passing shower. Read *ēā'* or *ēā'*: to rain.

子余
As a personal pronoun, I, we, ourself, ourselves; written in humble style in small size and deflected form by the side; the 2d is a surname and distinguished from the next by being termed from its parts *'ing hwo* (coll. *'ing se'*); it also means the 4th month: the first also read *'ü*, q. v.

俞俞
To answer, to respond; tone of assent, yes, well, very good, quite so; also a surname and distinguished from the preceding by the term *'ing chaik*; *'ü 'üng*, to promise, to assent; *'ü 'ü*, mild and respectful.

畚
A field after two years' tillage; some say three years'; to till, to cultivate. Read *siä* or *ch'ia*: something to bring fire, tinder.

餘
Remnants of food, leavings; a remnant, residue, surplus; a remainder; superabundant, supererogatory: com., *'ü seng* the rest, what is left; *tó, ü*, or *'ü, ü*, more than enough; *'ü chang*, worthless scraps; *'ü te* a vacant spot; *met.*, something reserved, as in a quarrel some ground left for future friendship; *'ü ki, ü*, overplus; *'ü nong*, the overplus of proceeds; *'ü a'* what remains; *ngó' nik, ü*, five days' grace; coll., *'ü hong* the remnant; *'ü yeu pwo' o' k'wak, mó, tong*, the *'ü yeu* cotton-cloth is broad but

short; *met.*, to begin with a flourish and end in a failure.

儒
A scholar, a philosopher; learned men, the literati; learned, scholarly: *'ü sēü'* scholars; *'ü hang, ü*, an indigent scholar; *'ü hok*, (coll. *öh, kwang*), a superintendent of Siutsai; com., *'ü ch'ia* or *'ü ch'ia, ka*, the literary class; *'ü nga*, genteel, elegant; *'ü kau* Confucianism; *'ü ka*, an independent artisan, doctor, &c., one not belonging to the regular guild or profession; *'ü ka hie'* theatricals by an amateur troupe.

仔好
Good, excellent: *'ü ch'iek, ü*, a kind of female chamberlain in the palace, in the T'ang dynasty.

如
A conjunction, as, according to; like, as if; if, perhaps; at the beginning of a sentence, means as to, as regards, like as; following adjectives, denotes manner, appearance, also adds emphasis to the meaning: *'ü ü yok*, as if; *'ü king*, now; com., *'ü ch'ü*, thus; *'ü ch'ü 'teng loi'* this sort of (low) fellows; *'ü hó, ü*, how is it? how will it do? *'ü se'* thus, then; *'ü ü*, not like, not as well as; *'ü kwo*, truly, verily, indeed; *'ü siong*, as usual; *'ü hu, üng*, your lady (concubine); *'ü ngü taik, chwi*, as fish getting water—*scil.*, so is it to get a good servant or wife; *'ü wang* (or *tó') pok, ü*, but it's nothing like, or as good as.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 人 | 8 人 | 5 餘 | 7 餘 | 9 餘 | 11 寒 | 13 儒 | 15 儒 | 17 婕 | 19 如 | 22 等 | 22 如 |
| 禾 | 則 | 剩 | 殘 | 囊 | 儒 | 者 | 教 | 妤 | 今 | 類 | 果 |
| 2 人 | 4 俞 | 6 多 | 5 其 | 10 儒 | 12 儒 | 14 儒 | 16 儒 | 13 如 | 20 如 | 21 何 | 23 如 |
| 示 | 允 | 餘 | 餘 | 士 | 學 | 雅 | 家 | 若 | 此 | 如 | 常 |

孺 Also read 'ü: an infant at the breast, a suckling; attached to, intimate; a surname: ¹'ü 'chü, an infant, a child; ²'ü 'ing, the wife of an officer of the 7th rank.

愉 A happy, contented air; pleased, delighted; willingly, joyfully; satisfied, gratified: ²'ü 'saik, a happy countenance; ⁴'ü 'ü, pleased, gratified.

榆 The elm, of which there are reckoned ten varieties: ⁶'song 'ü, mulberry and elm; *met.*, evening, the evening of life, old age; *COM.*, ⁸'ü 'kang, elm-berries? — an expectorant.

楛 A species of tree, whose wood is tough in dry, and brittle in wet, weather.

樗 A tree having a shining bark and fetid leaves, whose wood is fit only for the fire, a sort of smilax? ⁷'ü 'lik, ordinary material; *met.*, useless, as an officer calls himself.

雩 Name of a sacrifice, offered to secure rain; to pray for rain. Read 'ü: the rainbow.

洳 The name of a stream; to imbibe, to soak in, to become moist: ⁶'chu 'ü, watery, soaked through.

渝 To become muddy, as a stream; to deteriorate, to grow worse; the name of a district and several

rivers; a stream near the east end of the Great Wall.

臾 A brief time, a moment: ⁹'sü 'ü, in a little while, presently. Read *koi*: a basket to contain grass.

臿 To raise with both hands, to bear aloft; to sustain with all the strength.

與歟 A final particle, indicating surprise or admiration; an interrogative or dubitative particle; a sign of the vocative; to breathe freely; easy, dignified; the first also read 'ü and 'ü: q. v.: ¹⁰'k'ó 'pok, 'seng' 'ü, must we not be careful? ¹¹'ki 'ü 'ing 'chi 'pwong 'ü, is not this (filial piety) the root of benevolence.

輿 The body of a cart; a chariot; a barrow; to hold, to sustain, to bear, as the earth does; a substratum, a foundation; the beginning of; a term for the earth; many, numerous: ¹²'sing 'ü, the equipage, etc., of the emperor; ¹³'ü 'ing, a carriage-maker; ¹⁴'k'ang 'ü, heaven and earth, geomancy; ¹⁵'ü 'ü 'tu, a map of the earth or a country.

鷺 A black bird, the pie or jay; small birds of this kind that assemble in flocks.

旗 Banners adorned with paintings of birds, used to animate soldiers; to display, to wave.

孺子	³ 愉色	⁵ 桑榆	⁷ 樗櫟	⁹ 須臾	慎歟	仁之本	¹² 乘輿	¹⁴ 堪輿	¹⁵ 地輿
孺人	⁴ 愉愉	⁶ 榆甘	⁸ 沮洳	¹⁰ 可不	¹¹ 其爲	與人	¹³ 輿人	○	○

瑜
瑜
Yü.

The luster of gems; a beautiful stone; *met.*, virtue, excellence: ¹*king ü*, a fine gem; ²*ü ha*, excellencies and defects.

茹
茹
Ju.
Ku.

Also read *ü*: roots intertwined; joined by the roots; tangled, interlaced: to take, to receive; to eat and drink greedily, to gobble down; to conjecture; soft, pliant, flexible; dried, putrid, as herbs; things dying of themselves: *ü ngü*, putrid fish; ³*pak₂ mau liéng ü*, to pluck up the couch grass with the roots.

萵
Yü.

A kind of pepper, called *chü ü*; it is a bitter, umbelliferous seed, prescribed as an alterative.

腴
Yü.

Fat on the belly; fat, corpulent, soft and flabby; rich, fertile; the belly; the entrails, as of dogs and pigs: ⁴*p'i ü*, fat; ⁵*kó ü*, fertile, as land.

諛
Yü.

To flatter, to praise, to adulate; to caress; adulation; one who flatters, a sycophant: ⁶*tiéng ü*, to flatter; ⁷*ó ü*, to cajole, to wheedle; ⁸*ü saik*, a simpering, ogling look.

譽
Yü.

To praise, to laud, to extol; to overpraise, to eulogize extravagantly; to flatter one: also read *üü* q. v.: ⁹*miéng³ ü ing*, to flatter people to their face; ¹⁰*ch'ing ü*, to praise excessively; ¹¹*ü ch'ü*, to receive praise with delight.

蝓
Yü.

A garden slug, a limax, called ¹²*ie ü*; some say a kind of garden spider.

蠕
Ju.

Sometimes read *sü*: to crawl, to wriggle along, as snakes and worms; the name of a horde of Huns.

窬
Yü.

A small door made in a wall or a partition; a small door cut in a large gate; to make an opening in, to bore a hole: ¹³*ch'iong ü*, to cut through a wall, as thieves do.

覲
Yü.

Also read *üü*: to wish earnestly, to desire, to covet: ¹⁴*ke' ü*, to long for.

踰
Yü.

To pass over, to cross; to overstep, to advance, to go beyond; to exceed a limit; to pass by, as time: ¹⁵*ü ngwok₂*, to pass over the month; ¹⁶*ü wok₂*, to overstep; ¹⁷*ü aing²* to exceed the limit or mark.

(900)

Üh.
Üh₂. A coll. word: to rise, to get up, as from the floor: *üh₂ k'i* or *üh₂ k'i li*, to rise, spring up; *üh₂ lá chai' lá*, up! jump up! as said to a child.

(901)

Ui.
桅 COM., ¹⁸*ü kang*, a mast; ¹⁹*twai' üi*, the mainmast; *üi kang sóh*, a rope to raise a sail; ²⁰*üi mwí*, masthead; ²¹*üi pwan^g*, the tops in a foreign ship; COLL., ²²*k'ie' üi*, to raise or step the mast. Read *k'wi*: a yellow wood to dye with; a javelin.

- 1 瑾瑜
- 3 拔茅
- 4 肥腴
- 6 詔諛
- 8 諛色
- 11 譽處
- 13 穿窬
- 15 踰月
- 17 踰限
- 19 大桅
- 21 桅盤
- 2 瑜瑕
- 5 膏腴
- 7 阿諛
- 9 面譽
- 10 稱譽
- 12 蠕蝓
- 14 覲
- 16 踰越
- 18 桅杆
- 20 桅尾
- 22 豎桅

爲

To do, to effect; to act, to make; a substantive verb; to cause; to manage, to administer; to esteem, to consider as: also read *oi*² Wei. q. v.: ¹*ui kwang*, to be a magistrate; ²*su ui*, that which is done; ³*ho ui*, will do what? ⁴*ka ui ching*, to reckon the false as the true: COM., ⁵*ai jawong*, (this) is the chief thing; ⁶*sheng ui*, to do, acts, doings; ⁷*siung*² to do good; ⁸*ui chaik*, or ⁹*ui aing*² (this) is the limit, as to time, expense, etc.; ¹⁰*ui hau pok*, ¹¹*ch'ing*, it will be very injurious; ¹²*ho sui pok*, ¹³*ko ui*, then what will he not do—will be ready for any thing bad!

韋

Tanned leather, also soft leather; leathern straps or thongs; perverse, refractory, rebellious; a surname; the 178th radical: ¹*i ui*, harmonious, in concord; ²*ui piéung*² a leathern casque; COM., ³*U i to* (coll. *U i uo*), name of a Buddhist god, the wand-bearer—stands in the front temple, back of *Me ui hau*².

圍

To surround, to inclose; to limit, to circumscribe; to hem in, to invest, to besiege; to encircle, as animals in hunting; confined, as metals in molds; a snare, an inclosure; a dam, an embankment about fields; a circumference; half a cubit: ¹⁰*ui kwang*² to besiege; ¹¹*ta ui*, to drive (animals) into a circle: COM., ¹²*kwang ui*, encircling; ¹³*ui ch'iong*, to inclose with a wall; ¹⁴*ui ch'ok*, to carry the inclosure farther out;

ui ping, soldiers besieging; ¹⁵*ui ki éng*, a bride's embroidered cape; ¹⁶*ui ping*, a set of ornamental, folding screens; ¹⁷*ui ngü kwong tu*, to inveigle a simpleton to game; COLL., ¹⁸*sioh p'oi ui twai*² as large as one can span with his arms; ¹⁹*ui tiék*, fan-shaped dessert-cups, as arranged on a circular tray.

幃

A single curtain; a perfume-bag: ¹⁶*hióng ui*, the iris-curtain or apartment; Wei. ¹⁷*met.*, a mother; ¹⁸*chü ui*, the loving curtain—a mother.

褱

Interchanged with the last: a lady's perfume-bag; a covering for the knees, an apron; chaste, elegant, beautiful. Read *hwi*: a queen's embroidered robe, worn at sacrifices.

違

To oppose, to disobey, to rebel, to give no heed to; to leave, to vacate, as an office; to shun, to avoid; perverse, seditious, contumelious: ¹⁰*i ui*, undetermined; ¹¹*yong hong iing ui*, to agree to one's face and disobey behind his back; ¹²*ui hwo*, indisposed, ill; COM., ¹³*ui lie*² to transgress rules; ¹⁴*u ui tek*, ¹⁵*se*² do not disobey this special edict; ¹⁶*ui p'oi*² to turn the back on, to rebel against; ¹⁷*ui aing*² to transgress the limit, as of time.

闈

The door of a harem; side doors of the palace; the examination hall: Wei. ¹⁰*hióng ui*, or ¹¹*ch'iu ui*, the examination for K'ujin; ¹²*hwoi*² *ui*, or ¹³*ch'ung ui*, the

1 爲官	2 何爲	3 爲本	4 行爲	5 爲則	6 爲害	7 不淺	8 依韋	9 韋	10 韋	11 韋	12 韋	13 韋	14 韋	15 韋	16 韋	17 慈幃	18 依違	19 毋違	20 特示	21 鄉闈	22 會闈
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examination for Chinsz' ; *ik₂ ai₁*, to enter the examination ; *ai₁ mēk₁*, the essays of graduates.

(902) Uk.

勿 Wu. A negative, not, do not ; a banner at temples : *uk₂* *uk₂*, in haste, ardently desirous of ; COM., *'hi₁ lá₁ uk₂ ngiong₁*, do not utter what is impolite or indecorous.

沕 Wu. As in *uk₂ muk₂*, deep, abstruse ; inexhaustible. *Wu.* Read *mik₂* : small, minute, recondite ; a particle of dust, an atom.

物 Wu. A thing, a substance ; an article, goods ; a matter, a business ; creatures, beings ; a class, a sort ; to distinguish things, as by color, &c. ; to know thoroughly : *'uk₂ yong₁* things ; *'uk₂ loi₁* sorts of things ; *'uk₂ sang₁*, natural productions ; COM., *'hoo₁ uk₂*, merchandise ; *'seng uk₂*, living things ; *'roang₁ uk₂*, all things ; *'ku₁ tung₁ ngwang₁ uk₂*, antiques and toys ; *ing uk₂ hwa₁ neu₁*, men, flowers, birds, as in pictures or sketches.

Uk₂. A coll. word : to toss, to cast, to pitch things : *uk₂ kwo₁ ch'iong₁*, to toss over the wall ; *uk₂ liu₁ sing₁ t'ui₁*, to play with iron balls ; *uk₂ liu₁ kwong₁ t'ui₁*, to wave lanterns—in the first of the 1st month ; *uk₂ t'oh₁ t'oh₁*, shake it till well kindled, as a torch.

(903) Ük.

欲 Yü. Interchanged with the next : to breathe after, to wish, to long for ; to covet, to seek ardently ; to love ;

desires, aims, aspirations ; inclinations ; about to be, ready to, on the point of : used for the coll. *óí₁* q. v. : *'ngwoong₁ uk₂*, to wish ; *'sui₁ sing₁ 'su₁ uk₂*, just what one desires ; *uk₂ uk₂*, desire or lust for (other) things ; COM., *'uk₂ ti₁ t'ieung₁ a₁ s'üi₁ 'sü₁ t'uk₂ 'ku₁ ing₁ chü₁*, if one would know worldly affairs he must read the ancients.

慾 Yü. Inordinate desire, lust, appetite, concupiscence ; lustful, lascivious, licentious : *'süi₁ uk₂*, inordinate passion or desire ; *'uk₂*, *'hwo₁*, raging lust ; COM., *'uk₂*, *'siong₁*, wanton thoughts ; *'sai₁ uk₂*, sexual lust ; *'sü₁ uk₂*, selfish aims, one's lusts ; *'kwa₁ uk₂ tó₁ seng₁ 'chü₁*, continence secures a numerous progeny.

浴 Yü. To wash the body, to bathe ; to perform an ablution ; to cleanse, to purify and correct the mind ; to fly up and down, to warp, as birds and insects do : *'muk₂ uk₂*, to wash face and body, to bathe ; COM., *uk₂ a₁ tié₁* (coll. *'ló₁ roa₁ k'au₁*), crows' bath-pools—small basins of water among the rocks of Black Rock Hill, Foochow ; *'chai₁ kai₁ muk₂ uk₂*, fast, abstain, cleanse—a notice posted in streets on idols' days ; *uk₂ 'pwong₁ sak₁*, a malign influence of the bath-tub—which must be exorcised before the 3d day's washing of the infant.

溽 Ju. Damp, moist, wet ; moist and hot, reeking ; rich, savory, as food ; name of a stream : *pok₁ uk₂*, poor, meager, as food ;

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| ¹ 非 | ² 物 | ⁴ 物 | ⁶ 生 | ⁸ 古 | ⁹ 願 | 所 | ¹² 慾 | ¹⁴ 色 | ¹⁶ 寡 | 子 | 戒 |
| 禮 | 件 | 產 | 物 | 董 | 欲 | 欲 | 火 | 慾 | 慾 | ¹⁷ 沐 | 沐 |
| 勿 | ³ 物 | ⁵ 貨 | ⁷ 萬 | 玩 | ¹⁰ 隨 | ¹¹ 嗜 | ¹³ 慾 | ¹⁵ 私 | 多 | 浴 | 浴 |
| 言 | 類 | 物 | 物 | 物 | 心 | 慾 | 想 | 慾 | 生 | ¹⁵ 齊 | ○ |

ling, *u pok*, *ük*, woods are always dank.

辱
Ju.

To put to shame, to disgrace, to dishonor, to bring reproach on; to insult, to rail at; to defile, to corrupt, to debauch; degraded, disgraced, shamed: ¹*ük*, *sing*, to defile the person—do menial offices; ²*k'ok*, *ük*, to submit to ignominy; ³*'i* *ük*, shamed, put to shame; ⁴*ing* *ük*, glory and shame; ⁵*ang* *ük*, *'eu* *seng*, to save one's life dishonorably; com., ⁶*ling* *ük*, to disgrace; to debauch.

蓐
Ju.

Grass again springing up; shoots, sprouts; a rush for making mats; a frame for silk-worms: ¹*ma* *ük*, straw for horses' beds; ²*ük*, *siu*, the harvest of the 7th moon.

褥
Ju.

A stuffed mat, a mattress; a cushion, a wadded seat; a thick, felt cover: com., ¹*ma* *ang* *ük*, a saddle-cushion; ¹⁰*p'wo?* *ük*, coverlet and mattress; ¹¹*mieng* *ük*, a cotton-stuffed mattress; ¹²*tóh*, *ük*, a felt table-cover; ¹³*p'ú* *ük*, a leathern mat, used on beds. Read *nó*: a child's dress.

綉
Ju.

Adorned with colors, variegated; pretty, gay, elegant; to adorn; much ornament.

縑
Yü.

A rope for drawing water, a well-rope.

適
Yü.

To comply with, to follow, to obey; to narrate; an initial particle.

霽
Yü.

Clouds of many colors; auspicious clouds, those that are tricolored.

駟
Yü.

A black horse, having white hind quarters.

鶻
Yü.

An aquatic bird which knows the time of rain, perhaps a kind of kingfisher; it has red legs and yellowish streaks; to fly swiftly, to dart, as the kingfisher on its prey: ¹*ük*, *p'aung* *'sieng* *'i*, the kingfisher and oyster catch each other—then the fisherman profits.

鶻
Yü.

A species of singing thrush or grackle, called ¹*kü* *ük*, or *paik*, *kó*.

聿
Yü.

A style, a writing implement, a pencil; to obey, to follow; to declare, to narrate; an initial word, then, forthwith, accordingly; the 129th radical.

毓
Yü.

Same as the next: to nurture, to rear, to raise; to educate, to train a child to virtue; abundant: ¹*ük*, *ling*, to give birth to a fine son; com., *ük*, *ling* *kung*, a temple to the goddess "Mother".

育
Yü.

To bear; to nourish, to bring up, to support; to train children to virtuous habits; to cause to grow, to produce: ¹*ük*, *taik*, to cultivate virtue; ¹¹*ük*, *'tiong*, to cause to grow; ¹²*hwak*, *ük*, *wang* *ük*, to produce and rear all things, as God does; com., ¹³*yong* *ük*, to

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 辱 | ³ 恥 | ⁵ 忍 | ⁶ 凌 | ⁶ 蓐 | 褥 | ¹¹ 棉 | ¹³ 皮 | ¹⁴ 鶻 | ¹⁵ 毓 | ¹⁷ 育 | 萬 |
| 身 | 辱 | 辱 | 辱 | 收 | ¹⁰ 被 | 褥 | 褥 | 蚌 | 麟 | 長 | 物 |
| ² 屈 | ⁴ 榮 | ⁷ 偷 | ⁷ 馬 | ⁹ 馬 | 褥 | ¹² 桌 | ○ | 相 | ¹⁶ 育 | ¹⁸ 發 | ¹⁹ 養 |
| 辱 | 辱 | 生 | 蓐 | 鞍 | ○ | 褥 | ○ | 持 | 德 | 育 | 育 |

rear, to support; *ük₂ eng tong*, or *'yong ük₂ tong*, a foundling asylum.

養 Used for the last; to nourish; to sell: com., *'ük₂ ch'á nik₂ nü*, to sell wives and drown daughters. Read *k'ëuk*: to nourish; young, tender. Read *ch'ëü k*: congee, gruel, for which the upper half of the character is used in the coll. q. v.

(904) Ung.

氤 Vapor; the genial life-giving principles of nature; procreative aura: *'i ng ung*, the influence of heaven and earth which begets things.

緇 Interchanged with the last: raveled silk; confused; a deep red or purple color: also read *'ung*, q. v.: *'hung ung*, raveled, in confusion; full, abundant.

溫 A river and district in Honan; warm, tepid, genial, temperate; mild, kind, gentle; bland, soothing; to revive, as affection; to know thoroughly, matured, versed in; to review, to study over: *'ung pau*, clothed and filled; *'sieu s'üü² hang ung*, to chat about matters, to talk of old times; com., *'ung üü*, soft, gentle, yielding; *'ung hwo*, gentle; tepid; mild, as the weather; *'ung chü*, to review lessons, specifically a three days' review; *'ung sik₂* review of six days' lessons; *'ung sük₂ sük₂* to review thoroughly.

煨 A smothered fire, smoke without a blaze; a genial warmth; vapor, warm steam; in the coll. to boil or heat, as in *'ung chiu*, to heat wine in jars—the end of the distilling process. Read *'ung*: to stretch things by heat.

瘟 A pestilence, an epidemic disease; a slight pain, giddiness: com., *'ung ik₂* a plague, distemper; *'ung pang²* sick with the plague; *'ung ik₂ t'iong nieng*, the plague is infectious; *'ung p'oo² chio 'chai*, rulers of the pestilence—term applied to the *'Ngu tá* idols; coll., *p'wok ung*, you'll have the plague—an excretion. Read *ük₂*: sorrow, sadness.

鱮 As in the coll. *ung t'i*, a species of small sea-fish; *ung t'i kié*, the salted *ung t'i*, as found in the markets; *ung t'i lo²* the brine of the *ung t'i*.

翁 Plumage on the neck, the neck-feathers; flying about; a term of honor, a venerable man, a gray-beard: *'ung ku*, a husband's father and mother; *'chong ung*, your respected father; *'ing ung*, the fathers of wedded children—so term each other in letters and cards; *'pek₂ t'eu ung*, a white-headed thrush; an old man; *ung t'üing²* human images of stone before officer's graves.

唵 To low, to bellow; the lowing of cattle; the hum of insects.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 鬻 | 2 氤 | 4 溫 | 寒 | 7 溫 | 9 溫 | 熟 | 疫 | 疫 | 部 | 姑 | 翁 |
| 妻 | 氤 | 飽 | 溫 | 和 | 習 | 11 煨 | 13 瘟 | 傳 | 主 | 17 尊 | 19 白 |
| 溺 | 3 紛 | 5 少 | 6 溫 | 8 溫 | 10 溫 | 酒 | 病 | 染 | 宰 | 翁 | 頭 |
| 女 | 緇 | 敘 | 柔 | 書 | 熟 | 12 瘟 | 14 瘟 | 15 瘟 | 16 翁 | 18 姻 | 翁 |

Ung. A coll. word, as in *ung nong* or *ung sung*, dull, stupid; *ung nong* ⁴*k'e* ⁴*k'i*, *hwa kwong*, the stupid fellow emits a flash (of genius)! *ngai chieng sai* ⁴*ai cheuf* *ung nong* ⁴*si m' wong*, bad cash get used up, but dolts never all die off!

塌
W'eng.

Read *ung*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ung*: to sprinkle, sprinkled: ¹*ung ting*, dust; *ung ting sen* a dirty hole — a room filled with dust; *ung ting pung* ⁴*pung k'i*, dust rising; ²*ung sioh*, *tóh*, the whole table covered with dust; *hwi hu ung mek*, *chiu lá*, to sprinkle ashes in the eyes.

刎
W'én.

To cut one's own throat: ¹*ung keng* ²*kan*, clasp-neck friendship — close friends; COM., *ung si*, to commit suicide by cutting the throat.

吻
W'én.

The corners of the mouth; the lips; *met.*, speech, talk: ⁶*chiék*, *ung*, to join the lips, to kiss; ⁶*to*, *sung ung*, to pout the lips; ¹*k'eu ung*, one's peculiar talk or meaning — phrase used in novels.

脞
W'én.

To blend in one; joined, united, intermingled: ¹*ung hak*, joined, blended harmoniously.

恇
Yün.

Liberal, kind, magnanimous; to deliberate, to devise a plan.

殞
Yün.

Interchanged with the next in the sense of to fall: to die, to become extinct, to fail, to perish: ⁹*ung miék*, to become extinct, as a family; ¹⁰*ung meng* to die.

隕
Yün.

To fall from a height; to roll, to crash down; to fall, to fail, to perish, to go into ruin: ¹¹*sing ung* ¹²*ü 'ü*, the stars fell like rain; ¹²*ung tá* to shed tears.

穩
W'én.

To tread out grain; safe, secure; well-placed, settled, fixed, immovable; ¹*ste*, sure, trusty, firm, constant; assured, implicit; to rest, to place securely: ¹³*ung pó* (coll. *pó ná*), a midwife; COM., ¹⁴*ung taung* safe, free from risks; ¹⁵*ang ung*, settled, fixed securely; ¹⁶*ung ü tai* *sang*, as safe as T'ai-shan (mountain); ¹⁷*ung tung* steady, constant, not light and trifling; COLL., *ung ung siang*, safely effected; *ung chidh*, *ung*, very secure, fully assured.

媪
W'én.

Also read *ung*: an old woman, a dame; a term for mother; the spirits of the earth: ¹⁸*ló ung*, or ¹⁹*ung pó*, an old dame. Read *uk*, as in *uk nak*, a fat child.

緼
Yün.

Hempen; deep, abstruse, as doctrines: also read *ung*, q. v.: *ung pó*, a hempen robe; a tattered gown.

藎
Yün.
W'én.

An aquatic plant; collected, as duckweed; heaped up, as plants are when cut; luxuriant; collected,

- 1 塌 2 塵 3 塌 4 棹 5 頸 6 刎 7 死 8 接 9 吻 10 吐 11 唇 12 吻 13 脞 14 脞 15 滅 16 殞 17 隕 18 命 19 星 20 涕 21 如 22 雨 23 隕 24 當 25 安 26 穩 27 穩 28 如 29 泰 30 山 31 穩 32 重 33 老 34 媪 35 媪 36 婆

etc., &c.; plentiful; *'ku 'ng ü* *ung*, the old saying is; com., *'ung s'ü*² or *ung ung chi s'ü*² the matter spoken of; *'ung hauw*² the amount mentioned, the sum said (to be due).

紜 Raveled, confused, tangled; mixed up, embroiled: *'hauw, ung*, all in confusion.
Yün.

耘 To weed ground, to clear away what is noxious; to rid fields of grass and weeds.
Yün.

芸 Used for the last; a fragrant herb like rue; its leaves are said to keep insects out of mats and books: *'ung hiong*, a perfume, like benzoin or sandarac; *'ung ch'ong*, a study, a library; *'ung seng*, grass in abundance; *met.*, the people.
Yün.

聞 To hear, to perceive by the ear, to learn by report; to state to, to inform; fame, news, a report; to scent, to smell: *'t'eng' ung*, to hear; *'t'iong ung*, to publish a report; a tradition; *'pok, 'ung ung*, distressing to hear, most heart-rending; *'pik, ung*, to smell; com., *'hung ung*, a report; *'ngi ung*, heard by the ear, reported; *'sing ung*, news; *'sing ung 'chai*, a newspaper, a gazette. Read *ong*²: the place to which the voice reaches; character, fame; *long' ong* your fair name.
Wên.

(905) Üng.

殷 Used for the next: the highest degree of, full, flourishing, great, many, complete, perfect; a full
Yün.

band; a name for part of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1401—1137: *'Üng chiu chi kié*² the era of the last of the Shang and first of the Chow; com., *'üng sik, ho'* or *'üng sik, chi ka*, a wealthy family. Read *'üng*, as in *'üng 'üng*, abundant.

慇 Sorrowing, depressed in spirit, melancholy: *'üng üng*, grieved, sorrowful; com., *'üng k'üng*, very careful, anxiously diligent.
Yin.

雍 A side sluice or waste-weir, which receives the overflow of the Yellow river.
Yung.

雍 The 1st is more commonly used; used for the next: harmony of sounds; union, concord, agreeing; to assist, to protect; collected, crowded together: com., *'üng hwo*, harmonious; mild, genial, equable, as temperature; *'üng cheng*² the Emperor Yungehing, A. D. 1723; *'üng cheng' s'ü*² a *kang' seng* purchased degree. Read *'üng*²: to guard against freshets.

雝 Similar to the last: a kind of sparrow, called *'üng kü*; *'üng üng*, the cry of wild geese; the harmonious song of birds; *'üng, hwo*, harmonious, agreeable.
Yung.

廡 In concord, harmonious: *'p'ek, üng*, a college or gymnasium, where government pupils were taught.
Yung.

癰 A swelling, a boil, a sore; an ulcer, an abscess; a running sore: *'p'wo i'* *'üng*, a carbuncle on the
Yung.

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| 1 紛 | 3 芸 | 5 聽 | 7 聞 | 8 風 | 10 新 | 12 紙 | 14 季 | 16 慇 | 18 雍 | 19 士 |
| 2 紜 | 4 窓 | 6 聞 | 8 鼻 | 10 聞 | 12 聞 | 14 殷 | 16 慇 | 18 正 | 20 雍 | 20 背 |
| 3 香 | 4 生 | 6 忍 | 7 聞 | 9 耳 | 11 新 | 13 周 | 15 實 | 17 進 | 18 和 | 20 癰 |
| | | | ○ | 聞 | 聞 | 之 | 戶 | 和 | ○ | 癰 |

back; *chong' üng*, to suck a sore—a lickspittle; *üing chü*, a deep, sluggish ulcer.

臃 Also read *ë ü n g'*: to swell; puffed, swollen: *'üing chüing*, to swell up, as the flesh; swollen, puffy.
Yung.

饗 Dressed food; to prepare food; an early meal, breakfast: *'üing üng*, a cook; *'ü n g ch'wang*, breakfast and supper; *'ü n g ch'wang pok*, *kie'* the meals not continuing—too poor to have regular meals.
Yung.

允 To permit, to assent, to promise, to accede to; allowed, permitted; really, truly, honestly, sincerely: *'üing chung*, to grant, granted it; *'eng' üng*, permission given; *'pok, üng*, not allowed; *'üing yok*, sincere; COM., *'üing nok*, to assent readily to.
Yün.
Jun.
Yu.

狃 A tribe of Huns or Seythians, called *'Hiéng üng*, who troubled the emperors of the Chow dynasty.
Yün.

尹 To hold, to rule, to govern; to advance; true, faithful; a surname: *'üing chié'* dried meat for sacrifices; *'hu'üing*, the mayor of Peking; COM., *'I' üng*, a famous statesman of the Shang dynasty, who died B. C. 1713.
Yün.

忍 To bear, to endure, to suffer patiently; patience, endurance; able to sustain, fortitude; wrathful, hard, harsh, severe, hard-hearted: used for *'nung* in the

eoll. q. v. : *'hang' üng*, to curb or repress feeling; COM., *'üing nai'* patient; *'üing k'e', t'ong, sing*, to curb resentment and refrain from speaking; *'üing ük', pó', siu*, to bear disgrace in order to take revenge; *'üing sing hai'* *li*, severity violates reason; COLL., *'üing má' kwo'* unable to endure it.

忍 A stream in the south-east of Shansi. Read *'niéng*: dirty water; muddy, filthy; scurf from perspiration; beastly drunk.
Jên.

甬 Bursting, budding, as plants; bubbling, as a fountain; a measure of ten *'tau* or pecks; common, constant: *'üing tö'* a raised path to the hall, a covered way, as for the emperor.
Yung.

俑 A human puppet with springs; an effigy formerly buried with the dead: *ch'auk, üng*, an inventor of what is injurious.
Yung.

勇 Strong, brawny; brave, fearless, intrepid, daring; courage; to advance boldly, to resist manfully: *'üing meng*, valorous; *'tai' üng* true bravery; *'sieu' üng*, false courage, mere passion; *'üing s'ü'* a hero; *'üing kang*, rash; *'hong' üng*, ardent courage, impetuosity; COM., *'üing lik*, very strong, vigorous; *hiéng üng*, village braves; *'üing pok, k'ó toug*, irresistibly brave; *'ü üng ü' meu*, is brave, but no tactician!

湧 To urge, to inspirit: *'sung üng*, to exhort, to stir up or instigate one.
Yung.

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|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 饗人 | 3 饗餐 | 4 允准 | 6 不允 | 8 獃狃 | 10 府尹 | 12 舍忍 | 14 忍氣 | 15 忍辱 | 16 勇猛 | 18 小勇 | 20 勇敢 |
| 2 饗餐 | 饗不繼 | 5 應允 | 7 允若 | 9 尹祭 | 11 伊尹 | 13 忍耐 | 14 吞聲 | 17 報仇 | 17 大勇 | 19 勇士 | 21 奮勇 |

蛹 The chrysalis of the silk-worm; a pupa, an aurelia: ¹kiêng üng, the chrysalis in a cocoon; ²u üng, a singing grub.

衢 A lane, an alley in a town; a path leading to a stairway: ¹üny tö² a street or way.

踴 To jump, to leap for joy, to exult; to stamp, to leap in an excited manner: ¹üny yok, to skip for joy; ²p'ek, üng, to beat the breast and stamp for sorrow.

隱 Small, minute; secret; covered, hidden, put away; retired; privacy, in private life; obscure, abstruse; to retire, to withdraw; fixed, settled; in pain, sad, sorry; to pity, to compassionate; to hang the head, as embarrassed; abundant: ¹üny chong, to hide, to secrete; ²üny ngü, ambiguous words, innuendo; ³üny zui, abstruse; ⁴üny s'ü² a retired officer; ⁵üny muk, obscure, unknown; to hide, as from arrest; ⁶üny üng, troubled; full, abundant; com., ⁷üny kü, to retire to private life.

癰 A pimple, a boil, an eruption, blisters: used for the coll. ¹ngiéng² q. v.: ¹üny ching, small sores, pustules.

橐 The hidden framework of a roof; an instrument for adjusting things: ¹üny k'ouk, machines for straightening and squaring wood.

勻 Equal, even, alike, equally; to divide alike, to equalize; few, a little: ¹Yün. ²king üng, divided equally; COLL., ³üny seu, to apportion evenly; ⁴üny sang a² or ¹⁰üny sang hong² to divide into three equal parts.

畷 Land laid out in plats or fields for cultivation; to till land.

筠 The tough skin of the bamboo, called ¹t'ënk, üng, which contains silex.

戎 A weapon, arms, war-like implements; soldiers; military; a war chariot; large, great; thou, you; to assist; to pluck out; an ancient region in the N. W. of Yunnan: ¹¹ngu üng, the five kinds of weapons; ¹²üny ping, military weapons; soldiers; ¹³üny chong, troops in line, the army; ¹⁴ngüong üng, a general; ¹⁵ek, üng i, (as easy as putting on) a suit of armor; ¹⁶üny tik, tribes in Turfan.

絨 Fine cloth; sometimes used for woollens; floss, fine silk; velvet; the nap of cloth; ¹met., down, fine hair, feathers; the down or egret of plants: ¹⁷sien üng, flannel; ¹⁸ui² üng, broadcloth; ¹⁹siä üng, kerseymerie; com., ²⁰cheng üng, a thick sort of velvet; ²¹üny siäng² floss; ²²chak, üng, to make artificial flowers of velvet; ²³üny che² words of velvet, as on scrolls; ²⁴üny kié, or ²⁵üny mó kié, a

¹踴 ²躡 ³躡 ⁴躡 ⁵躡 ⁶躡 ⁷躡 ⁸躡 ⁹均 ¹⁰均 ¹¹分 ¹²分 ¹³兵 ¹⁴戎 ¹⁵戎 ¹⁶戎 ¹⁷戎 ¹⁸大 ¹⁹大 ²⁰剪 ²¹剪 ²²紮 ²³紮 ²⁴紮 ²⁵紮 ²⁶紮 ²⁷紮 ²⁸紮 ²⁹紮 ³⁰紮 ³¹紮 ³²紮 ³³紮 ³⁴紮 ³⁵紮 ³⁶紮 ³⁷紮 ³⁸紮 ³⁹紮 ⁴⁰紮 ⁴¹紮 ⁴²紮 ⁴³紮 ⁴⁴紮 ⁴⁵紮 ⁴⁶紮 ⁴⁷紮 ⁴⁸紮 ⁴⁹紮 ⁵⁰紮 ⁵¹紮 ⁵²紮 ⁵³紮 ⁵⁴紮 ⁵⁵紮 ⁵⁶紮 ⁵⁷紮 ⁵⁸紮 ⁵⁹紮 ⁶⁰紮 ⁶¹紮 ⁶²紮 ⁶³紮 ⁶⁴紮 ⁶⁵紮 ⁶⁶紮 ⁶⁷紮 ⁶⁸紮 ⁶⁹紮 ⁷⁰紮 ⁷¹紮 ⁷²紮 ⁷³紮 ⁷⁴紮 ⁷⁵紮 ⁷⁶紮 ⁷⁷紮 ⁷⁸紮 ⁷⁹紮 ⁸⁰紮 ⁸¹紮 ⁸²紮 ⁸³紮 ⁸⁴紮 ⁸⁵紮 ⁸⁶紮 ⁸⁷紮 ⁸⁸紮 ⁸⁹紮 ⁹⁰紮 ⁹¹紮 ⁹²紮 ⁹³紮 ⁹⁴紮 ⁹⁵紮 ⁹⁶紮 ⁹⁷紮 ⁹⁸紮 ⁹⁹紮 ¹⁰⁰紮

species of fowl with a velvety coat of white feathers.

容 Feeling or manner in receiving; to receive kindly; to bear with, to tolerate; to suffer, to allow one in; face, countenance, looks, air, manner; easy, unconstrained; perfumed amulets; a screen, as for archers; ¹hang üng, to contain; patient, generous; ²hwa üng, pretty, as a girl; ³ch'ieu' üng, simpering, smirking; ⁴sek, üng, to blush, disconcerted; com., ⁵üng mau' the face, figure, form; ⁶hi, üng, a portrait; ⁷üng mau' ching, chá, a pretty face; ⁸k'wang üng or üng sêü' to be lenient, indulgent; ⁹üng ch'üng' sü ük₂ to give the rein to lusts; ¹⁰t'ung üng, to treat generously; ¹¹üng e' easy, not hard; ch'üng üng 'kwi nik₂ to allow a few days more; COLL., ng' üng i, not suffer him to.

榕 The bastard banyan (ficus indica), called ¹²süng ch'eu' in the coll. q. v.: it is worshiped for longevity and sometimes has shrines built among its branches: com., ¹³üng, siäng, the banyan-city, Foochow; ¹⁴üng k'iong, the Foochow patois.

溶 Full and flowing gently, as water between its banks; to fill; an easy, leisurely manner.

蓉 The Hibiscus: com., hu üng, the hibiscus mutabilis.

茸 Plants growing thick and luxuriantly; collected, thick together: ¹⁵mung üng, confused; indistinct utterance: com., lek, üng, hartshorn; üng p'ien'g' the shavings of deer's horn.

鎔 To smelt, to fuse metals; to cast, to forge; a mold or matrix in which metal is cast; die for coining; to influence, to transform, as by doctrine: used for the coll. yong, q. v.: üng hwa' to melt, to fuse.

鏞 A large bell.

庸 To employ, as servants; constant, usual, ordinary; meritorious; toilsome, laborious; harmonious; kind, cordial, accommodating; rude, plebeian; taxes, revenue: ¹⁶üng hu sük, chü, common people; ¹⁷üng üng, a mediocre; ¹⁸ü üng, no need of, unnecessary; ¹⁹üng chai, ordinary talent; ²⁰ping üng, common, inferior; teng üng, to attain office; com., t'ing üng, the Doctrine of the Mean—one of the Four Books.

傭 To hire, to engage one's self to work, to serve for wages; hired, employed; in the following senses, read ch'ung and ch'ung in the dictionaries; equal, impartial; of the same rank; to treat alike; to use, to do: ²¹ka üng, domestics; mü' ch'ai' üng, a green-grocer; com., ²²üng k'eng, engaged as a laborer.

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| ¹ 涵容 | ⁸ 笑容 | ⁵ 容貌 | ⁷ 容貌 | ³ 寬容 | 私慾 | ¹¹ 容易 | ¹³ 榕城 | ¹⁵ 庸夫 | ¹⁶ 庸人 | ¹⁸ 庸才 | ²⁰ 家傭 |
| ² 花容 | ⁴ 失容 | ⁶ 喜容 | ⁹ 整齊 | ⁹ 容縱 | ¹⁰ 通容 | ¹² 榕模 | ¹⁴ 榕腔 | ¹⁷ 俗子 | ¹⁷ 毋庸 | ¹⁹ 平庸 | ²¹ 傭工 |

墉 A wall, a rampart; a re-
doubt, a small citadel; a
mud wall; to build adobe
walls; the northern wall
of a hall.
Yung.

慵 Lazy, indolent; dilatory,
remiss, careless: 'su üng,
lazy, negligent.
Yung, Jung.

鄜 The capital of Chowsin,
B. C. 1154; a small feuda-
tory of the Chow dynasty,
now the Weihni prefecture
in the N. E. of Honan; a
place among the southern barbarians.
Yung.

彤 A daily or continual sacri-
fice, as to ancestors; to
worship or sacrifice daily:
'Üng ngü se' a concubine
of Hwangti. Read 'ting:
a boat sailing along.
Yung.

融 The steam of melted
things, vapor rising; melt-
ed, liquefied; blending,
mixing, harmonizing; high
and large; clear, bright,
intelligent: 'üng hwo,
blending; genial, as tem-
perature; 'üng hwoi'
kwang' tung, to comprehend
fully, well versed in it.
(906) Wa.

劃 Read hek; used for the
coll. wa: to mark or cut
with a knife; to cut open;
to cut glass: 'wa pwo, to
cut out (an old piece) and
insert (a new one), to revise
or counterfeit, as by changing a
word; 'wa sioh, tóí' to cut off a
piece; 'wa pok, tong, to rip open
the intestines.
Hua.
Ho.

呱 Also read ku: to cry
out, as children do, to bab-
ble: 'wa wa, i k'ek, to cry
and scream: COLL., wa
, wa, to utter inarticulate
sounds; to babble, as a child in
play with the hand on the mouth.
Kua.
Ku.

哇 Words of flattery, affect-
ed sounds; wanton, lasciv-
ious music; to spue, to
vomit, to retch; to whine,
to drone.
Wa.

娃 A beautiful woman, a
pretty girl, a beauty. Read
'ki: deep sunken, as the
eyes.
Wa.

蛙 A frog, green and strip-
ed, with a line down the
back; also wanton sounds:
'no' wa, the enraged frog,
as mentioned in an ancient
story; 'ching' 'ti wa, a frog
in a well; met., inexperi-
enced.
Wa.
Wai.

捺 To clutch, to grasp and
haul; to claw, to scratch
into pieces; to grapple, to
grab at; to seize a hand-
ful of.
Wa.

窞 A depression, a cavity,
a puddle, a low muddy
spot; the bottom of water;
a hoof-print: 'wa lung,
low and high; contempti-
ble and exalted.
Wa.

窪 A deep ditch; a puddle,
dirty water collected, as in
footsteps; also deep, clear
water: 'ti wa, a low spot
or puddle.
Wa.

駟 A yellowish or cream-
colored horse with a black
mouth: 'K'ie' wa, one of
eight brothers, an able
Kua.

¹疏
慵 ○

²彤
魚氏 ○

³融
和融會 ○

貫通
劃補 ○

⁶劃
一塊 ○

⁷劃
腹腸 ○

⁸呱
呱而泣 ○

⁹怒
蛙井底 ○

蛙
¹¹窞隆 ○

¹²低
窪季駟 ○

statesman in the Chow dynasty.

'*Wa*. A coll. word: to turn aside, to call at on one's way: '*wa piéng*, to go aside, to avoid; '*wa 'mu nëng ch'io* to stop at a certain person's house; '*á'wa*, to loiter about, to stop here and there; '*wa tak*, to borrow everywhere and not return or pay back; '*hwa hwoí' sang sek, lèk, 'wa*, the lottery has 36 changes; *met.*, uncertain, indefinite.

Wa'. A coll. word: brisk, flourishing, as trade: '*wa' chiáh, wa'* very busy, as a market; '*wa' ch'é' má' mó, chiéng*; a brisk trade, but no profits.

划 Read *hwa*; coll. *wa*: to sweep, to brush aside, as with the hand; to paddle: '*wa k'wi*, to brush aside; '*pa siék, tó 'chwi 'á wa*, put the paddles in the water and paddle away!

話 Words, discourse; speech, language; to talk, to converse; to tell, to narrate; able to speak well; to clamor; to put to shame; to regulate: com., '*kong wa'* to speak, to talk; '*wa' t'au*, initial phrases, by-words; '*puí wa'* to confess one's wrong; '*t'u wa'* or '*pang wa'* the colloquial; '*wa' e'* the import of what is said; '*wa' siók*, it is said—a phrase in colloquial books; '*tó wa'* (coll. *tó wa' só*), talkative; '*twai' wa'* bragging; '*huí wa'* to return a verbal answer; COLL., '*wa' k'a* or '*wa' p'ong'* a clue or inkling from one's

words; '*wa' 'kong hang hu*, to talk confusedly; '*kwang wa' ng' kau' 't'u k'iong ch'aiu'* if you don't know enough of the mandarin, eke out with the patois.

畫 To draw, to mark; to paint pictures; to map, to mark out a plan of; a picture, a drawing, a painting: the 2d also read *hek*, q. v.: COM., '*wa' sù*, one who sketches or paints, an artist; '*wa' ch'iong'* a worker in stucco or plaster figures, as on walls; '*tang' wa'* and '*ch'ai wa'* ink sketches and colored paintings; '*wa' hó'* or '*wa' hwa ak*, to sign one's private mark or designation; '*wa' mi' ing*, to paint a beauty; '*wa' ing, tu hing*, to sketch the picture, as of a thief or a runaway; '*wa' piäng nang ch'ing ki*, picturing out cakes can not satisfy hunger; *met.*, a pressing need, insufficient, unreliable; COLL., *sioh, hok, wa'* a picture.

(907) Wah.

齧 Read *huk*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *wah*: to grunt, as swine: *wah, wah, kieu'* to grunt, to squeal; '*wa wah*, grunting; the sound used in calling pigs; *met.*, a hog, a pig.

畫 Read *hek*; coll. *wah*: a mark, a line; strokes of the pencil; to mark, to draw a line, to line off: '*wah, sioh, wah*, to make one mark or stroke; '*wah, sioh, hwang*, to make a horizontal stroke; '*wah, 'la yong'* to

1 講	8 賠	5 話	7 多	9 回	舍	12 畫	14 畫	押	17 畫	18 畫	饑
話	話	意	話	話	糊	匠	號	畫	影	餅	畫
2 話	4 土	6 話	8 大	10 話	11 畫	13 淡	15 畫	美	圖	難	19 畫
頭	話	說	話	講	師	畫	花	人	形	充	一
											畫

sketch a pattern of; *wah₂ sioh₂ pek*, to make a mark with the pencil; *ih, wah₂* to make strokes; to write hastily, to scribble off.

(908) Wai.

歪 Out of perpendicular, askant, awry, askew; crooked, distorted; wicked, depraved; as a verb in the coll. to extort from,

to squeeze one: com., *'wai s'ia*, deprived, corrupt; *'wai ch'oi'* a wry mouth; coll., *'wai pwanj' peng* (or *'peng*), askant on one side, as a house; coll., *'wai t'au wai 'no*, "wry head and brains"; met., very crooked, all askew; *wai n'eng chi'eng*, to squeeze money, as by threats or false pretences; to shirk a debt rascally; *wai sioh₂ to'* (or *tionj'*), to extort a sum (of money).

Wai. A coll. word: a country brogue for *ai*, as in *wai a*, or *wai o*, (or *wai' a* and *wai' o*), an exclamation of wonder, astonishment, etc.; *wai a'* a term of intense astonishment, ah, most wonderful!

(909) Wak.

挖 To hollow out a cavity in the ground, to feel in a hole; a hole, a deep hollow, as in a hill; large and hollow.

挖 To dig out, to excavate; to gouge, to scoop out, to dredge; to scratch: com., *'wak, 'mwoong*, to scratch or claw the door; *'wak, ngaw'* to dig up lotus roots with the hand; *'wak, nuik₂ i ch'ong*, to gouge out flesh to

heal an ulcer; met., to have only the labor for the pains, to borrow of one to pay to another; coll., *wak₂ seu*, to search everywhere; *wak₂ k'a'eng'* to "dig a hole"; met., very, excessively, as in *wak₂ k'a'eng' ki ngai*, very bad, exceedingly wicked! *wak₂ sioh₂ meng'* the whole face scratched; *pa t'au wak, nge'* to scratch the head and ears, as in deep thought.

曰 To speak, to say, to declare; to speak of; to declare; to speak of; to designate; called, termed, designated; the 73d radical: also read *wok₂*, q. v.: *'toi' wak₂* he answered, saying; *'ch'ü wak₂* Confucius said; *'ek, wak₂* one says; one is called, as in a list.

活 A river in the southeast of Shansi; living, moving; life, motion; lively, active, bustling; cheerful; to vivify: also read *kwak*, q. v.: *'wak, kie'* an employment, means of living; *'pok, ti 'sü wak₂* careless of life; heedless, unconcerned, as children; com., *'wak₂ mi'ang'* life; *'wak₂ tong'* sprightly, quick, handy; *'wak₂ ta'eng'* lively, free and easy, good, as one's credit, trade, or improved prospects; *'wak₂ 'pó*, available treasure, as money; *'wak₂ che'* a verb; *'wak₂ huk₂*, a living Budh, the Lama; met., a prognosticator, one shrewd at guessing; also tame, kind; *'wak₂ t'wak*, active, bustling; also quick in perception; easy, flowing, as one's style; coll., *'k'á wak₂* lively, in good health and spirits; *wak₂ t'ieu' t'ieu'* spry, stirring; *'nü 'yá*

1 歪	3 歪	4 歪	5 挖	7 挖	8 對	10 一	12 不	13 活	15 活	17 活	19 活
斜	半	頭	門	肉	曰	日	知	命	動	字	脫
2 歪	斗	歪	6 挖	醫	9 子	11 活	死	14 活	16 活	18 活	20 快
嘴	○	腦	藕	瘡	曰	計	活	動	寶	佛	活

wak, you are very smart, as said to a braggart; po² wak, to revive, as plants or one near death; resurrection.

襪
襪

Stockings, socks, hose: COM., ¹tang wak, stockings of a single thickness; ²kak wak, lined hose; ³miéng wak, quilted socks; Wa., ²wak, tai² garters; ³wak,

kong, a loop on the bottom of a stocking to suspend by; COLL., wak, kiék, the "cheeks" or side pieces on the foot of a stocking; wak, hong² the legs of stockings; wak, t'eng, the inside of the legs, as for thrusting things into.

(910) Wang.

彎

To draw a bow; to bend, to curve; bent, bowed, curved; to turn: Wan., ⁰wang k'ung, to draw the bow; COM., wang wang, bent, crooked; ⁷wang tó, a wood-cleaver; COLL., wang ch'ong² crooked, twisted; met., a business not well done; t'iong wang t'au, the place to turn, the corner; a wang, to bend, to make crooked; wang tié, to turn and enter, as a street.

A curved shore; a eave, a bay; a low beach; to anchor, to moor: an anchorage: used for the coll. wang, q. v.: ⁷sa wang, a low, sandy beach; COM., ⁹tai wang (coll. tai wang), Formosa.

灣

Wan.

To draw a bow; to lead, to conduct; to take, to carry in the hand; to bring back, to restore to a good state: ^{10c}wang

挽

Wan.

toi hung, to reform degenerate manners; 'wang k'eu' to lay the hand on the bier, as anciently done; to drag a hearse; COM., ^{11c}wang hui or 'wang t'iong, to reform, to bring again to a good state; ^{12c}wang hui t'ieung e' to induce Heaven's favorable will; COLL., 'wang t'au hwok, to wind the eue (about the head).

輓

Wan.

Similar to the last: to pull, to drag, as a carriage or hearse; the cords to draw a bier: 'wang kó, songs of the hearse-men; COM., 'wang liéng, funeral scrolls, as hung in the hall.

晚

Wan.

Decline of the sun, evening, night; met., late in life; late, tardy, afterwards: used for the coll. 'nwong, q. v.: ^{12y}ai' wang, late at night; ^{11c}wang niéng, aged; ^{13c}wang hwo, the last crop of rice; ¹⁴hwoi' chi' i' wang, too late to repent; COM., ¹⁷wang ku, the evening drum; ^{18c}wang king, evening prospect; met., the condition of the aged; ^{19c}wang pwoi' juniors; ^{20c}wang seng, I, your junior; 'wang chü, the child of one's old age; 'cha wang, morning and evening; 'wang ch'wang, supper; siong kiéng' hang' wang, I deeply regret that I did not know you before.

腕

Wan.

The wrist; to grasp with the hand, to grasp and twist, to wrench; to seize and carry: ^{21c}ch'iu wang (coll. 'ch'iu wang), the wrist, the fore-arm.

1單襪 8棉襪 5襪根 7彎刀 9臺灣 風 12挽回 13夜晚 15晚禾 已晚 18晚景 20晚生
2夾襪 4襪帶 6彎弓 8沙灣 10挽頰 11挽回 14晚年 16悔之 17晚鼓 19晚輩 21手腕

剗 To pare, to cut off; to scrape: ¹⁰wang nū k, i ch'ong, to cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil—to cause the greater injury or trouble.
Wan.
Wa.

婉 Docile, yielding, obedient; soft, winning, complaisant; youthful, beautiful: the 2d also read ¹¹miéng, q. v.: ¹²wi 'wang, soft and winning, easy, gentle; ¹³wang, üng, kind and obliging.
Yüan.
Wan.
Mien.

宛 To screen one's self in the grass; to yield, obliging, accommodating, in which senses the same as the preceding: ¹⁴wang yong, as if, according to; ¹⁵wang 'tiong, to accommodate one's self to circumstances; the warbling of birds, harmonious music. Read ¹⁶wong; small, delicate.
Yüan.
Wan.

惋 To be alarmed and irritated; to dislike, to hate, to be dissatisfied with.
Yüan.

琬 A round or oval tablet or scepter of jade or gem, given to princes—emblematic of perfect virtue and harmony.
Yüan.

碗 A bowl, a dish; a bowlful: COM., ¹⁷wang ch'ai, dishes of food; ¹⁸wang kó, steamed bread-cakes of rice-batter; ¹⁹wang kong, a sort of large bowl; ²⁰k'wo 'tiong 'wang, the bowls used (by students) at examinations—are of a

small size; COLL., ²¹pwong 'wang, bowls to eat rice from; ²²wang peng hu, pulverized crockery; ²³p'wai 'wang cho' ch'oi, to break a bowl and take an oath.

苑 Also read ok, : luxuriant, abundant, flourishing: also used for 'wong (a pasture, a park): ²⁴chie' wang, a red, tough root, used as an expectorant.
Yüan.
Yü.

莞 To seem pleased: ²⁵wang 'i, to smile, to look pleased. Read ²⁶hwang: a species of coarse grass for weaving into mats. Read ²⁷kwang, as in ²⁸Tung kwang, a district in Kwangtung east of the Pearl river, near the Bogue.
Huan.
Kuan.

浣 Read 'ngwang in the dictionaries: to cleanse in water, to wash; to bathe; a decade of days: ²⁹wang 'i, to wash one's clothes; COM., ³⁰siong 'wang, ³¹tüng 'wang, and ³²ha 'wang, the three decades of a month—terms used in letters.
Huan.

皖 Read 'ngwang in the dictionaries: bright, brilliant, as a star; true, real; large, lustrous, rolling, as the eyes; nicely pared, made smooth and neat; finely molded; to look about, to see clearly; to soothe, to coax, to wheedle,
Wan.

紈 To wrap around, to tie up, to bind. Read ³³hwang: a vane, a weather-cock.
Huan.

- 1 剗肉 2 委婉 3 醫瘡 4 宛然 5 宛轉 6 碗菜 7 碗糕 8 碗 9 科場 10 飯碗 11 破碗 12 紫苑 13 莞爾 14 東莞 15 浣衣 16 上浣 17 中浣 18 下浣

縮 Like the last: to tie, to fasten, to bind; to hold, to keep securely; to sew, to hem; bad, evil: also read *'kwang*, q. v.

玩 Read *ngwang*²; used for the coll. *wang*: to ramble: ¹*wang* *'swa*, to recreate, to divert one's self; ²*k'ó* *wang*, to go rambling; *wang* *chak*, roving all about; *wang* *sioh*, *lau*, to take a ramble.

灣 Read *wang*; coll. *wang*: a turn, a curve or bend, as in a river: *wang* *'tié* *chiu* *piéng*, the names of two localities on the north bank of the Min; *tai* *wang*, Formosa.

換² To change, to exchange; to commute, to interchange; to barter; to move from one place to another: COM., *'wang* *t'ó* Huan. to act as a substitute, to work in another's place; *'wang*² *ch'iu*, to change to the other hand; to get other workmen; *'wang*² *mwong*, to change to another employment; *'wang*² *síh*, to work for one's food only; *'tó* *wang*² to barter; *'wang*² *hwang*, to exchange dollars; *'wang*² *i* *síong*, to change one's dress; ¹⁰*kai* *wang*² to alter, to make in another form or style; ¹¹*wang*² *t'aik*, *hing tá* sworn friends; ¹²*king* *pok*, *wang*² "for gold not change it"—name of a variety of Chinese pencil; also a medicine made of old excrement; COLL., *wang*² *kwo*² *peng*, to change

to the other side; to change, as shoes from one foot to the other.

萬² Bees swarming in numbers; a myriad, ten thousand, the highest number commonly used in notation; all, many, an indefinite, large number; as a superlative, very, wholly, great, exalted: *wang*² *'u*, a kind of posture-making; COM., ¹³*ch'íéng* *wang*² a thousand myriads, ten millions; *met.*, most positively; ¹⁴*wang*² *ek*, one in a myriad, a mere chance, a bare possibility; ¹⁵*wang*² *kwok*, all countries; ¹⁶*wang*² *seu*² the emperor's birthday; ¹⁷*wang*² *hai*² a myriad lucks—an epistolary phrase; ¹⁸*wang*² *swó*² *ié*, the sire of a myriad years—the emperor; ¹⁹*wang*² *niéng* *süng*, a species of long-lived dwarf-fir; *met.*, a dwarf; *wang*² *pok*, *k'ó*, positively ought not; *wang*² *'u* *ek*, *sek*, "in a myriad not lose one"—no failure, all coming out right; *wang*² *pok*, *taik*, *'i*, it must be, no help for it; *wang*² *pok*, *kik*, *ek*, not one can equal him; *ch'íéng* *ch'íéng* *wang*² *wang*² an innumerable multitude; COLL., *sioh*, *wang*² 10,000; *sioh*, *pah*, *wang*² one million.

卍¹ The Indian figure Swastica, called "the myriad character": COM., ²⁰*wang*² *che*² *ung*, a sort of Vitruvian scroll of this figure, as in window lattices, or as stamped on paper.

(911) Wi.

威 Majesty, official dignity, rigid composure; state, pomp; august, grave; intimidating, overawing; *wi*

¹玩 ²耍 ³去 ⁴玩 ⁵換 ⁶替 ⁷換 ⁸門 ⁹兌 ¹⁰換 ¹¹衣 ¹²換 ¹³改 ¹⁴換 ¹⁵兄 ¹⁶弟 ¹⁷千 ¹⁸萬 ¹⁹萬 ²⁰萬 ²¹萬 ²²卍

¹要 ²去 ³玩 ⁴換 ⁵手 ⁶換 ⁷食 ⁸換 ⁹番 ¹⁰換 ¹¹衣 ¹²換 ¹³帖 ¹⁴換 ¹⁵金 ¹⁶不 ¹⁷萬 ¹⁸國 ¹⁹萬 ²⁰萬 ²¹萬 ²²卍

¹字 ²文 ³松 ⁴爺 ⁵年 ⁶文

葦 A large sedge, a reed, a rush: ¹lu 'wi, sedge, grass used for tying things; ²ek, 'wi, hong, chi, crossed (the stream) on one reed.

遠 Also read wi: grass, plants, herbs; a surname: also read 'wong, q. v.

萎 Leaves falling; dried, withered, blasted, wilted; rotten, decayed, dying: ³wi lok, plants withering; 'wi, wi, knot grass; a sort of creeping plant, whose roots are used medicinally.

委 To bend under a burden; to bear, to sustain, as an office; to belong to; to send away, to reject; to commit to, to trouble one with; to depute, to delegate; deputed, commissioned on public service; a government storehouse; a wrong, an injustice; the end, the last; indeed, truly: ⁴twang 'wi, robes of ceremony; ⁵ngwong 'wi, first to last, the circumstances; ⁶wi, chi, to reject it; ⁷hong, 'wi, to receive orders, deputed; ⁸wi eng, to bear office; com., ⁹wi wong, a deputed officer; ¹⁰wi, pa, the commission or warrant; ¹¹ngwoi, 'wi, petty military officers (promoted from the cavalry); coll., ¹²wi i k'p paing, to depute him to manage it; ¹³wi k'ëuk, 'chi sioh, hui, (bear) the grievance this once! ¹⁴wi sik, kong, li, speak out truly!

痿 Also read wi.: a paralysis of the limbs, caused by dampness; rheumatism, numbness of the extremi-

ties; weak, lame, crippled, impotent: ¹⁵wi pe, a paralysis; ¹⁶ing 'wi, or ¹⁷yong 'wi, loss of virility.

諉 To involve, to implicate, to lay the blame on others; to apologize and decline repeatedly; to shirk the trouble, to entrust, to give to another to do: ¹⁸ch'wi 'wi, to decline, to excuse one's self evasively; ¹⁹wi t'auk, to entrust, to lay on another.

餵 To feed, to give provender to: ²⁰wi s'eu, to feed; ²¹wi, ngiu, to feed oxen. Read 'noi: hungry; putrid fish.

(912) Wi.

倭 Yielding: wi di, to come from a distance: also read wo, q. v.

偎 To love, attached to, fond of: wi ing, to love one devotedly.

喂 Read wi in the dictionaries: to fear, to be alarmed; to feed, to give provender, to tend: com., ²²wi 'ma (also spoken wi 'ma), to feed a horse.

榷 The projections on the top and bottom of a door, the hinges or pivots on which it turns.

煨 The fire in a chafing dish; to heat things in a fire; to roast, to cook in embers or ashes: ²³tong 'wi, embers, hot ashes for roasting in; com., ²⁴wi kiong, to roast ginger root in ashes; ²⁵wi chieu, scorched or charred in

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|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 蘆葦 | ² 一葦 | ³ 萎落 | ⁴ 航之 | ⁵ 原委 | ⁶ 委之 | ⁷ 奉委 | ⁸ 委任 | ⁹ 委員 | ¹⁰ 牌委 | ¹¹ 外委 | ¹² 委伊 | ¹³ 委去 | ¹⁴ 辦 | ¹⁵ 癱瘓 | ¹⁶ 陰瘓 | ¹⁷ 陽痿 | ¹⁸ 推諉 | ¹⁹ 諉託 | ²⁰ 餵飼 | ²¹ 馬 | ²² 煨燬 | ²³ 糖 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|

roasting; COLL., *wí mwoí' sük*, not yet roasted done; *wí 'hwi lëng*, to cover (coals) in a hand-stove; to use the hand-stove under (the bed-clothes). Read *ok*, a collection of burning coals.

Wí. A coll. word, like the preceding: to bury, to cover, to secrete; to keep secret: *wí 't'u 'tié*, to bury or hide in the ground; *wí 'king 'king*, to secrete safely; to keep a matter secret; *wí nuí*, or *wí wí nuí nuí*, to spend (money) needlessly; *wí wí aik, aik*, to slight in doing, press (the work) through in any way; *wí p'wo*, to skulk under the bed-clothes, as in cold mornings.

猥 Wei. The barking of dogs; a slut that whelps three pups; many, accumulated; mixed, ill assorted; vile, low, rustic; bent, distorted: *'pi wí*, low, vulgar; *'chak, wí*, mixed.

隈 Wei. A bend or cove in a shore; a winding stream; to sink; the 2d also means foul, dirty: *'p' wí*, a deep bay, a sinuous shore.

洧 Wei. Occurs in the names of several streams; a small branch of the Han in K'ai-feng fu, Honan, at which there was a ford.

賄 Hui. Wealth, riches; cloths and silks, as constituting one's wealth; to give to others, specifically to bribe; bribes, hush-money: *'wí song'* to make presents, as a bribe;

COM., *'wí lo'* a bribe; to bribe; *'wí ch'èuk*, (or *t'auk*), to bribe and charge one (with a business); *'seu' wí*, to take bribes; *'wí lo' kung heng*, bribing is a general practice.

鮪 Wei. A kind of sturgeon of a greenish color, with a small sharp head: *'wong wí*, a large species of sturgeon.

(913) **Wo.**

窠 K'o. Read *k'wo* in the dictionaries: empty; a hollow place; a nest in a cave or hollow; a roost of pheasants.

窩 Wo. Huo. To dwell in caves; a hole, a grot; a nest on the ground; a bird's nest; a lonely dwelling; *met.*, a den, a rendezvous of robbers: to harbor thieves, to receive plunder; in the coll. convex, arched: used for the coll. *'wo*, q. v.: COM., *'sing wo*, the hollow on the breast-bone; *'cheu wo*, a bird's nest; *'ch'ek, wo*, a den of thieves; *'wo chong*, to harbor, to secrete, as thieves or stolen goods; *'wo ka*, or *'wo chio*, a receiver of plunder; COLL., *'wo cheng*, to round (the heads of) needles; *wo wo*, convex, swelling out, bulging; *'wo mek*, close from wind, cozy; *'wo yék*, comfortable and convenient, as connected apartments; *'sing 'lié wo*, shooting stars.

媯 Kua. The Chinese Pandora, called *'nü wo*, who is said to have repaired the heavens; some say she was Eve, others deny that she

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 卑 | 3 隄 | 5 賄 | 7 受 | 10 心 | 11 鳥 | 13 窩 | 16 窩 | 16 窩 | 18 窩 | 窩 |
| 猥 | 隈 | 賂 | 賄 | 行 | 窩 | 窩 | 主 | 針 | 熱 | 女 |
| 2 雜 | 4 賄 | 6 賄 | 8 賄 | 9 鮪 | 12 賊 | 14 窩 | 窩 | 17 窩 | 19 星 | 20 媯 |
| 猥 | 送 | 囑 | 賂 | 鮪 | 窩 | 家 | 窩 | 密 | 離 | 媯 |

was a woman : COM., 'nü wo se' liêng' sioh, 'pwo t'íeng, Madam Nü-kwa melted stones to repair the heavens.

渦 Read k'wo in the dictionaries : an eddy, a whirl-pool ; a branch of the Huai, which rises in Honan, and flows S. E. into it at Huai-Yüan city, Nganhwui.

萵 A kind of vegetable, called 'wo k'ên' wild endive, succory, chiccory ; lettuce, salad : COLL., 'wo pu, a kind of smooth-skinned gourd ; 'wo pu t'oi, a gourd-rind shaver ; 'wo 'pu ch'au' a kind of spring greens of a bitterish taste ; 'wo 'sung, the heart of the stalks of such greens, preserved in sugar and 'chau or red ferment.

蝸 A snail ; a garden slug ; poor, low hnts, or hovels : 'wo ngiu, a snail, a helix ; 'wo siú' a snail-shell of a house.

倭 Japan : also read 'wi, q. v. : 'wo 'ing, the Japanese ; 'wo k' 'aiu' Japanese marauders ; COLL., 'wo tak, pirates from "the eastern sea" who infested the coasts of Fookien at the close of the Ming dynasty.

嫗 Slender, delicate ; a maid servant, a waiting woman : 'wo 'ngwo, slender and delicate, elegant, as a female.

窩 Used for the coll. 'wo, as in 'wo hung, to shelter or screen from the wind ; 'wo sioh, t'oi, to huddle together.

盂 Read 'ü in the dictionaries ; also read 'wo, but commonly 'wo : a basin of wood or metal ; a clap-dish, a vessel to contain food or liquids : 'pwak, 'wo, a priest's magic basin—commonly called 'pwak, 'pwong ; COM., 'wo lang seng' hwoi' the All-souls festival in the first half of the 7th moon, also at other times in private houses.

芋 The taro (arum aquaticum) : COLL., 'wo' t'au, large taros ; 'wo' laung' small taros ; 'wo' t'au ting, large round lanterns in the first month ; 'wo' 'kwí, steamed cake of taro and rice-starch—sliced up and boiled in oil ; 'wo' ná, taro-pudding, seasoned with sugar and lard ; 'wo' wang, taro tops, as fed to swine ; ng' ch'iong' ló puk, ng' ch'iong' wo' neither like carrots nor taros ; met., neither one thing nor another, shapeless.

(914) Woh.

沃 Read auk, ; used for the coll. woh, : to water, to irrigate ; wet, moistened, as with rain : 'woh, ch'ái' to water vegetables ; 'k'ëuk, 'ü woh, lang' got wet by the rain ; 'woh, pwong' to moisten one's rice, as with tea or broth ; 'woh, sié' 'ü, to sprinkle soy on ; woh, sioh, 'sing, got thoroughly drenched.

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 高 | 2 萵 | 3 蝸 | 4 倭 | 5 倭 | 6 倭 | 7 嫗 | 8 鉢 | 9 鉢 | 10 孟 | 11 芋 | 12 芋 | 13 芋 | 14 芋 | 15 芋 | 16 芋 | 17 沃 | 18 沃 | 19 沃 | 20 沃 |
| 萵 | 萵 | 牛 | 倭 | 倭 | 倭 | 倭 | 盆 | 盆 | 孟 | 芋 | 芋 | 芋 | 芋 | 芋 | 芋 | 菜 | 濫 | 沃 | 沃 |
| 瓠 | 瓠 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 盂 | 盂 | 蘭 | 頭 | 頭 | 頭 | 頭 | 頭 | 盤 | 雨 | 飯 | 飯 | 油 |

(915)

Woi.

噫²
Hui.

A low, clear sound; clear and harmonious, as flutes: *wó? wó? yong*, a sweet melody, as in a concert of instruments.

噦²
Hui
Yüeh.

A rising of wind or breath; to belch, to eructate; to retch; wind on the stomach; the deep, retired parts of a mansion: *wó? wó?* the voices of birds.

tinkling of bells, rumbling of a carriage.

濺²
Wei.

Deep and vast, as an abyss; great rich, as favors; dirty, turbid; a river in Honan: *'wóng, wó?* many; numerous.

穢²
Wei.

Weeds or plants growing in disorder; foul, dirty, filthy; lewd, obscene; licentious; to defile, to debase: *'u wó?* overrun with weeds;

'sang wó? to weed; *'wó? lwang?* lewd disorder; com., *'u wó?* unclean, dirty; morally defiled; *'wó? k'e?* stench, effluvia; *'wó? chok,* filthy, noisome; *'wó? huk,* menstruous blood; *'wó? spang,* the lying-in room; *'p'ó? wó?* to lustrate, as a house after a death; COLL., *'t'ie? wó? hwok,* to shave an infant's head (a month after birth).

歲²
Hui.

The sound of flying, the clapping of wings, the raising noise made by a flock of birds; also many, numerous, abundant.

薈²
Hui.
Kuei.

A species of leek or garlic; to overspread, to cover; to screen, to hide, to shelter; to ward off; to

rise, as clouds or vapor: used for the coll. *kwó?* q. v.

蔚²
Wei.
Yü.

Read *o?*; coll. *wó?* as in *wó? wó?* growing luxuriantly, a rank growth; dense foliage.

衛²
Wei.

To accompany and protect, to escort; to guard, to defend; to check, as enemies; a military station, an outpost, a frontier town; an ancient feudal state in the south

of the modern Chihli: *'ho? wó?* to protect; *'hwang wó?* to oppose, to guard against; *'wó? seng, p'ó,* a midwife; *'se? wó?* the imperial guards; com., *'wó? 'sin pe?* a captain; *'wó? seng,* life-preserving, as opium-pills; *'wó? ha'ng?* a street near the Examination Hall in Fopeiow.

(916)

Wok.

兀²
Wu.

High and level at the top, a height; to cut off the feet, as a penalty; an interjection, oh! ah! *'wok,* *'chiá,* the maimed; *'wok,* *tek,* alas! how, what!—a theatrical term.

岬²
Wu.

Also read *hwok,*: the bare, arid peak of a mountain: *'n'gu wok,* a five-peaked mountain in the Chien-wei district in Sz'chuen.

崄²
Wu.

Dangerous, perilous; agitated, disquieted: *'ng'ie? k,* *wok,* in steady, as on a giddy height; disturbed, moving about.

17 汪	8 萋	5 汚	7 穢	9 穢	11 護	10 衛	16 衛	18 兀	20 五
濺	穢	穢	濁	房	衛	生	生	者	岬
2 蕪	4 穢	6 穢	3 穢	10 破	12 捍	15 衛	17 衛	19 兀	21 斃
穢	亂	氣	血	穢	衛	守	巷	的	斃
					14 侍	備			

扞² To move about, to sway to and fro; to disturb, to shake, to joggle; disquieted, inconstant.
Wu.

杙² Interechanged with the last two: a stump or trunk without branches; a shoot, a sprout; unsettled, disturbed, discontented: ¹tó wok, perverse; a noted bandit mentioned in the Ch'm Ch'in; the annals of the Ch'u state.

軌² The bar across the front of a carriage by which it is drawn.
Yüeh.

剔² To cut off the feet at the ankles; to mutilate, to disable from walking.
Yüeh.

曰² A euphonic initial particle, to direct the attention; now, now then, see, observe: also read wak, q. v.: ²wok, yok, a euphonic term, as used at the commencement of the Shooking.

粵² An initial particle, to draw the attention to, now, see, observe, in which senses interchanged with the preceding; in, at; an old name for the south of the Meiling in Kwangtung: ³wok, hai kwang, the hoppo of Canton; com., ⁴wok, tung, the Kwangtung province; ⁶liong wok, Kwangtung and Kwangsi; ⁷wok, pi, Cantonese thieves.

越² To pass over, to overstep; to surpass, to excel; to trespass on, to transgress, to violate, as the rules; to lose, to waste, to scatter;

to spread abroad, to publish; far, distant, remote; a sign of the comparative, more; vague, wide of the mark; a hole in a lute; an ancient feudal state in the east of Chichkiang: ¹wok, nang, one of the names of Annam; ²wok, yong, to publish; ³wok, lá, to overstep propriety; ¹⁰wok, cì, to usurp a place; com., ¹¹wok, kang, or ¹²wok, ch'iong, to escape from prison; ¹²wok, kié, to break the regulations; ¹¹wok, hó, to take another cell covertly at the examinations; ¹²wok, lí wok, hó, the later the better; ¹⁶Wok, sang, a hill in Foochow near the north gate; ¹⁷Wok, wong, a hero of the Han dynasty, worshiped at Foochow.

越² Used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. wok,; a species of smooth-skinned gourd, like the cucumber or the ch'aé.

鉞² A crescent-like battle-ax; a victor's ax, as a sign of authority; the star e in Gemini and ps in Capricorn: ¹in wok, a long-handled ax.
Yüeh.

(917) Wong.

冤² To force one to crouch; to injure, to abuse, to oppress; wrong, oppression, ill-usage; a grudge, resentment; to implicate, to charge unjustly: ¹⁸hang wong or kang wong, to bear a grudge, to cherish resentment; com., ¹⁹wong k'ok, or wong wong (coll. wong kong), to accuse falsely; ²⁰wong k'ieung, injury, wrong, sudden evil, mishap

¹ 欂	⁸ 粵	⁴ 粵	⁶ 粵	⁸ 越	¹⁰ 越	¹² 越	¹⁴ 越	^越	^越	¹⁷ 越	¹⁹ 冤	^冤
杙	海	東	匪	然	位	墻	號	好	王	屈	愆	
² 曰	關	⁵ 兩	⁷ 越	⁹ 越	¹¹ 越	¹³ 越	¹⁵ 越	¹⁶ 越	¹⁸ 含	冤	○	○
若	○	粵	南	禮	監	規	遲	山	冤			

—regarded as penalty of crime in a former state; ¹*wong siu*, grudge, enmity; ²*wong ka*, to quarrel, at feud, as brothers; ³*wong hung* (or *'kwi*), the ghost of the murdered; ⁴*sing wong*, to redress a wrong; ⁵*'sa wong lioh*, "avenge-wrong-manual"—a book used by coroners and criminal judges; ⁶*wong 'sin siang*, the abode in shades of those who have died by wrong; COLL., *wong choh*, to charge falsely, to libel.

九 Having crooked legs, lame, deformed; a hunchback; short and contorted; the 43d radical.
Wang.

尪 Interchanged with the last: lame, crooked legs; sick, weak, feeble; one who is sick and deformed or emaciated.
Wang.

汪 Deep and wide; an expanse of water, a lake, a pool; still and clear; vast, large, capacious; the southern sea; a surname: ⁷*wong yong*, the vast ocean; ⁸*lo' wong wong*, deep tears in the eyes, tears flowing profusely.
Wang.

智 The pupil of the eye injured; the eye not clear; sunken eyes; a well without water.

鴛 The drake of the mandarin duck: com., *wong yong*, the mandarin drake and duck (*Anas galericulata*), an emblem of conjugal love; *met.*, a pair, specifically of nuptial things; ⁹*wong yong mieng*, a pair of coverlets in one cover; ¹⁰*wong yong pieng* braid

of two colors; ¹¹*wong yong leng*, a pair of ducks, and red and white lilies, as in paintings, etc.

鸚 A curious bird, perhaps the peacock or Tartar pheasant; it is also described as a phenix found in the south.
Yüan.

Wong. A coll. word, as in *wong tieng* confused, not perceiving clearly, stupid and not knowing how to do it.

Wong. A coll. word, as in *wong hing*, a dizziness, dizzy; *wong wong tieng*, to swim with dizziness, as the head; *wong 'tau laek*, 'no, excessively dizzy.

往 To go, to depart; to send by, to send, as a present; past, formerly; frequently: ¹²*ho' wong*, where are you going? ¹³*wong 'ku*, anciently; com., ¹⁴*u' wong pok*, *le'* makes profit everywhere and in everything; ¹⁵*lai wong*, going and coming, both ways; friendly intercourse, visits; ¹⁶*wong nik*, formerly; ¹⁷*wong hai*, the former occasion; ¹⁸*wong king kiu ming*, to go to the capital to get a degree, as Kūjin do; COLL., *wong wong chiong wang* constantly so.

枉 To rule tyrannically, to force, to oppress; bent, crooked, distorted; illegal, unjust; needlessly, of no use whatever: ¹⁹*wong ka'* bend or humble yourself (to come)—a polite phrase; *wong kü' ing si'* to live in the world to no purpose; com., *wong wong*, or *wong k'ok*, to accuse unjustly; *wong*

¹冤 ³洗 ⁵死 ³淚 ¹¹鴛 ¹²何 ¹⁴無 ¹⁵來 ¹⁷往 ¹⁸求
²仇 ⁴魂 ⁶冤 ⁷城 ⁹汪 ¹⁰棉 ¹³往 ¹⁶往 ¹⁹回 ¹⁹各
²冤 ⁴伸 ⁶錄 ⁷汪 ⁹汪 ¹⁰鴛 ¹¹鴛 ¹³往 ¹⁶往 ¹⁹往 ¹⁹枉
²家 ⁴冤 ⁶冤 ⁷洋 ⁹鴛 ¹⁰鴛 ¹¹蓮 ¹³古 ¹⁶利 ¹⁹日 ¹⁹京 ¹⁹駕

hié' s'ing ki, to lose all one's labor.

罔 Used for the next; a net, entrapped, deceived; stopped, hindered; to impose on, to accuse falsely; deceitful; not, none, nothing; without: '*wong ku*, nets for hunting and fishing; '*wong kiéng*' saw nothing of it.

網 A net for fowling or fishing; a net, a web; *met.*, that which binds or restrains, as the law; to net, to catch; to involve, to entangle, to implicate; a haul of a net; in the coll. to twist, to wind: '*wong ngü*, to catch fish; '*t'iéng wong*, the government of Heaven, Providence, fate; com., '*wong k'ing*, a net-cap, as worn by actors or bald-headed women; '*t'i t'ü wong*, a spider's web; '*t'iéng ló te' wong*, in a *met.* sense, a close, strong place or apartment; a prison, hades; a net-trap for rats; COLL., '*wong kiu*, to wind into a ball; '*wong si*, to wind silk; to spin cocoons, as silk-worms do; '*wong ló*, a sort of bamboo market-basket.

惘 Flurried, excited so as to neglect duty: '*wong yong*, irresolute, not knowing what to do.

輜 A felly, a band or tire about a wheel; the emperor's hunting car had double rims.

魍 A sprite, a gnome, sprites dwelling among rocks and trees: '*wong lióng*, a water-elf, an undine.

苑 A pasture, a paddock; a park; a palace; occurs in the names of a constellation, a country, and a district: '*n ó i' wong*, a palace; com., '*k'ing wong* (coll. *k'ing wong 'tié*), the imperial apartments, the harem.

遠 A kind of medicinal herb, called '*wong ché*'. Also read '*wi*, q. v.

遠 Distant, remote, far off, in time or place; to regard as distant: also read *wong' q. v.*: '*wong k'ai*, a friend from afar; '*wong Yüan*, *ku*, in remote antiquity; '*yeu wong*, very far; '*niéng 'ing sié' wong*, many years since, ages ago; com., '*ing wong*, eternal, for ever; '*wong l'ü* to lay plans for the future; '*wong lie' t'a hwong*, to "remove to other parts", as said of a bad friend, or in exorcising demons; COLL., '*wong wang*, troublesome, inconvenient, difficult; '*wong ch'ing mó niáh, k'ung' ling*, a relative far off is not comparable to a near neighbor!

阮 Read '*ngwang* in the dictionaries: name of a hill; a feudal state in the days of Wau-wang, in the S. E. of the present Kansuh.

袖 Read *seu'*; used for the coll. '*wong*, as in '*ch'iu wong*, a sleeve; '*wong t'au* (or '*mwi*), the end of the sleeve; '*ch'iu wong lóh*, sleeve-covers.

- 1 網 3 網 網 網 7 網 9 宮 11 遠 18 年 14 永 16 遠 17 遠 19 手
 魚 巾 天 網 絲 苑 古 湮 遠 離 挽 袖
 2 天 4 蜘蛛 5 羅 6 球 8 內 10 遠 12 遙 15 遠 18 他 15 手
 網 蛛 地 ○ 苑 客 遠 遠 世 遠 慮 方 袖 ○

怨
Yüan.

To hate, to be ininical, hating; to dislike; to feel resentment; an injustice, a wrong, a cause of hate; to murmur, to repine at; ill-will, malice; ashamed of, regretting: 'wong' 'ngiong, bitter words; com., 'wong' 'huang' to hate; 'wong' k'e' resentment, hatred; malice; 'wong' mi'ng' to repine at one's lot; 'ch'ek, wong' a thief's regret, as at poor luck; 'sek, wong' the ten dislikes — a song; 'wong' k'e' ch'ü'ng t'ü'ng, hate rising up to heaven! 'mai wong' to harbor ill-will; wong' t'ang' to murmur at, grumbling. Read 'hwi: to accumulate, to hoard up.

丸
Huan.

A pellet, a small ball; a bullet; pills: 'tang wong, a bullet; met., a very small plot of land; com., 'yoh, wong, a pill; 'lak, wong, wax-coated pills; 't'ong wong, small dumplings of rice flour, with stuffing of peanut and sugar; 'u mü' wong, balls of black plum and sugar; coll., 'ki'ek, wong, to form into lumps, lumpy.

紉
Huan.

Read 'hwang in the dictionaries: a plain, white sarccenet; plain, simple, not figured; fine, close, white, as silk: 'wong si'eng' silk fans; 'ping wong, cloth woven fine and strong.

芫
Huan.

A creeping plant, called 'wong lang, of which mats may be made; it is fragrant, and perhaps is an orchis.

亡
Wang.

Used for the next, also for 'u (no, not): lost, gone; destroyed, exterminated; dead, forgotten; to flee, to escape; a fugitive: '12, t'6 'Wang. 'wong, to flee away; '12, wong 'ing, a fugitive, a refugee; one dead; '14, wong ko' deceased; '16, wong 'ing, the one not yet dead, as a widow styles herself; com., '16, wong kwo' or 'si wong, dead; 'wong 'shung, a ghost; 'ka sang' 'ing wong, the family utterly extinct; coll., 'wong meng' "at risk of life", hasty, precipitate; 'wong meng' sidh, to bolt one's food; 'wong 'ni'ng 'sing, a paper image to represent the dead, as in the 'pai' ch'ang' rites.

忘
Wang.

To escape the mind, to forget; to neglect, to disregard; inattentive: '17, wong 'ching, ingrate, unfriendly; '18, si'eng' wong, absent-minded, forgetful; '19, hwook, wong, negligent; '20, ch'ó' wong, to sit in vacant thought; com., 'wong ke' to forget; 'wong 'ong pwoi' 'ngi' a miserable ingrate; 'wong paik, one destitute of the eight virtues, a wretch; coll., 'wong paik, 'lawng' you brute! 'wong paik, t'au, an epithet given to a brothel-keeper.

員
Yüan.
Yün.

A numerative of round things, as dollars, and of officers; round, a round thing; to circulate, to extend all around: '21, kwang wong, officers, grandees; '22, ek, wong kwang, an officer; 'hok, wong, the area, as of a state; 'wong ch'á, policemen; com., 'huk, 'hwang ek, wong, (good for) one

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|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 怨言 | 3 怨氣 | 5 賊怨 | 7 怨氣 | 8 埋怨 | 10 蠟丸 | 12 逃亡 | 14 亡故 | 16 亡過 | 18 亡人 | 19 忘忽 | 20 情善 | 21 忘官 | 22 員一 |
| 2 怨恨 | 4 怨命 | 6 十怨 | 9 冲天 | 11 藥丸 | 13 湯丸 | 15 未亡 | 17 忘 | 18 善忘 | 20 坐忘 | 21 官 | 22 官 | 員官 | |

dollar (or 7 mace of *p'ung tó* silver), as stamped on a dollar bill; *seng wong*, a Siutsai; *wong ngwo* a clerk in Tribunals at Peking; *met.*, the rich, the great, as styled in plays and coll. books.

圓 Round; a circle; a ball, a sphere, a round lump, a clod, in which senses analogous to the preceding; to make round, to clip off the corners of; to interpret, as dreams: in the coll. read *yéng*, q. v.: *'hwong wong*, square and round; *'wong mong* to interpret a dream; com., *'t'wang wong*, a complete circle, as a family; the full moon; *'huk₂ wong*, two lun-gans (dragon's eyes) on one stem; coll., *'wong t'iong*, rounded, complete, as one's talk, or a thing well-done.

完 To finish, to complete; done, finished; satisfactorily completed, well and thoroughly done; wholly, entirely, perfectly: com., *'wong chiong*, all completed; *'kong wong*, done speaking; *'wong chong* finished, as a job; *'wong p'ien*, to finish an essay; *'wong liang*, or *'wong chiéng liang*, to pay land-tax; coll., *'tu sai wong*, all used up, wholly expended.

爰 Often read *wong*: to lead to another subject; an illative word, hence, therefore; at, in, up to; even to, arriving at; to deduce; to remove, to change; sad, lamentable: *wong wong*, slowly.

援 To take by the hand; to draw forth, to pull or pluck out; to lead forward; also read *wong* q. v.: *wong 'ing*, to lead on; *p'ang wong*, to combine for mutual help.

洩 Water flowing or drawn off; the purling noise of a rapid current.

援猿 A monkey, the Simiadæ or Lemuridæ: *haik wong* and *pek₂ wong*, black and white monkeys; *'tung pié wong*, a monkey that stretches out one arm as it shortens the other.

黃 Yellow, ochreous, a clay color; the imperial color; hurried; the 201st radical: *'wong 'k'eu*, an infant; *'wong hwak*, an old man; *'ch'ong wong*, hasty, impetuous; com., *'wong tó* the ecliptic; *'wong tó kek, nik₂*, a lucky day; *'wong sa*, a yellowish haze or vapor—sign of wind and rain; *'wong 'ó*, the Yellow river; *'tai² wong*, rhubarb; *'kiang wong*, turmeric; *'wong pah*, a yellow dye-wood; *'wong ki*, lungwort, used for asthma; *'wong li*, a pine-apple; *'wong king te* an expensive location, as on a business-street; *'wong yong muk*, a sort of box-wood; *'wong liéng*, a very bitter, yellow herb, used for its cooling properties; *'wong lüng pó*, an Imperial robe; *'wong chiéng 'mi*, rice of the late harvest; coll., *'wong na na*, or *'wong lak₂ luk₂*, a deep yellow; *'wong p'á*, a

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 方 | 8 團 | 5 圓 | 7 講 | 9 完 | 11 黃 | 13 蒼 | 15 黃 | 16 黃 | 18 大 | 20 黃 | 22 黃 |
| 圓 | 圓 | 轉 | 完 | 篇 | 口 | 黃 | 道 | 沙 | 黃 | 茂 | 金 |
| 2 圓 | 4 合 | 6 完 | 8 完 | 10 完 | 12 黃 | 14 黃 | 吉 | 17 黃 | 19 薈 | 21 黃 | 地 |
| 夢 | 圓 | 全 | 竣 | 糧 | 髮 | 道 | 日 | 河 | 黃 | 梨 | ○ |

small, yellowish toad; *wong* *liéng* 'ku tang, spittle as bitter as the herb *wong* *liéng*; *wong* 'chäng pang' p'uh, a yellowish, bloated look.

璜 A gem shaped like a semicircle, called a half-signet and hung at the girdle.
Huang.

獍 A species of dog; a dog.
Huang.

瘡 The jaundice, icterus: com., *wong* 'tang, the jaundice; the term also includes some forms of dropsy.
Huang.

簧 The tongue in the mouth of an organ; the mouth-piece of the *seug* or reed-organ; the reed of a flageolet: *seug* *wong*, an organ with its pipes; *wong* 'ku, to deceive by specious talk.
Huang.

潢 A pool, a lake without an outlet; water bright and sparkling, deep and clear water; the Sira-muren river, flowing into the Gulf of Chihli: *tiéng* *wong* ek, p'wai of the same imperial generation. Read *wong*: to dye paper.
Huang.

洄 The name of a small branch of the river Wei in the N. E. of Honan, near Changtê-fu: *wong* *wong*, flowing along; *na* *wong*, a certain state of existence -- a Buddhist term.
Yüan.

垣 A low wall, as inclosing a yard; to guard, to protect, as a wall does: *ü* *wong*, to leap a wall.
Yüan.

袁 Long robes; a prefecture in the west of Kiang-si; a surname, commonly spoken *ngwong*, q. v.
Yüan.

轅 The cross-bars in front of a chariot; the thills or shaft; the side gates of the court of a yamun, temple; gateways to a general's marquee: *hióng* *wong*, a constellation of 12 stars in *Leo*, a designation of the Yellow Emperor; com., *téng* *wong* *mwong* and *sá* *wong* *mwong*, the east and west gates of a yamun or temple; also gateways over a street where a great idol stops; *wong* *mwong* p'ó a provincial court circular—publishes names of degree-men and purchased ranks; *wong* *mwong* kwang, the gate-keeper of a yamun.
Yüan.

王 A king, a sovereign, a ruler; a title of emperors before the *Tsin* dynasty; lords, imperial uncles and brothers; royal, lordly, princely: also read *wong* q. v.: *wong* ho' deceased grandfathers; *hwang* *wong*, Tartar chiefs; *hwak* *wong* or *ch'iong* *wong*, Buddha; com., *kwok* *wong*, a king, a prince, a ruler; *hung* *wong*, one who rules by imperial investiture; *wong* leng' an imperial rescript, as to order an execution; *wong* tó' the royal road, what is just and honorable; *Tai* *wong*, the great king—god of the land or place; *Wong* *sing* tí, the chief who subdued the Min country (Fookien); coll., *twai* *siäh* *wong*, a large eater;

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|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 瘡 | 一 | 4 踰 | 6 東 | 轅 | 報 | 10 王 | 12 法 | 14 國 | 16 王 | 18 大 | 知 |
| 2 天 | 派 | 5 垣 | 轅 | 門 | 9 轅 | 父 | 王 | 王 | 令 | 王 | 大 |
| 3 泥 | 洄 | 5 軒 | 門 | 轅 | 門 | 11 番 | 13 象 | 15 封 | 17 王 | 19 王 | 食 |
| 漢 | | 轅 | 西 | 門 | 官 | 王 | 王 | 王 | 道 | 審 | 王 |

wong lik, a coll. term for tung chü, an almanac.

王² To reign, to govern, as a king; to rule justly; full, abundant, plentiful: also read wong, q. v.: wong² t'ieung hu² to rule the empire.

旺² The sun appearing in splendor, to brighten into full day; prospering, brilliant, flourishing: chaung² wong¹ strong and lusty; com., hing wong² to flourish; soi wong² to fail and to prosper; losing and winning; wong² te² a good locality; a lucky spot, as for a grave; ting² chai² liong wong² prosperous both in family and in purse.

暈² Read ong²; coll. wong²: a halo; a spot, a stain: nik² wong² a halo about the sun; wong² twai² a large stain; wong wong² a spot, spotted; chiu wong² the stain of wine.

望² To hope, to expect, to anticipate; to look at or towards; to go straight on without looking back; to stare, to gaze fixedly; a hope, an expectation; fronting, opposite, as the moon in opposition; the full moon; sacrifices, as to hills and streams: u² su wong² hopeless; chait² wong² to reprove and hope for (one's reformation); com., wong² t'au, a hope or expectation; sauk² wong² the 1st and 15th of the moon; ming wong² a good reputation; ai wong² to hope, to expect confidently; kwang wong² pok, chieng, to

look on but not go to (one's help); coll., mek² chiu wong² sang² hwa, one's eyes dim from waiting and looking for; wong² nü toi² sang tai² hope many things from or about you!

妄² Disorderly, irregular; false, vain, wild, absurd; reckless, abandoned, immoral: sometimes used for hwang (all): u wong² the 25th diagram; unimportant; wong² ai, unseemly conduct; wong² cheng² to testify falsely, perjury; wong² tang² pok, king, mere fables and not found in the books; com., wong² siong, an absurd thought, as of becoming rich or famous. Read wong; to cease to be, not existing.

媛² A beauty, one like Venus or Hebe; beautiful, winning, attracting many admirers: säuk² wong² a chaste, pretty woman. Read wong, as in sieng wong, to draw, to attract, as beauty does.

援² To assist, to save, to rescue, to deliver: also read wong, q. v.: com., keu² wong² to come to the rescue, to save, to deliver.

瑗² A ring made of precious stone or gem, a signet with a large hole in it; it was borne by ancient kings or princes at audiences in token of their friendship.

迂² To go about; to deceive; to fear: sü wong² to send one; hung wong² wong² his spirit was greatly terrified.

王	旺	旺	財	暈	所	望	名	觀	無	妄	救
天	興	旺	兩	酒	望	頭	望	望	妄	誕	援
下	旺	地	旺	暈	責	朔	倚	不	妄	不	使
壯	衰	丁	日	無	望	望	望	前	爲	經	迂

遠²
Yuan.

To separate, to keep at a distance; to rid, to be free from: also read 'wong, q. v.: com., 'wong' liē' to separate, to remove from; coll., 'ngai niēng wong' liē' may you be rid of bad people—phrase used in prayers by priests.

(918)

Yā.

呀¹
Ya.
A.
Hsia.

Read 'há and 'nga; coll. 'yā? to gape, to open the mouth wide in astonishment, an exclamation of wonder (with the hands thrown up).

冶¹
Yeh.

To fuse metals, to melt, to smelt; to compound or alloy; a smelter, a founder; meretricious, bedizened: 'yā 'iung, a soft, bewitching countenance or air; 'yeu 'yā, bedizened and 'mining, as a woman.

墅¹
Shu.

A separate residence; a cottage; a garden-lodge; a shed in a field; a hamlet: 'piék, 'yā, a separate dwelling; a country house.

野¹
Yeh.

Used for the last: wastes outside of a city; a common, a wilderness, a moor; a desert; wild, savage, untamed; uncultivated, as grass and plants; rude, rustic, ill-mannered; roving, vicious: 'kau 'yā, a moor; 'yā 'ngü, a forester; 'yā e' wild game; com., 'k'wong 'yā, or 'kwong' 'yā, a wild, a desert; 'yā 'seu' wild beasts: 'yā 'kwi, roving ghosts, orbate spirits or those having no relatives to offer sacrifices to them; 'yā 'sü, novels; coll., 'yā

niēng, or 'yā 'kiäng, a vagabond, a vicious fellow; 'yā 'siēng paik, sóh, a rogue, a scamp; 'yā 'hwo' miserable baggage—a bad woman.

'Yā. A coll. word, for which the last character is often used: confused, disorderly, without regard to forms; false, lying; also a superlative, very, extremely: 'yā 'siäh, to eat indiscriminately, careless in one's diet; 'yā 'müēng' confused or vain dreams; 'yā 'kong, or 'yā 'k'äd, to talk at random, to lie; 'yā 'poi' you lying enr! 'yā 'ch'ong 'yā 'chiē' a glutton, a mere beefeater; 'yā 'siäng' very cheap; 'yā 'heng, very bad or wicked; in a bad fix, desperate, as an affair; 'yā a' chók, very mean or niggardly; 'yā 'taik, e' well pleased, it just suits my wish.

'Yā. A coll. word, followed by e' (to have, to be): slightly, partially, somewhat, tolerably, adequately, what will answer: 'yā o' 'hó, somewhat good, pretty well; 'yā o' á' pretty well able to; 'yā o' sük, tolerably well-cooked.

'Yā. A coll. word: to reject, to throw from the mouth, as a child does its food: 'yā 'ch'ok, li, to spue it out, to reject it.

也¹
Yeh.

A final euphonic particle, used to close the idea and round the period; after a proper name, makes the vocative; as a connective, and, also, even, further, likewise; before a negative, it makes a question or implies an alternative; before se' (to be, is), it intensifies the meaning; repeated

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1 遠 | 遠 | 4 妖 | 6 郊 | 5 野 | 10 野 | 12 野 | 14 野 | 15 野 |
| 離 | 離 | 治 | 野 | 味 | 獸 | 史 | 仙 | 貨 |
| 2 呆 | 8 冶 | 5 別 | 7 野 | 9 曠 | 11 野 | 13 野 | 八 | |
| 伏 | 容 | 墅 | 虞 | 野 | 鬼 | 伏 | 索 | ○ |

with 'iu (to have), it means also, too, likewise; often used after verbs to arrest the attention: used for the coll. *yä' q. v.*: 'yä' *cheng*, already; 'se' *hö yä'* what is it? what is meant? 'ek, *yä'* the same, just alike; 'k'ó *ti yä'* it can (thus) be known, (from which) it is perceived; 'e *chi 'iu yä'* there's no such thing! 'sing *yä' pok, ti*, even the spirits don't know it!

呀 Read *ha* and *nga*; coll. *yä'*: an exclamation, as in mock fights; ah, here's at you!

椰 椰 The coconut: 'yä *hwa* 'chiu, coconut wine; com., *yä' chi*, a coconut; coconut beads, as on the neck-string of a *tu peng*; 'yeh. 'yä *p'ien*, or *yä' wang*, coconut dippers, made of the shell halved.

耶 邪 An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle at the end of a sentence, often in regimen with 'k'i (how); a kind of two-edged sword, in which sense used for the next: 'u *yä*, low ground; 'k'i 'iu se' *yä*, how is it so? 'hö *yä*, what is the meaning (of the above)? com., 'Yä *su*, Jesus; 'Yä *su' k'au'* Protestant christianity.

郢 A famous two-edged claymore, called *mok*, *yä*, from the name of its maker's wife.

郢 A place, called *Long yä*, in the Shantung province, now a part of the Ch'ingchou prefecture;

long yä tai, the Langyeh terrace.

Yä. A coll. word, as in *yä leng*, excessive, extreme, as excessively annoying, wicked, mischievous, etc.; 'ting *sak*, 'yä *ting yä leng*, very rude or insolent; excessively vicious, abandoned; *yä' i' tieng*, sickish-sweet.

夜 After the sun's setting, after daylight, night; late at night: 'chok, *yä'* last night; 'yä' *tai*, the night terrace—the grave; com., 'tieu' *yä' or nik*, *yä'* day and night; 'yä' *heng*, abroad late at night; 'ngu *yä'* (plays) in the afternoon and night; 'i'ek, *yä'* or 'tau' *yä'* throughout the whole night; 'cha *yä'* a night-patrol; *hwang' yä'* to violate night regulations; *yä'* *ming' chio*, the carbuncle; *yä'* *lai' hieng*, Pergularia odoratisima; *yä'* 'ngang, has night-eyes, as said of a thief; coll., *ngó yä'* to stay up through the night.

也 Read *yä'*; used for the coll. *yä'*: and, also, too, moreover; also is, is too; when repeated, it is a correlative, both, and: *yä'* 'hó, also good or well, it too is good; *yä'* *chieng' hó'* also do thus; *yä'* o' *k'ung yä'* o' *pó'* there are both rich and poor.

(919) Yäh.

益 Read *ek*; coll. *yäh*: to benefit, to profit, to advantage; beneficial, advantageous: o' *yäh*, profitable, beneficial; 'le' *yäh*, benefit, gain, advantage; *yäh, mäk*, (medicine) good for the

¹ 也	⁸ 也	知	有	不	酒	耶	耶	蘇	¹⁴ 昨	¹⁶ 晝	¹⁸ 查
² 曾	⁵ 一	也	也	知	椰	¹⁰ 豈	¹¹ 何	¹³ 耶	夜	夜	夜
³ 是	⁴ 也	⁵ 未	⁶ 神	椰	瓢	有	耶	蘇	¹⁵ 夜	¹⁷ 夜	¹⁹ 利
⁴ 爾	可	之	也	花	汗	是	耶	教	臺	行	益

eyes; 'yāh, cheng², nēng, to benefit the multitude.

役

Read ik₂; coll. yuh₂: a policeman, a runner, an official underling: 'ch'á yāh₂, a police-runner; 'yāh₂ k'ie² the purchase-deed of a policeman's place; 'yāh₂ k'wok, the post of policeman or writer; 'yāk₂ sioh₂, miāng, one police-runner.

馬驛

Read ik₂; coll. yāh₂: a post for government-couriers, a hostelry, a post-house; a stage of a post-route: 'yāh₂ hu, a courier; Yi. 'yāh₂ chang² a stage, a post; a posthouse; 'tai yāh₂ 'nu, has post horse's (luck)—a divining phrase, indicating a life of toil.

(920) Yāk.

Yāk₂. A coll. word, analogous to hiāk₂: inverted, turned over; puffed, blown out: yāk, kwo' turned over, as a leaf by a sudden puff; blown or puffed out; k'üek, huug yāk, kwo' turned over by the wind; puffed out.

Yāk₂. A coll. word: to beckon with the hand; to motion, to signal to, to call by beckoning: yāk₂ 'ch'iu, to beckon with the hand; yāk₂ nēng lí, to beckon one to come.

Yāk₂. A coll. word, like the last: to use the fan, to fan: yāk₂ sieng² to use a fan; yāk₂ 'huó, to fan the fire; yāk₂ tieng² huug, you'll contract flatulency by fanning (so hard)! yāk, tloh₂ tloh₂ to fan it till well-kindled:

(921) Yäng.

Yäng. A coll. word: about the same as hiäng, as in yäng yäng is a fetid or rancid scent; ch'au² yäng yäng, a very offensive odor, a stench.

Yäng. A coll. word: to receive, to get, to contract by exposure; met., brought, conveyed, as news: 'yäng huug, to take cold by exposure to the wind; 'yäng ä² täng kung, exposure will cause a fresh cold; 'mó huug 'yäng, no report brought, no intelligence (to verify it).

Yäng. A coll. word: efficacious, operating, as medicine: o² 'yäng mó 'yäng, is it efficacious or not?

映

Read yong²; used for the coll. yäng²: to expose to the sun or one's gaze; to show, to let one see: 'yäng² k'ang² to give him a glimpse of it; 'tó nik₂ 'tau 'lá yäng² sioh₂ ä² take and expose it to the sun a while.

營

Read ing; coll. yäng: a camp, a cantonment, an intrenchment, a pitched camp; an army: '10 kung yäng, the army; '11 yäng 'präng, a camp; '12 tié yäng, to enlist; '13 chak, yäng, to encamp; '14 yäng 'ngü (or 'u yäng) ch'ok, '15 siug, promoted from the ranks; '16 yäng hiong² rations, wages.

贏

Read ing; coll. yäng: to gain, to win, as in a game or lawsuit; to beat, to conquer, to excel: '17 sio yäng, to lose and win; to bet, to wager; '18 yäng 'chieng, to win money in gambling; '19 pau yäng,

- 1 益 盡 伏 ○
- 2 差 役 契
- 3 役 一
- 4 役 缺 一
- 5 名 驛 夫 驛
- 6 站 帶 驛 馬
- 7 映 看 軍 營
- 8 營 盤 入 營
- 9 扎 營 伍
- 10 出 身 營 餉
- 11 輸 贏 錢
- 12 贏 贏 錢
- 13 包 贏 ○

to warrant one's winning; *yǎng sioh, teng* to win a battle; *yǎng meng* a prospect of winning or gaining.

Yǎng. A coll. word: to extend, to spread, as grass in growing; to spread, as a rash, the itch, or other entaneous eruption: *yǎng 'mwang tóí* to spread everywhere; *yǎng sioh, sing*, to spread over the whole person; *'mwong yǎng 'moong sá* to spread more and more.

Yǎng. A coll. word: bright, shining, shiny; lustrous, glittering: *yǎng yǎng kwong*, very bright, as paint or metals; *á yǎng* it is shiny; *k'í yǎng* to emit gleams, lustrous.

(922) YĒK.

曄 The flash of lightning; the splendor of the sun: *yék, yék*, full, abundant; light, clear.

燁 The light of fire, a great blaze; bright, blazing; the 2d is the form used for the personal name of the emperor Kanghi.

饜 Provisions for a journey; to supply with food, to carry food, as to workmen in the fields: *'yék, seu* to sacrifice animals, as at the borders to the spirits of the four quarters.

熱 Warm, hot; ardent, warm-hearted; feverish; to heat, to warm food: com., *'yék, k'e'* hot air, ealoric; *'yék, ch'eng'* hot and cold; *'hwak, yék*, feverish; *'hwang yék*, excited and

feverish, nervous; *'hwo jawo yék*, lukewarm, tepid; *'yék, tuk*, hot humors, appearing in boils, etc.; *'yék, sing*, zealous; *'mwat yék*, a bustle, a great stir; *'ching yék*, warmly attached, very intimate; *'yék, pang'* or *yék, cheng'* a fever, a kind of epidemic disease; *'yék, í, b*, Jêho, a summer residence of the Emperor, N. E. of Peking; coll., *yék, síah, 'wang*, small bowls, used to contain warm viands at a feast; *yék, se' kung ch'ung' ch'eng' se' sui ka*, heat is common property but cold is personal (to the poorly clad).

櫟 A window; also occurs in the name of a district. Read *síeh*, a thin plate or leaf. Read *tiék*, a bed-mat.

葉 The leaves of plants; a leaf of a book; the thin plates of metal, foil; an age, ages, posterity; to collect: used for the coll. *nioh, q. v.*: *'tǎng yék*, the middle age, as of a dynasty; *'ek, yék*, *'p'íeng ch'iu*—a flat punt, a mere skiff; *'paik, yék*, the many-plus of oxen, tripe; com., *'yék, 'chü*, fine gold-leaf; *'yék, lok, kwí kong*, leaves fall and revert to the root; *met.*, all should recognize and honor their ancestry; *'k'ai, ch'ie hwak, yék*, to branch and leaf; *met.*, to have posterity. Read *yék*, the name of a district.

鑊 A ring or knob; the point of an arrow; metal plates, as for plate-armor.

Yék. A coll. word: to shake, to loosen, to extract by shaking to and fro: *yék, tiék, ting*,

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 1 饜 | 3 熱 | 5 煩 | 熱 | 8 熱 | 10 親 | 12 熱 | 14 一 | 15 百 | 17 葉 | 1 開 |
| 獸 | 清 | 熱 | ○ | 心 | 熱 | 河 | 葉 | 葉 | 落 | 枝 |
| 2 熱 | 4 發 | 6 和 | 7 熱 | 9 鬧 | 11 熱 | 13 中 | 編 | 16 葉 | 歸 | 發 |
| 氣 | 熱 | 和 | 毒 | 熱 | 病 | 葉 | 舟 | 子 | 根 | 暮 |

to pull out a nail; *yék*, 'ngai, to extract a (loose) tooth; *yék*, 'tó, to shake down; *yék*, 'i kok, 'k'i, to arouse him by shaking.

(923) Yéng.

咽 The throat, the esophagus, in distinction from *Yen.* *chen*, the windpipe; a narrow passage, a pass: COM., *yéng chen*, the throat; *yéng chen 'su chái* an important pass, the key of a position. Read *yéng*: to swallow. Read *yék*: a stoppage of breath. Read *ing*: the roll of drums.

咽 Interchanged with the last: to swallow; the throat; a cosmetic: COM., *yéng chen*, the throat; a gorge, a pass; *yéng chié*, rouge; *yéng chié 'li*, a species of red plum.

烟 Smoke; mist, vapor; tobacco or opium, because they are smoked: in the coll. read *ing* and *hong*, q. v.: *yéng ch'iong*, an opium-pipe; COM., *kwí yéng* (or *ing*), smoke; *'u yéng*, soot, lamp-black; *'éng t'eng*, a chimney, a flue; *'yong yéng*, foreign smoke—i.e. opium; *'wong yéng*, sulphur-squibs, as on the 5th of the 5th moon; *'yéng hwa 'len*, a brothel; COLL., *'éng 'in yéng*, the smoke or soot of wood-oil.

奄 Also read *yéng*: to detain awhile; to remain; to cover, to conceal; a surplus, an excess; hastily, suddenly; a place in Shantung: *'yéng kwang*, to survey

long; *'yéng 'in s'ü' 'huong*, he suddenly obtained the whole region.

崦 Also read *'yéng*: a mountain in the West, called *'yéng chü*, fabled to contain a cave or fountain where the sun went at night.

掩 Also read *'yéng*: the mind-exercised upon; to love; desirous, willing: *'yéng 'ch'üéng*, restless, unsteady; disputing, loquacious.

掩 Read *'yéng*; coll. *yéng*: to cover, to hide, to screen, as with the hands; *met.*, to suppress, to prevent: *'yéng meng'* to cover one's face; *'yéng 'ngé'* to stop the ears; *'yéng 'néng ch'oi'* to stop people's mouths—to prevent scandal; *yéng 'hung yéng tai' m'ek*, blind-man's buff.

淹 To soak, to saturate; to sink; the margin of a stream; to stay, to be detained: *'yéng muk*, to drown and spoil in water; *yéng 'kiu*, or *yéng 'liu*, to tarry long.

腌 Also read *'yéng* and *yék*: to salt flesh; salted or pickled meat: used for the coll. *ang*, q. v.

醃 To lay in salt, to preserve by salting; pickle, brine for preserving fish: used for the coll. *siéng'* q. v.

閹 To castrate, to geld; one who guards the door of the harem, a eunuch: *'yéng hwanf'* or *yéng s'ü'* eunuchs of the palace.

咽	所	咽	鎗	烟	烟	花	13 奄	14 崦	16 掩	15 掩	18 淹
喉	在	脂	火	烟	10 黄	楼	有	崦	面	伙	沒
咽	咽	李	烟	筒	烟	12 奄	四	15 掩	17 掩	嘴	20 閹
喉	脂	烟	烏	洋	11 烟	觀	方	煊	耳	○	宦

蚺 A large snake, said to be eatable; its fangs are said to be five or six inches long, and its gall is considered a cure for consumption.
Jan.

鬣 Also read 'yéng: the whiskers, hair on the cheeks near the ears; the beard: 'mi yéng kung, the lord of the handsome whiskers — i. e. Kuanti, god of war.
Jan.

兗 As in 'yéng chiu, the Yenchou department in the Shantung province.
Yen.

剡 Sharpened, pointed; to sharpen; to cut off; to rise up; light, brilliant.
Yen.

屨 Sometimes read 'yéng: the transverse bar, called 'yéng 'ié, which bars a gate inside—in the coll. termed 'mwong 'kong, q. v.
Yen.

琰 A gem of great luster, often set on the top of tablets; it was held by ministers or by envoys, when commissioned to punish refractory princes; bright, luminous; part of the name of the emperor Kiaking.
Yen.

冉 To advance; slowly, gradually; weak and feeble, pliant: 'Yéng 'iu, a disciple of Confucius.
Jan.

苒 Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns, alternately, successively: 'ing 'yéng, going and coming, alternating, as day and night.
Jan.

偃 To lie down, to recline, to repose; to cease, to desist; to fall down, prostrated: 'yéng ngwo' to lie down to sleep; 'yéng sek, to cease or rest from; 'yéng 'kiong, impeded, unlucky; undecided; proud, lofty; 'yéng 'tá, low, marshy ground.
Yen.

蜥 A species of cicada, called 'tong 'yéng and other names; 'yéng 'tiéng, a house lizard, which is livid and harmless.
Yen.

鰕 A kind of white-headed silure or mud-fish, which feeds at the bottom of the water.
Yen.

鼠 A mole, called 'lá 'ch'ü or 'plow-rat, and 'ang 'ch'ü, or the secret rat; also a fabulous, ox-like animal, said to lie in rivers.
Yen.

堰 A dam, a dike; to dam off water; to stop, to arrest.
Yen.

掩 To cover with earth, to bury in the ground.
Yen.

掩 To shade, to cover over, to conceal from view; to shut; to insert, as a board; to stroke with the hand, to soothe; to console; to surprise; to take at unawares: in the coll. read 'yéng, q. v.: 'yéng 'mwong, to shut a door; 'yéng 'ch'ü, to hide disgrace; con., 'yéng 'peng, to insert a board, to board over; 'yéng sek, to conceal, to hide or cover up (a matter);
Yen.

1 美鬣公 ○

2 兗州屨

4 冉有 苒苒

6 偃臥 偃息

8 偃蹇 偃猪

10 蟪蛄 蟪蛄

12 犂鼠 隱鼠

14 掩門 掩醜

16 掩板 掩飾

¹*yéng* 'ngi tó ling, to cover his ears to steal the bell—hard to circumvent him, like "belling a cat";
²*chiá* 'yéng, to hide, to keep secret; *col.*, *mú* 'chiá 'yéng tek, *k'ó* can't be kept secret.

³**弁** To cover over, to shade, to obscure; to hide, as an occultation does; to turn inwards; a vase with a small mouth and large belly: *"yéng tūng*, a narrow pass among hills; *"yéng nik*, the sun obscured, as by clouds.

⁴**滄** The appearance of clouds and rain; to soak, to cause to vegetate, as rain does.

⁵**演** A stream flowing far; to pass through, permeating; to lead on, extended, ample; to bedew, to moisten; to practice, to exercise, to drill: *"wang 'yéng*, eddies; *com.*, *"yéng hié* to perform theatrical plays; *'ch'au 'yéng*, (or *'ch'au liéng*), to drill troops.

⁶**衍** To inundate, to overflow; to spread out, to amplify; much, wide, far; elegant, handsome; prolix, diffuse, turgid; plains at the base of hills: *'ün 'yéng*, to ramble; *'sa 'yéng*, a sand-spit; *mang' 'yéng*, interminable; *com.*, *'hu 'yéng*, diffuse, as style.

⁷**靨** Also read *yék*,: spots, pimples on the face; beautiful, handsome: *"yéng ho* the cheeks, the jaws.

⁸**魘** To be troubled in one's sleep, disturbed by dreams; to have the nightmare.

⁹**麤** Black pimples, hair moles; black spots on the face or the body.

¹⁰**宴** Rest, ease; festivity, merriment; a feast, an entertainment: *"yéng' lok*, joyful; *com.*, *"yéng' hwoi* joyous assemblies, as of geni; *yéng' hié* a feast and theatricals; *'s'iek*,

yéng' or *pa yéng'* to spread a feast, as to idols; *"éng yong yéng'* a feast given to military Kújin graduates; *coll.*, *yéng' sioh, ch'ó* a feast prepared, an entertainment.

¹¹**燕** Used for the preceding: a feast; to rest; still, peaceful; a swallow, a martin; to disgrace; a shuttlecock, played with the foot, called *kióng* in Foochow: *"yéng' kú*, to live at ease; *"yéng' peng*, to disgrace one's friends; *com.*, *"yéng' wo*, edible bird's nest; *"yéng' wong*, pork balls in flour crusts; *yéng' 'chü kang ná' wong hié' lik*, the swallow wastes its strength in carrying mud (for its nest), *met.*, to have children who become vicious or die early. Read *yéng*: the ancient name of a state, now the province of Chihli, and still often applied to it and the metropolis.

¹²**厭** To dislike, to reject, to loathe, to feel disgust; filled, satisfied; satiated, cloyed, sated: *"hok, pok, yéng'* not weary of study; *com.*, *"yéng' k'e* to loathe and reject; *"yéng' h'wang*, to dislike trouble, annoyed; *coll.*,

- ¹掩耳盜鈴
- ²遮掩
- ³弁中
- ⁴日戲
- ⁵滄演
- ⁶遊衍
- ⁷操演
- ⁸沙衍
- ⁹麤輔
- ¹⁰敷衍
- ¹¹靨輔
- ¹²宴樂
- ¹³宴會
- ¹⁴設宴
- ¹⁵鷹揚
- ¹⁶宴居
- ¹⁷燕
- ¹⁸朋
- ¹⁹燕窩
- ²⁰學
- ²¹厭棄
- ²²厭煩

'yéng' *chiéng'* or *yéng' ngwang,* to reject with disgust as worthless; *k'ah,* *tien yéng'* tired of play; *siáh, má' yéng'* does not cloy the appetite. Read *yéng:* peaceful, tranquil. Read *'yéng:* to conceal, to screen. Read *yék,* : wet, damp. Read *ak,* : to press down, to subdue; compressed, straitened.

饜

Yen.

The same as the last: to eat to repletion; satisfied, satiated; loathing, feeling distaste for: *yéng' hēū'* surfeited.

Yéng' A coll. word: to take all, to engross; to appropriate, to assume unfairly; to keep, to retain for one's own use; also to insert, as a piece of board, in which sense the same as *'yéng,* a. v.: *yéng' oí'* to keep a seat, to have it reserved; *yéng' lá' ch'ó'* to monopolize work; *yéng' lá' k'ong,* to keep the floor, not allow others to speak.

炎

Yen.

Fire blazing up, flame; a fire spreading; hot, burning; luminous, brilliant: *'yéng siong'* to flame up; *'yéng' t'íéng,* the south quarter; *'yéng' t'í'* the emperor Shinnung; com., *'yéng yék,* the severe heat of summer; *'sié' t'ai'* *yéng' liéng,* the world's ways are inconstant, friends are fickle. Read *tang:* to discriminate, to reason well.

圓

Yüan.

Read *wong;* coll. *yéng:* round, circular; to gather, to collect, to assemble: *'yéng' k'wang,* a ring; *'yéng' sei'* the character for longevity in a round form, as on scrolls; *'yéng' pung,* to marry a

girl reared in the family; *yéng' yéng'* or *'yéng' 'tiéng,* very round, circular, spherical; *'yéng' si,* hemispherical ingots; *'yéng' 'chiéng,* to collect money; *'yéng' 'léng,* or *'yéng' sioh, toi,* to collect together, as persons or things; *yéng' 'chió' 'chió,* round as a pearl, globular; *'yéng' 'tiéng' t'í' se' k'ak,* *song,* a round pan with a square steamer on; *met.,* not matching, incongruous.

焰

焰

Yen.

The same as *yéng'* (fire blazing up): a flame, a blaze; bright, shining; brilliant, luminous: *'kwoong yéng'* brilliant; luminous, clear, as an essay; com., *'huí yéng'* the flame of fire; *'yéng' 'k'eu,* rites and offerings to ghosts, as in All-souls' festivals.

艷

艷

Yen.

Beautiful, tall and handsome; captivating, voluptuous; pretty, brilliant, as flowers; full, plump, as a face; luxurious, dissipated: *'k'ieu yéng'* brilliant, gay, as flowers, colors, faces; com., *'saiik' yéng'* the color gay; *'yéng' lá'* pretty, elegant; *'k'wa muk, yéng'* the beauty of flowers and plants.

灩

Yen.

As in *'tiéng yéng'* agitated, as water; brimful, overflowing, running out.

院

Yüan.

A walled inclosure, a court-yard; a public establishment; an office, a court, a hall; a college, a monastery, a hospital; a

1 厭 8 炎 5 炎 炎 8 圓 10 圓 12 圓 對 14 光 16 焰 18 色 20 花
 賤 天 熱 涼 壽 鼎 錢 四 焰 口 艷 木
 2 炎 4 炎 6 世 7 圓 9 圓 11 圓 13 圓 15 火 17 嬌 19 艷 艷
 上 帝 態 環 房 絲 鼎 角 饑 焰 艷 麗 艷 ○

body of officers, attendants; used in titles of high officers; firm, strong; ¹*tu ch'ak, yéng* the censorate; COM., ²*'hong' yéng* a provincial examination-hall; ³*ch'ak, yéng* the magnate—a character in plays; ⁴*yéng' k'ó*, examination for the Siutsai degree; ⁵*hok, yéng* a literary chancellor; ⁶*chü yéng* a college; COLL., ⁷*'ku' ló yéng* a lazaretto.

(924)

Yeu.

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Yao.

Small, tender, as a new-born child; the last pig of a litter; the ace face of a dice; a ballad, called *lèk, yeu*; small, diminutive; small things: *yeu tong*, the runt; COM., *yeu ne' sang*, the faces of a dice from one to three—a kind of game with three dice.

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Yao.

A sound, a noise.

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Yao.

The singing of insects in the grass; a humming or chirping, as of grasshoppers, &c.

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Yao.

To adjust, to make an agreement with; to seek, to importune; to examine, to scrutinize, to search out the facts; to call, to convoke, to assemble: also read *yeu' q. v.*: *'kin, yeu*, long agreed to or settled.

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Yao.

The loins, the waist, the lumbar region, parts between the ribs and pelvis; *met.*, the middle of a thing: ¹*chièk, yeu*, to bend the

loins—i. e. to bow to one; COM., ¹*yeu kauk*, the haunch-bone; ²*yeu' niong*, supple loins; COLL., ³*yeu' chi*, or *yeu' sing' chi*, the two loin-pieces, sirloin; ⁴*'p'oung' tong, yeu*, the middle, as of a beam or a wall; ⁵*yeu' siéng* (or *chwah*), a wrench or stitch in the side; ⁶*yeu' piéng p'au'* Indian corn; *yeu' piéng o' nòh*, he has things at the girdle—has money or means.

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Yao.

Grass, herbage; a vigorous, luxuriant vegetation; also a wide or distant prospect: *seu' yeu*, the blooming herbage.

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Yao.

To cover, to conceal; to send for, to invite; to wish, to seek, to try to obtain; to stop, to obstruct; to salute: ¹*'chieu' yeu*, to call, to invite; ²*'pwang tó' yeu, chi*, stopped him in the midst of the way; ³*'yeu' ch'ing*, to invite; COM., ⁴*'hü' yeu*, my poor invitation or feast.

Yeu.

A coll. word, for which the last character may be used: to lead, to conduct, to show the way to: *yeu' ch'iu*, to lead by the hand; *yeu' i, chá k'ó'* to take him along; *yeu' tio'* to lead the way, to conduct one.

么
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Yao.

Beautiful, enchanting, bewitching; odd, strange, unusual; ominous, unnatural, monstrous, lusus naturæ; magical, heretical, contrary to doctrine or usage; a phantom, a metamorphosis, a sprite; to flatter, to enchant: ¹*'yeu' ngiong*, enticing words; COM., ²*'yeu' ngièk*, a prodigy, some-

- ¹都察院 ○ ²貢院 ³院考 ⁴書院 ⁵院折 ⁶腰骨 ⁷腰子 ⁸腰半 ⁹腰中 ¹⁰腰軟
¹¹腰子 ¹²半中 ¹³邊彙 ¹⁴招邀 ¹⁵半道 ¹⁶邀之 ¹⁷邀請 ¹⁸虛邀 ¹⁹妖言 ²⁰妖孽

thing ominous of evil; mischievous sprite! as said to a child; *yeu kwai*² or *yeu mó*, a monster, an elf; a being capable of metamorphosis; *yeu hwak*, or *yeu suk*, the tricks of elves.

夭
Yao. Pleasing, attractive, winning; small, delicate; luxuriant, as vegetation; calamitous: also read *yeu*, q. v.: *t'ó yeu*, peach blossoms; *met.*, the time of nuptials.

夭
Yao. To die early, short-lived; a premature death, a judgment, a calamity; to kill children: the 1st also read *yeu*, q. v.: *yeu seu*² early death and long life; *yeu chiék*, to die young; *com.*, *yeu sióng*² a physiognomy indicating an early death, as said of one having a short chin.

擾
Yao. To give trouble, to incommode, to embarrass, to annoy; to confuse, to disorder; to infest, as banditti do; to breed, to rear; domestic animals; to soothe, to tranquilize: *tek yeu*, the six domestic animals—the same as *lek, hëuk*, q. v.: *com.*, *yeu lwang*² to disorder, to produce anarchy; *yeu hai*² *te*² *hwong*, to infest and devastate a region; *ch'au yeu*, to trouble, to annoy.

窈
Yao. Also read *mieu*: deep and far, obscure, still, profound; retired, reserved: used for the coll. *lieu*, q. v.: *yeu t'ieu*, at leisure, tranquil; gentle, quiet; handsome, as a lady.

啣
Yao. To change a liquid from one vessel to another; to lade, to bail, to dip out: *com.*, *yeu 'chwi*, to lade water; *coll.*, *yeu k'ó*² *sidh*, to dip it up and eat it.

鳴
Yao. The cry or cackling of the female pheasant, as when calling for its mate.

要
Yao. To want, to wish, to desire, to require; what is requisite, important, essential, urgent, necessary; a compend, an epitome, abstract: also read *yeu*, q. v.: *yeu t'ó*² the essential principles; *piéng yeu*² must have it, will not be refused; *com.*, *ch'auk yeu*² a compend, an abridgment; *yeu king* or *king yeu*² important; *yeu 'éung*² useful, needed; *coll.*, *yeu king n'eng*, the important man—the main-stay of a family.

姚
Yao. The descendants of Shun; a surname; beautiful, elegant. Read *t'ieu*: light, airy.

徭
Yao. To serve as a vassal; feudal labor of serfs, vassalage, villenage; *yeu ik*, labor given by fiefs.

慍
Yao. Sad, troubled; distressed and having no one to disburden to; depraved; tempted, deceived. Read *yeu*: to adjust, to set to rights.

搖
Yao. Also read *yeu*: to shake, to move, to wave; to wag, as the head; agitated, disturbed; to make: *hu yeu*, a violent wind; *si yeu*, a moment; *com.*, *yeu tong*² to

1 桃夭 2 夭折 3 夭壽 4 夭相 5 夭亂 6 擾害 7 擾地方 8 吵擾 9 窈窕 10 啣水 11 啣去 12 要道 13 偏要 14 撮要 15 要緊 16 要用 17 要緊 18 要緊 19 扶搖 20 徭役 21 須搖 22 搖動

move, to disturb; to agitate (a matter); 'yeu t'au, to shake the head, as a sign of dissent; 'yeu 'mwi k'ëük, ling, "wag the tail and beg pity"—to act the sycophant; 'yeu 'hu, to scull; 'yeu hwoí' to shake (dice in order to draw one's share) at a mutual-aid club; COLL., 'yeu chiéng ch'eu' to shake "the cash-bráñch", as beggars do at new-year's.

猺 A kind of wild beast: 'yeu ming, a tribe of the Miautsz' mountaineers in Lienchou and vicinity, supposed by the Cantonese to have tails.

瑤 A precious gem: 'yeu kwong, a star in Ursa Major; 'yeu ch'iéng, your gemmy epistle—a complimentary term.

窑窑 A kiln for burning tiles and bricks; a pottery: 'ch'ëü' p'ò 'yeu, to live in old kilns, vagrant; com., 'ngwa' 'yeu, a brick kiln; 'wang 'yeu, a pottery.

蘇 Plants growing thickly; abundant, luxuriant, as vegetation.

繇 Used for the last and the next: luxuriant; to follow; a song, a ballad; to exact service of the people: 'yeu ik, service, vassalage; used for 'iu, to wander, to rove; for 'iu, to go far, remote, to walk leisurely; also for 'tó (when read 'yeu), as in 'Kó 'yeu, a noted minister of Shun; also used for 'iu (by, from), q. v.

謠 A song, a ballad, rustic ditties; to vilify, to satirize in songs: 'kó 'yeu, ballads; com., 'tung 'yeu, or 'tung 'yeu kó, ditties, popular songs; 'yeu hék, to lure, to tempt; 'yeu ngiong hék, ch'ëung' to deceive the multitude with idle tales.

遙遙 Far, distant, far off, remote in place: 'yeu 'wong, a long way off; com., 'sieu 'yeu ch'ëü' ch'at' to ramble leisurely, to rove about in fine spirits.

颯 The wind shaking things, as a flag; fluttering, floating on the breeze, waving in the wind; also a high wind: 'yeu yo' waving in the wind.

輶 A small carriage: also read 'sieu, q. v.: 'yeu 'kü, a one-horse chaise or cart.

曜 The effulgence or light of the sun: 'ch'ek, 'yeu' the seven lights—i. e. sun, moon, and five planets.

耀耀 Same as the preceding; the 2d is more commonly used: to shine upon, to illumine; to dart rays; luminous, effulgent; glorious, splendid: com., 'kwong 'yeu' bright, resplendent; 'ing 'yeu' glory, distinction; to render illustrious; 'ing chung 'yeu' 'chu, to immortalize one's ancestors, as by good deeds.

鷂 A hawk, a kite of variegated plumage: com., 'chai 'yeu' a paper-kite;

1 搖	乞	4 搖	模	7 瑤	9 住	10 瓦	12 皇	14 童	16 遙	18 輶	20 光
頭	憐	會	猺	光	破	窑	繇	謠	遠	車	耀
2 搖	8 搖	5 搖	民	5 瑤	窰	11 繇	13 歌	15 謠	17 颯	19 七	21 榮
尾	櫓	錢	○	窰	○	役	謠	惑	曳	曜	耀

COLL., *pah, tak, k'ëuk, yen' p'ah*, the dove struck (swooped up) by the hawk. Read *yeu*, as in *yeu te'* a species of large pheasant, like the medallion pheasant.

(925) Yo.

'Yo. A coll. word: weak, feeble, drooping, as from sickness or fatigue; wilted, withered, as plants: 'yo 'yo or 'yo *ch'ïoh*, weak, exhausted; 'yo *lau lau*, limpsy, not stiff; extremely feeble; all wilted down.

曳
I.

Used for the next: to trail, to drag after one; to saunter, to walk leisurely; to take by the hand: 'yeu *yo'* fluttering, waving in the wind; *yo' yo'* an easy, sauntering gait.

拽
Yeh.
Hsieh.
Chuai.

Also read *siék*: to trail, to drag the feet along the ground; to take hold of one's hand.

睿
睿
Jui.
Wei.

Perspicacious, of superior discernment, wise, astute; the divine intelligence ascribed to sages; keen, shrewd, knowing: 'yo' *seng'* wise, sapient, sage-like; 'yo' *te'* wise, intelligent; intuitive perception.

汨
Jui.

A branch of the river King in the east of Kansuh, near the town of Hwating; the junction of two rivers; the windings of streams; the north of a stream: 'sa *yo'* the edge of a sand-spit.

蚋
Jui.

A gnat, a mosquito; also a venomous snake: 'ung *yo'* mosquitoes and gnats; 'sing *yo'* flies and gnats, as gathering in swarms over the water.

芮
Jui.

Rocky plants, short alpine herbs; shooting forth, budding, as plants; fine, small, delicate; a bank, a brink; a feudal state, now Juich'êng in the S. W. of Shansi.

裔
I.

The skirt of a robe, the lower border; a border, an extreme point, frontiers; posterity, descendants: 'yo' *yo'* walking, flying about; 'mieu *yo'* posterity; 'tek, *yo'* direct descendants; com., 'haiu' *yo'* one's posterity.

漓
I.

Rough, troubled water: 'ung *yo'* a broad expanse of water; *met.*, many, multitudinous, as people.

銳
Jui.
Tui.
Wei.

Sharp-pointed, lanceolate; acute, peaked, conical; ardent, zealous; valiant, courageous; keen, cunning, quick-witted; small, trifling, insignificant, as a fault: 'yo' *le'* sharp, as an edge; 'k'eu *yo'* talkative, cunning in speech, detracting; 'yo' 'ming, keen, quick, ready; 'yo' 'sü, valiant troops; 'yo' *che'* a resolute will; valiant and eager, as for battle; com., 'yo' *k'e'* a zealous spirit; valiant; earnest, studious, as a learner.

(926) Yoh.

A coll. word, as in *yoh, yoh*, or *yo yoh*, to

1 颯
2 曳
3 睿
4 聖

8 睿
9 智
10 沙
11 汨

5 蚊
6 蚋
7 蠅
8 蚋

7 裔
8 裔
9 苗
10 裔

9 嫡
10 裔
11 後
12 裔

11 溶
12 漓
13 銳
14 利

18 口
19 銳
20 師
21 敏

15 銳
16 師
17 銳
18 志

17 銳
18 氣
19 銳
20 氣



calculate, to make a rough estimate of; *yoh, k'ang'* to calculate and see (how much); *yoh, 'la 'mó,* to make a rough estimate of the amount.

藥₂ Medicinal herbs; materia medica, medicines, physic; drugs, compounds, preparations; to administer medicine, to heal; medical, healing: the 2d read *tek,* also means to bind, to entwine: com., *'kung ,sing yoh,* a preparation of medicinal ingredients; *'yoh₂ ,chai,* medicines; *'yoh₂ ,seng'* the nature or properties of medicine; *'yoh₂ , 'h u n g,* or *'yoh₂ , 'sang,* powders; *'yoh₂ , 'wong,* pills; *'yoh₂ , 'chiu,* medicated spirits; *'yoh₂ , 'hwong,* a medical prescription; *'ló 'ch'ü yoh₂* ratsbane; *'yoh₂ , 'ing,* a disguise with the dose; *'chie' yoh₂ , 'kak, yoh₂* and *'ngó yoh₂* to prepare, mix, and decoct drugs; COLL., *'yoh₂ , 'k'e' ,kiäng,* the operation of a dose; *'yoh₂ , 'sioh₂ , 't'ai,* or *yoh₂ , 'sioh₂ , 'huk₂* a dose of physic; *'ch'auk, yoh₂* to buy medicine; *'yoh₂ , 'chak,* a drug-cutter. The second character read *yok,* : the leaves of angelica or *pah₂ , 'chi.*

Yo.
Yao.
Yüeh.

滌₂ To soak, to wash and cleanse; to boil, to dress, to cook in soup; boiling, bubbling: *'su yoh₂* to open and clean, as a drain; *'t'ang yoh₂* agitated, as water.

Yo.
Yüeh.

禱₂ Sacrifices offered in the spring; a poor, mean sacrifice.

Yo.
Yüeh.

籲₂ Also read *ëü'*: to cry out in supplication, to invoke, to implore, to importune: *'hu yoh₂* to call on; *'k'ong yoh₂* to invoke earnestly; *yoh, 'siong' t'á'* to invoke the Supreme Ruler.

Yo.
Yü.
鑰₂ Used for the next: a lock, a bolt or catch: to go in, to enter: *'só yoh₂* a lock; *'ho' yoh₂* a door-lock; COLL., *'mwong yoh₂ , 'sioh₂ , 'á'* to give the bolt a push and fasten the door.

Yo.
Yao.
Yüeh.
筩₂ Used for the last: a musical reed or pipe with three or more holes, resembling a flageolet; a measure of 1200 grains of millet; two such measures make a *hak₂* or gill.

Yo.
Yüeh.
Yoh₂ . A coll. word, as in *yoh₂ , 't'ai,* or *yoh₂ , 't'ai ch'eu'* an instrument consisting of an upright axis with lights turned by a pole or lever "to light the spirit" of a deceased parent; *'pwang yoh₂ , 't'ai,* to turn this instrument, as the eldest son or a married daughter does; *yoh₂ , 't'ai ka'* the priest's fee for chanting prayers on the occasion.

Yoh₂ . A coll. word, as in *lau' yoh₂* a large species of hawk or kite: *lau' yoh₂ , 'mwak, 'kié 'kiäng,* the hawk swoops up the chick.

(927) Yok.

約₂ To bind with a cord; to agree, to contract; to restrict, to retrench, to economize; to bind by rules, to cause to submit, to restrain, to control; to

Yo.
Yao.
Yüeh.

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| 1 君 | 材 | 粉 | 丸 | 方 | 10 藥 | 12 熬 | 行 | 15 撮 | 17 疏 | 19 呼 | 21 鎖 |
| 臣 | 藥 | 藥 | 藥 | 老 | 引 | 藥 | 藥 | 藥 | 滌 | 籲 | 鑰 |
| 藥 | 性 | 散 | 酒 | 鼠 | 11 製 | 13 藥 | 14 藥 | 16 藥 | 18 澤 | 20 懇 | 22 戶 |
| 藥 | 藥 | 藥 | 藥 | 藥 | 藥 | 氣 | 一 | 藥 | 滌 | 籲 | 鑰 |
| | | | | | | | 貼 | 闌 | | | |

better? 'yok, 'ü, if, since, it seems; 'yok, ch'ü, 'hó, 'lai, whence did you come? 'yok, 'wak, it was said, onesays; 'sióng yok, similar, probably; 'yok, 'ch'ü yok, 'pí, as to these and those; 'p'ang yok, wise, intelligent—a Buddhist term; com., 'yok, 'sü, or 'yok, 'huang, if, supposing that; 'yok, 'laung, if we speak of, in regard to.

箬 The cuticle of the bamboo; a kind of southern grass (Arundo?), whose broad leaves are made into hats or shoes-soles, or used to line tea-chests: used for the coll. *nioh*, q. v.

郛 A feudal state, now I-ch'êng district in Hsiangyang-fu, in the north of Hupeh.

躍 To leap, to jump, to hop; to leap for joy; to frisk, to sport, to gambol: 't'ieu' yok, to jump about; 'ngü yok, 'l'ung, 'nuwong, the fish (carp) leaps the dragon-gate—rapid advancement.

(928) Yong.

央 In the midst, the center, the middle of; the half; wide, ample, extensive; to finish; to end; a fine, fresh appearance; commonly used in the sense of to request as a favor, to solicit or trouble one to do: 'yá' e' yong, the night not yet past; com., 't'ung yong, the center, middle of; 'yong t'auk, to trouble one with a commission; COLL., 'yong, 'nú, 'n'ên g, to commission a match-maker; 'mó nó' yong, no

one whom I can solicit or beg to do it.

殃 Punishment, calamity; a visitation, a divine judgment, a retribution; ruin, misfortune; to punish; unluckily: 'chik, yong, fatal sickness; 't'íeng yong, divine retribution; com., 'chai yong, calamities, judgments.

決 Moving cloud or vapor; swift, rapid, as a torrent; vast, wide; agitated: yong yong, vast, as a sea; violent, as wind.

淵 An eddy, a whirlpool; a deep pool; a deep, an abyss, a vortex, a gulf: 'ch'ing yong, a deep abyss, the vast deep; 't'íeng yong, 'sióng kaik, as far apart as the sky and the abyss; yong yong, a concert of drums.

鶯 The female of the mandarin duck: 'wong yong, a yellow macaw; some say, the mango bird; com., 'wong yong, the male and female mandarin duck; 'met., a pair, as in 'wong yong 'ch'ing, a pair of bridal pillows.

鳶 A kite or sparrow-hawk; its scream indicates wind and storm: 'hung yong, or 'chai yong, a paper-kite.

焉 An initial interrogative particle, implying a negative answer, how, what: also read, yong, q. v.: yong 'ti, how can one know? yong 'neng, how can, how able to? yong taik, pok, 'kong, how

- 1若 何來 2若自 3若日 4相若 5若此 6般若 7若彼 8若凡 9若使 10若凡 11若論 12若躍 13若龍 14若門 15若中 16若夜 17若未 18若央 19若央 20若託 21若疾 22若殃 23若殃 24若殃 25若殃 26若殃 27若殃 28若殃 29若殃 30若殃 31若殃 32若殃 33若殃 34若殃 35若殃 36若殃 37若殃 38若殃 39若殃 40若殃 41若殃 42若殃 43若殃 44若殃 45若殃 46若殃 47若殃 48若殃 49若殃 50若殃 51若殃 52若殃 53若殃 54若殃 55若殃 56若殃 57若殃 58若殃 59若殃 60若殃 61若殃 62若殃 63若殃 64若殃 65若殃 66若殃 67若殃 68若殃 69若殃 70若殃 71若殃 72若殃 73若殃 74若殃 75若殃 76若殃 77若殃 78若殃 79若殃 80若殃 81若殃 82若殃 83若殃 84若殃 85若殃 86若殃 87若殃 88若殃 89若殃 90若殃 91若殃 92若殃 93若殃 94若殃 95若殃 96若殃 97若殃 98若殃 99若殃 100若殃

can one not say it? one must say or speak of it.

媽 Handsome, beautiful; the smile of beauty, a gracious smile; also to connect.
Yen.
Hsien.

焉 Not fresh, corrupt, rotten, putrid, stinking, as flesh: COM., 'ngü, yong, the fish not fresh; 'yong yong e' a stench, as of spoiled meat. Read yéng': decayed plants.

攘 Also read yong: to push, to drive off violently; to steal, to seize and appropriate to one's self, as strayed animals; to refuse, to reject; to stop, to exclude: also read yong' q. v.: 'yong, yong, to appropriate a stray sheep. Read 'yong: to confound, to embroil: 'yeu 'yong, to throw into disorder.

壤 Soft, loamy soil; mold, earth, soil; land, region, place; a hill, a mound; good, amiable, as a child; confused, in disorder: 'kai' yong, cover and ground —heaven and earth; 'auk, 'yong, a rich soil; 'ngié' yong, an ant-hill; 'nói' yong, and 'ngwoi' yong, the inner and outer limbs, as in an eclipse; 'kek, 'yong, an ancient game.

穰 Also read siong: the culm or stalk of grain; luxuriant, as fields of grain; abundant, plentiful, fruitful: 'hok, 'yong, the blessing of plenty, great prosperity.

養 To feed, to nourish, to rear, to bring up; to support, to maintain, as the indigent; to tame, to improve, as breeds; to cultivate, as plants; to care for one's health, to take relaxation, to rest; to improve, as one's heart; food, aliment; a cook: as used for the next, to itch: also read yong' q. v.: 'yong chü yéng' a hospital, an infirmary; COM., 'yong wak, to support life, to nourish; 'u 'yong, to nourish or rear up; 'yong sing, to cultivate the heart; 'yong siéng' a portion of property reserved for the support of parents; 'yong ngü, to breed fish; 'yong sük, to tame, to domesticate; 'yong ük, tong, a foundling - asylum; COLL., 'yong kiäng, or 'tiéng 'yong, to bear children; 'yong siöh, po' to hatch a brood, to have a litter; 'yong i siöh, sié' meng' to support him his whole life-time.

Yang. A coll. word, as in sing 'yong, a new bud or sprout; sing 'yong chieh, pwok, leu' the new bud has just sprouted.

癢 The 3d also read yong': to itch; a sore, an itching, a desire to scratch: the 1st used for the coll. sióng' and the 3d also read sióng, q. v.:

痒 Yang. 'só 'yong, to scratch an itching place; pok, kwang t'ong' 'yong, does not involve the least pain, of no more account than a scratch.

挾 To beat, as with a carriage strap; to beat, to whip with a strap.
Yang.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 魚 | 味 | 4 擾 | 6 沃 | 8 內 | 10 擊 | 12 養 | 活 | 心 | 魚 | 育 | 21 添 |
| 焉 | 穰 | 穰 | 壤 | 壤 | 壤 | 濟 | 14 撫 | 16 養 | 18 養 | 堂 | 養 |
| 2 焉 | 3 穰 | 5 盖 | 7 蟻 | 9 外 | 11 福 | 院 | 15 養 | 17 養 | 19 養 | 20 養 | 22 搔 |
| | 羊 | 壤 | 壤 | 壤 | 穰 | 養 | | | | 仔 | 癢 |

快¹ Discontented, uneasy, restive, insubmissive: *yong' yong' sing*, fastidious, disgusted; *yong' yong*, conceited, supercilious.
Yang.

恙² A vegetable-worm that gnaws men's hearts; sad, sorrowful; grief, melancholy, low spirits; a disease, sickness; ailment, indisposition, complaints: *'piék, lai, u yong'* have you been well since we parted?—an epistolary phrase; com., *'ko' yong'* your ailment; *'chiéng' yong'* my complaint.

映³ The sun past the meridian; to shine, to reflect, as images; the sunlight; a glare, a bright light; to gleam, to glimmer; an image, a reflection; bright, clear, apparent, manifest: used for the coll. *yäng' q. v.:* *'yong' nik*, clear sunlight; com., *'yéng yong'* to shimmer, a glimmering of light, as from water in motion; *'tó yong'* reflected light.

盎⁴ A vessel for containing wine or water, a sort of basin or tureen; an earthen vessel, which was struck in regulating music; full, abundant: *'óng yong'* a soup tureen; *'ng wa yong'* an earthen basin.

鞅⁵ Ornaments or trappings on a bridle; a rope to tie an ox, a halter; to tie, to halter; a trace to draw a cart; fierce, violent: *yong' 'chióng*, fluttered, embarrassed, as by a burden; harassed by cares.

羊⁶ A sheep, a goat; a gazelle, a chamois; to saunter, to roam at one's ease: com., *'miéng yong*, a sheep; *'sang yong*, a goat; *'ling yong*, an antelope, an argali, whose horns are used medicinally; *'yong 'ku*, a ram; *'yong 'mó*, a ewe; *'kó yong*, (coll. *'yong 'kiáng*), a lamb, a kid; *'yong 'chié*, mutton-suet; *'yong 'nik*, mutton, goat's meat; *'yong 'hwang'* a sheep-dealer; *'yong 't'ó*, the carambola; COLL., *'k'au'ng' yong mēk*, to sleep with sheep's eyes — i. e. with the eyes partly open; *'yong 'híng*, 'a swoon, a fainting-fit; *'yong 'kiáng t'á' p'ah*, the kid beaten instead — one who is beaten as a substitute for the real culprit.

佯⁷ To pretend, to feign, to simulate; false, unreal, pretended; a pretense, a feint, a ruse, a dodge: *'yong pok, ti*, to pretend not to know; *yong 'kwong*, to feign madness.

徉⁸ To ramble, to rove about; to stray off, to wander: *'h wong yong*, or *'sióng yong*, to ramble, to stroll about.

洋⁹ The sea, the ocean; vast, broad, extensive; water overflowing; from beyond the sea, foreign, western, European; two streams in the north of Shantung, also one in Kansuh; in the coll. a wide expanse of fields, a cultivated plain: *'yong ek*, to overflow, inundating; to extend widely, as one's fame; com., *'hai yong*, seas,

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oceans; ¹*yong sung*, a sea-going junk, a ship; ²*ch'ok, yong*, to cross the sea, as for trade; ³*yong yéng*' a sort of bean-vermicelli, which dissolves like gelatine; ⁴*sá yong kiäng*' portable dioramas; ⁵*yong 'chü käng*, the river Yang-tsz'; ⁶*yong tío*, a kind of brasier, used in the middle of a room; ⁷*yong siong*, a foreign merchant; COLL., *yong meng*' the face of the sea; an expanse of fields; *yong ch'ang*, ultramarine or prussian blue, ferro-cyanate of potash.

沿

Yen.

To follow a stream, to travel along a shore; to sail with; to follow, to comply with, to conform, as to others' wishes; to make a tour, to go through a circuit; accommodating, obsequious; continuous, successive: *yong kong*, to follow the (windings of) rivers; *hung sük, siong yong*, the custom has been perpetuated; *yong tu*, the circuit of a journey.

鉛

Yüan.
Yen.
Ch'ien.

Lead, the *ch'ing king*, or blue metal; leaden: ¹*haik, yong*, or *haik, sek*, common lead; ²*yong hung*, ceruse, white lead; COM., ³*yong 'chi*, a leaden ball or bullet; a term applied to cannon balls and shot; ⁴*yong che*' words or characters engraved on lead, foreign type; ⁵*puo yong*, to patch with lead, as broken dollars; ⁶*yong teu*, bar-lead, pig-lead; ⁷*yong t'iek*, tin-plate, sheet-tin; COLL., *lau yong*, to pour in melted lead, to adulterate with lead, as dollars; *yong 'chi*, (or ⁸*sek, lak*.) the blanks on which type is cut.

鎔

Yung.
Jung.

Read *üng*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *yong*: to smelt, to melt, to fuse metals: *yong k'ó* melted; *yong ngüng*, to fuse silver.

瘍

Yang.

A wound, a sore, an ulcer; sore, wounded; a sore head.

揚

Yang.

To rise, to dash, as the waves; to spread out, to extend, to display; to open, as the eyebrows; to elevate, as the voice; to

scatter, to winnow; to stir up, to excite the feelings of one; to divulge, to report; to publish, to make famous; to bluster, to make a show of: ¹*ek, yong*, low and high, as musical notes; *hai pok, yong p'ó*, no waves on the sea—all was peace (in Wan Wang's time); *ing yong*, (like) a fluttering eagle—i. e. brave; ²*pó yong*, to publish; COM., ³*yong t'iong*, to spread abroad, to divulge; ⁴*yong 'u yong wi*, to bluster, to assume an attitude of authority; *chi puo yong sing*, stop and call out! a term on common placards; ⁵*yong k'e* or *yong e* pleased, delighted; *yong yong tai, e* to obtain fully one's wish; COLL., *yong t'iong*' to spread a report, to tell everywhere.

颺

Yang.

Similar to the last: blown about by the wind; whirled, driven, tossed; sailing along; winnowed: *pó yong*, to winnow grain; *yong ngiong*, loud, hasty words.

暘

Yang.

The sun rising; a clear bright sun; dry, serene, as weather; to dry in the

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ 洋 | ⁸ 洋 | 鏡 | ⁶ 洋 | ³ 黑 | ¹⁰ 鉛 | ¹² 補 | ¹⁴ 鉛 | ¹⁶ 抑 | ¹⁸ 揚 | 揚 |
| 船 | 燕 | ⁵ 洋 | 厨 | 鉛 | 子 | 鉛 | 鐵 | 揚 | 傳 | 威 |
| ² 出 | ⁴ 西 | 子 | ⁷ 洋 | ⁹ 鉛 | ¹¹ 鉛 | ¹³ 鉛 | ¹⁵ 錫 | ¹⁷ 播 | ¹⁹ 揚 | ²⁰ 揚 |
| 洋 | 洋 | 江 | 商 | 粉 | 字 | 條 | 粒 | 揚 | 武 | 氣 |

sun: *yong kok*, the place of sun-rising, the orient.

楊 Used in the names of the willow and some other trees: ¹*yong sēū* a sort of banyan, *ficus religiosa*; com., ²*yong 'liu*, the willow; ³*yong muí*, a tree yielding a fruit like the *arbutus*; ⁴*yong muí ch'ong*, a bubo; ⁵*yong t'ó*, the carambola, also called *yong t'ó*, sheep's peach; ⁶*yong chiu ch'e* "the Yangchou market-place"—a term applied to the 36 paper-shops, as burnt in the *'p'wo to* rites.

陽 Lofty and clear, manifest, splendid; the superior of the dual powers in nature, as heaven, the sun, day, male; matter in motion, the purer and more subtle parts of matter, from which were evolved spirits, gods, and the human soul; the superior of two things in contrast, as the north bank of a stream, the front, light; open, openly; the male member, virility; the 10th moon; to injure: ⁷*ch'ing yong*, pure, subtle; ⁸*yong yong*, ornate, polished, as language; ⁹*hung yong*, hamadryads; ¹⁰*ch'ing yong*, the spring; ¹¹*sik yong*, evening; com., ¹²*ing yong*, the dual powers; ¹³*t'ai yong*, the sun; ¹⁴*twang yong*, the 5th of the 5th moon; ¹⁵*yong sié* or *yong kang*, the world; *yong uk*, the virile member; *chang' yong*, an aphrodisiac; *yong k'e wong* the male principle predominant, many men; *shui yong*, to revive, as when near death; *kek, keu shui yong*, to save life in extremity, as a

cholera-medicine; *yong sié pok, ti ing sié sēū* this world does not know the other world's affairs.

煬 To fuse, to refine, to assay: to melt and refine, as wax. Read *yong*: to roast, to scorch, to warm or dry at the fire; opposite a fire; hot, blazing, fiery.

焉 A final particle, an adverb denoting an affirmation and completion of the sense; a euphonic particle, giving emphasis to the previous word: also read *yong*, q. v.: *'i yong ch'ai*, is it done? is it already settled? ¹⁶*ü t'ie'ng yong*, as it is in heaven.

然 Sometimes used for the next: to burn, to simmer; to assent to, to comply; used as a final particle, yes, truly, so, verily, certainly; as a disjunctive introducing another statement, but, then, if so then; used as the sign of adverbs: ¹⁷*choi yong*, suddenly; ¹⁸*e pek yong*, not certainly so, probably not; ¹⁹*yong yá* just so; com., ²⁰*kwo yong*, a kind of chimpanzee; truly, surely; ²¹*ch'eu yong*, or *ch'eu ch'eu yong yong*, spontaneously, of course; *ch'eu yong i yong*, spontaneous, self-existent, underived, as God; *yong haiu* afterwards, then.

爇 To burn, to fire; to boil, to decoct: *yong siéu*, to catch fire, to burn; a conflagration; *yong mi chi kek*, so imminent as to burn the eyebrows—very urgent or pressing; dangerous; com.,

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 楊 | 3 楊 | 瘡 | 州 | 8 陽 | 10 青 | 12 陰 | 14 端 | 16 如 | 17 卒 | 然 | 20 果 |
| 樹 | 梅 | 楊 | 市 | 陽 | 陽 | 陽 | 陽 | 天 | 然 | 然 | 然 |
| 2 楊 | 4 楊 | 5 桃 | 7 清 | 9 雲 | 11 夕 | 13 太 | 15 陽 | 焉 | 18 未 | 19 然 | 21 自 |
| 柳 | 梅 | 6 楊 | 陽 | 陽 | 陽 | 陽 | 世 | ○ | 必 | 也 | 然 |

kiék, 'ch'ai *yong teng*, to hang festoons and light lamps, as on a god's birthday; COLL., *yong üü*' to smoulder; *met.*, to waste away gradually; diminished, used up.

延 To go far; protracted, prolonged; long, slow, dilatory; distant; to extend far, to spread, as a creeping plant; to advance, to enter; to reach, to arrive at; to call, to invite; spread out, arranged; to involve another: '*yong üi*, slow; '*ch'üeng yong*, to delay, to protract; '*yong ping*, to invite guests; com., '*á yong*, to put off, to procrastinate; '*yong ping hu*, the Yenping department in Fookien.

埏 The limit of a piece of land, the border, the boundary; the path to a grave: '*Yen. Shan. paik*, *yong*, the eight points of the compass, all around, everywhere.

涎 The watering of the mouth, saliva, the spittle; sometimes written for the coll. '*lang*: *yong muak*, froth, saliva. Read *siéng*' as in '*i siéng*' connected, succeeding; '*miéng siéng*' water flowing.

筵 A bamboo mat; a mat spread to eat on, as anciently done; a spread table; *met.* a feast, a banquet: '*yong sik*, or *yong yéng*' a feast, an entertainment; '*s'ëü*' *yong*, to spread a banquet; '*king yong*, the hall where the Emperor meets the academicians; com., '*hi yong*, the joyous feast—a phrase on wedding-cards.

緣 A binding, a trimming or facing, as on the collar or sleeves of a dress; to accord, to harmonize with something previously existing; intimacy, sympathy due to some hidden influence, as fate or providence, an affinity, a connection; union, marriage; a circumstance, a reason, a cause; for, because, since, therefore; to comply with; to climb: used for the coll. *yong*' q. v.: '*ing yong*, connected; to intrigue, to use bribery; '*yong muk*, *kiu ngü*, to climb a tree to catch a fish—a useless search; com., '*yong ko*' or *yong ing*, a cause, a reason; '*yong hó*, why? wherefore? '*yong üu*, the source or originating cause; '*yong hong*' natural affinity or connection; '*ing yong*, marriage; '*lióng yong t'üéng teng*' happy unions are decreed by Heaven; '*tá yong*, to subscribe for public purposes; '*hua yong*, to beg fees, as priests do; '*yong hong*' '*ch'üéng*, the affinity was shallow, as said when one of the married pair dies early.

件 Read *kióng*' in the dictionaries: a classifier of wide application, an article, an affair, a subject, a thing, a commodity, an article of dress, etc.; answers to a, an, one: com., '*yong*' so' the number of articles; COLL., '*i sióng sióh*, *yong*' one garment; '*chi sióh*, *yong*' this one; *na*' '*kni yong*' only a few; *yong*' *yong*' *tu á*' can do everything.

¹ 延	³ 延	⁵ 延	席	筵	緣	魚	何	分	緣	緣	分
遲	賓	平	肆	⁹ 喜	¹¹ 緣	¹² 緣	¹⁴ 緣	¹⁶ 姻	天	¹⁹ 化	淺
² 遷	⁴ 換	府	筵	¹⁰ 筵	木	故	由	緣	定	緣	²¹ 件
延	延	⁶ 筵	⁸ 經	筵	求	¹³ 緣	¹⁵ 緣	¹⁷ 良	¹⁵ 題	²⁰ 緣	數

養¹ To provide for, to support, to maintain, as one's parents: also read 'yong, q. v.: 'yong' ch'ing, to support one's parents;

²k'ing yong' to provide for; com., ³hong' yong' to nourish, to provide, as for parents; k'ó' yong' to report (resignation of office) to take care of one's parents.

樣¹ A rule, a pattern; the form, shape, style, fashion; a way, a mode, a manner; met., a guide, an example: com., 'yong' sek, the shape,

the contour; mode, sample, pattern; 'mwo yong' a mode or pattern, an exemplar; 'wang' sing yong' to change to a new fashion; coll., chiong yong' how, in what manner? chiong yong' ki, why? how? sang nioh, yong' what sort or manner? sh, i yong' to imitate him; ng' ch'iong' yong' not like things, shapeless, unsuitable; poor, mean, as said affectedly of presents.

漾¹ A river in the south of Kansuh; agitated water, the motion of waves; waves, ripples; long, vast, extensive; deep: 'yeu

yang' roughened into waves; in the coll. to agitate or talk about, to expose, to make known; coll., 'yong' k'wi, separated by the motion of the water, as boats; 'yong' hung, turbid or roiled by being disturbed; 'yong' t'ung' ch'ing, cleared by being shaken, made to settle, as thin congee. The second read 'yong, as in ¹¹kuong' yong, vast, as an expanse of water.

讓¹ To yield, to give place to; to cede, to waive, as one's rights, in which senses the same as the next: also read yong, q. v.

讓² To give up, to waive, to recede, as from one's rights; to yield, to give place to; to prefer others to one's self; yielding, retiring, courteous, complaisant;

humble, lowly; also to reprove, to reprimand: used for the coll. niong' q. v.: ¹²k'ie'ng yong' humble; ¹³t'ó' yong' retiring; ¹⁴lá yong' courteous, complaisant.

讓³ Read yong and siong in the dictionaries: to make offerings and pray in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil: 'yong' sing,

to pray to one's star; com., 'chie' yong' or t'ó' yong' to avert evil by offerings; 'yong' chai, to deprecate calamity; 'yong' t'ai' swó' to sacrifice to the Chinese Cybele or Great Cycle.

釀¹ To make liquor from boiled rice with yeast cakes, to brew wine or rice spirits; met., to breed trouble, to foment, as sedition: 'yong' chiu, to distill spirits; ²⁰yong' sing tai' hwo' to provoke great calamity, as by trivial intermeddling.

緣¹ Read yong; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. yong': to put on a binding or border; to trim or ornament an edge, as with braid, or with thread or foil of gold, silver, or brass: yong' sioh, kié'ng, to trim an edge, to make an ornamental border.

¹養 ³奉 ⁵模 ⁷樣 ⁹漾 ¹¹漾 ¹³讓 ¹⁵讓 ¹⁷讓 ¹⁹讓 ²¹讓 ²³讓 ²⁵讓 ²⁷讓 ²⁹讓 ³¹讓 ³³讓 ³⁵讓 ³⁷讓 ³⁹讓 ⁴¹讓 ⁴³讓 ⁴⁵讓 ⁴⁷讓 ⁴⁹讓 ⁵¹讓 ⁵³讓 ⁵⁵讓 ⁵⁷讓 ⁵⁹讓 ⁶¹讓 ⁶³讓 ⁶⁵讓 ⁶⁷讓 ⁶⁹讓 ⁷¹讓 ⁷³讓 ⁷⁵讓 ⁷⁷讓 ⁷⁹讓 ⁸¹讓 ⁸³讓 ⁸⁵讓 ⁸⁷讓 ⁸⁹讓 ⁹¹讓 ⁹³讓 ⁹⁵讓 ⁹⁷讓 ⁹⁹讓 ¹⁰¹讓 ¹⁰³讓 ¹⁰⁵讓 ¹⁰⁷讓 ¹⁰⁹讓 ¹¹¹讓 ¹¹³讓 ¹¹⁵讓 ¹¹⁷讓 ¹¹⁹讓 ¹²¹讓 ¹²³讓 ¹²⁵讓 ¹²⁷讓 ¹²⁹讓 ¹³¹讓 ¹³³讓 ¹³⁵讓 ¹³⁷讓 ¹³⁹讓 ¹⁴¹讓 ¹⁴³讓 ¹⁴⁵讓 ¹⁴⁷讓 ¹⁴⁹讓 ¹⁵¹讓 ¹⁵³讓 ¹⁵⁵讓 ¹⁵⁷讓 ¹⁵⁹讓 ¹⁶¹讓 ¹⁶³讓 ¹⁶⁵讓 ¹⁶⁷讓 ¹⁶⁹讓 ¹⁷¹讓 ¹⁷³讓 ¹⁷⁵讓 ¹⁷⁷讓 ¹⁷⁹讓 ¹⁸¹讓 ¹⁸³讓 ¹⁸⁵讓 ¹⁸⁷讓 ¹⁸⁹讓 ¹⁹¹讓 ¹⁹³讓 ¹⁹⁵讓 ¹⁹⁷讓 ¹⁹⁹讓 ²⁰¹讓 ²⁰³讓 ²⁰⁵讓 ²⁰⁷讓 ²⁰⁹讓 ²¹¹讓 ²¹³讓 ²¹⁵讓 ²¹⁷讓 ²¹⁹讓 ²²¹讓 ²²³讓 ²²⁵讓 ²²⁷讓 ²²⁹讓 ²³¹讓 ²³³讓 ²³⁵讓 ²³⁷讓 ²³⁹讓 ²⁴¹讓 ²⁴³讓 ²⁴⁵讓 ²⁴⁷讓 ²⁴⁹讓 ²⁵¹讓 ²⁵³讓 ²⁵⁵讓 ²⁵⁷讓 ²⁵⁹讓 ²⁶¹讓 ²⁶³讓 ²⁶⁵讓 ²⁶⁷讓 ²⁶⁹讓 ²⁷¹讓 ²⁷³讓 ²⁷⁵讓 ²⁷⁷讓 ²⁷⁹讓 ²⁸¹讓 ²⁸³讓 ²⁸⁵讓 ²⁸⁷讓 ²⁸⁹讓 ²⁹¹讓 ²⁹³讓 ²⁹⁵讓 ²⁹⁷讓 ²⁹⁹讓 ³⁰¹讓 ³⁰³讓 ³⁰⁵讓 ³⁰⁷讓 ³⁰⁹讓 ³¹¹讓 ³¹³讓 ³¹⁵讓 ³¹⁷讓 ³¹⁹讓 ³²¹讓 ³²³讓 ³²⁵讓 ³²⁷讓 ³²⁹讓 ³³¹讓 ³³³讓 ³³⁵讓 ³³⁷讓 ³³⁹讓 ³⁴¹讓 ³⁴³讓 ³⁴⁵讓 ³⁴⁷讓 ³⁴⁹讓 ³⁵¹讓 ³⁵³讓 ³⁵⁵讓 ³⁵⁷讓 ³⁵⁹讓 ³⁶¹讓 ³⁶³讓 ³⁶⁵讓 ³⁶⁷讓 ³⁶⁹讓 ³⁷¹讓 ³⁷³讓 ³⁷⁵讓 ³⁷⁷讓 ³⁷⁹讓 ³⁸¹讓 ³⁸³讓 ³⁸⁵讓 ³⁸⁷讓 ³⁸⁹讓 ³⁹¹讓 ³⁹³讓 ³⁹⁵讓 ³⁹⁷讓 ³⁹⁹讓 ⁴⁰¹讓 ⁴⁰³讓 ⁴⁰⁵讓 ⁴⁰⁷讓 ⁴⁰⁹讓 ⁴¹¹讓 ⁴¹³讓 ⁴¹⁵讓 ⁴¹⁷讓 ⁴¹⁹讓 ⁴²¹讓 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(227*) **Ih.**
Ih. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ih, wah*, to mark, to make strokes; *met.*, to write quickly; 'mwong *ih, wah, sioh, a*' just scribble it off, as one says when waiting impatiently for a letter.

(231) **Ka.**
個 Read *kō*; coll. *ka*, also spoken 'a, as in 'sioh, 'ka, 'chiéng or sioh, 'a, 'chiéng, one cash; 'lang' 'a, 'nēng, two persons.

(235) **Kaek.**
覺 Read *kauk*; coll. *kaek*; to perceive, to observe, to be aware of: 'ng' *kaek*, or 'ng' *chai kaek*, not perceiving, not aware of; 'kiéng' *kuék*, to perceive, to notice or take cognizance of.

(230) **Kai.**
再 Read *chai*; coll. *kai*: a second time, again, repeated: 'kai' *chō* to do again, to repeat the act.

(240) **Kaik.**
結 Read *kiék*; coll. *kaik*: a numerative of skeins or knots, as of thread and vermicelli: 'miéng' *sioh, kaik*, one knot of thread-vermicelli.

潔 Read *kiék*; coll. *kaik*, as in 'ah, *kaih*, clean, pure in a physical or moral sense.

(243) **Kak.**
Kak. A coll. word, as in *ng' kak, k'ing*, displeased, miffed; dissatisfied, unwilling; *i mó m'ich, n'oh, kak, k'ung*, he is not very well pleased about it!

(255) **K'eng.**
公 Read *kung*; coll. *k'eng*, as in 'siong' *k'eng*, a compellation for Sir, or Respected Sir; 'wai' *siong' k'eng*, 'ne' *siong' k'eng*, 'sang *siong' k'eng*, compellations for the first, second, and third, brothers.

(265) **Kiék.**
頰 Used for the coll. in a *met.* sense, as in 'wak, *kiék*, the "cheeks" or outside pieces on the foot of a stocking.

(288) **K'ung.**
K'ung. A coll. word, as in *ng' kak, k'ung*, miffed, displeased, dissatisfied.

(289) **Kwa.**
桂 A numerative of things that are strung or suspended, as beads, keys, fire-crackers, etc.

(290) **Kwai.**
怪 As in the coll. phrase, 'kwai' *tek, se* why, it is just so! what you say explains the matter!—about as *hwa tek, se* q. v.

(292) **Kwang.**
管 Used for the coll. 'kwang, as in 'c h' *i u kwang*, the wrist, the fore-arm.

(300) **K'a.**
胶 Used in the coll. as a numerative for one of a pair of things, as shoes, stockings, bracelets, etc.: the same as *k'ia*, q. v.: 'wak, *sioh, k'a*, one stocking.

1 一個 2 二個 3 錢 4 個 5 伙 6 伙 7 見 8 哉 9 見 10 大 11 公 12 公 13 三 14 相 15 公 16 公 17 公 18 公 19 公 20 公 21 公 22 公 23 公 24 公 25 公 26 公 27 公 28 公 29 公 30 公 31 公 32 公 33 公 34 公 35 公 36 公 37 公 38 公 39 公 40 公 41 公 42 公 43 公 44 公 45 公 46 公 47 公 48 公 49 公 50 公 51 公 52 公 53 公 54 公 55 公 56 公 57 公 58 公 59 公 60 公 61 公 62 公 63 公 64 公 65 公 66 公 67 公 68 公 69 公 70 公 71 公 72 公 73 公 74 公 75 公 76 公 77 公 78 公 79 公 80 公 81 公 82 公 83 公 84 公 85 公 86 公 87 公 88 公 89 公 90 公 91 公 92 公 93 公 94 公 95 公 96 公 97 公 98 公 99 公 100 公 101 公 102 公 103 公 104 公 105 公 106 公 107 公 108 公 109 公 110 公 111 公 112 公 113 公 114 公 115 公 116 公 117 公 118 公 119 公 120 公 121 公 122 公 123 公 124 公 125 公 126 公 127 公 128 公 129 公 130 公 131 公 132 公 133 公 134 公 135 公 136 公 137 公 138 公 139 公 140 公 141 公 142 公 143 公 144 公 145 公 146 公 147 公 148 公 149 公 150 公 151 公 152 公 153 公 154 公 155 公 156 公 157 公 158 公 159 公 160 公 161 公 162 公 163 公 164 公 165 公 166 公 167 公 168 公 169 公 170 公 171 公 172 公 173 公 174 公 175 公 176 公 177 公 178 公 179 公 180 公 181 公 182 公 183 公 184 公 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(342) K'ó.
焯 Used for the coll. *k'ó* in the phrase *'sieu k'ó* to roast meat, as on a spit or iron bars.

(350) K'ung.
綱 Used in the coll. as a numerative of packages of paper, and of rolls or solid bunches, as of bedding, cloth, rope, etc.

(367) Lai.
蔞 A coll. word, as in *süng pah, lai*, the conical fruit of the pine tree, pine-cones.

(387) Liäng.
領 Read *'ling*; coll. *'liäng*: used as the numerative of mats, carpets, etc.: *'ch'ioh, sang 'liäng*, three pieces of matting.

(392) Lik.
力 As in the coll. phrase *'lik, loh*, active and ready in doing, as work not properly in one's province; also means in good health, not ailing.

(426) Mai.
賤 A coll. word, as in *teng 'mei*, to undervalue or disparage, as another's goods; to spoil the sale by disparaging remarks.

(430) Mang.
幔 Read *mang*; used for the coll. *mang*, as in *'t'i t'ü mang*, a spider's web; *met.*, the thread-netting on the top of a sedan.

(467) Mwó.
昧 Used in coll. books for *mwó* not yet: *'i mwó* *k'ó* he has not yet gone.

(494) Niäh.
拿 Read *'na*; used for the coll. *niäh*, as in *'mó hwak, niäh, i, ai*, or *mó niäh, i, ai*, no way of managing or compelling him to; no way of doing it! impossible!

(513) Nói.
塊 Read *tói*; coll. *nói* as in *'mwan g nói* everywhere; *'mó nói 'chau*, no place to run to, no way of escape.

Nói. A coll. word, probably a contraction of *niäh nói* as in *maing nói k'ó* (or *maing nai k'ó*), delay going a little, don't go just yet.

(555) Ngiäng.
靚 A coll. corruption of *'ngäng* (eye), as in *'ngiäng ngiäng* (i. e. *'ngäng kiäng*), glasses for the eyes, spectacles.

(592) O.
務 Used in coll. books for *o* to have; to be, is, it is; has, have: *'o aing* to have a limit, limited; *'o ch'eu* amusing; *'o tang tong*, is able, can.

(593) Ó.
𪗇 A coll. word, as in *ó chiäng*, to beg or tease for, to try to get the little that another has—a term used reprovingly or peevishly by the one importuned.

𪗇. A coll. word: to boil slowly, to stew; to mix and stew, as remnants: *ó lang* *lang* *tioh*, or *ó mauk, mauk, tioh*, to boil soft, to stew all to pieces; *ó sioh, toi*, to huddle together, as children or gamblers.

¹燒 ²蓆 ³力 ⁴蜘蛛 ⁵伊 ⁶毛 ⁷唉 ⁸滿 ⁹毛 ¹⁰務 ¹¹務
 焯 三 落 蛛 昧 法 塊 塊 限 趣 擔
 領 幔 去 拿 走 當
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

LIST OF THE 214 RADICALS; 1015

With their sounds in the Foochow dialect, and one or more of their leading significations, as found in Kanghi's Dictionary. The sign † marks the Radicals mostly used in combination; the contracted forms are always found in combination.

: O : —————

I STROKE.			
一 1. <i>Ek</i> , One, unity.	刀 } 18. <i>Tó</i> .	夕 35. <i>Soi</i> . † To walk slowly.	小 52. <i>Yeu</i> . Small.
丨 2. <i>'Kung</i> . † A stroke.	力 } A knife.	夕 36. <i>Sik</i> , Evening.	宀 53. <i>'Yéng</i> . † Shelter, roof.
丶 3. <i>'Chü</i> . † A point.	力 19. <i>Lik</i> , Strength.	夕 37. <i>Tai</i> ² Large.	辶 54. <i>'Ing</i> . † A journey.
丿 4. <i>P'iek</i> , † A left stroke.	勹 20. <i>'Pau</i> . † To infold.	女 38. <i>'Nü</i> . Female.	井 55. <i>'Küng</i> . † To join hands.
乙 5. <i>Ek</i> , One, curved.	匕 21. <i>'Pi</i> . † A spoon.	子 39. <i>'Chü</i> . A child.	弋 56. <i>Ik</i> , An arrow.
丿 6. <i>K'wok</i> , † Hooked.	匚 22. <i>'Hwong</i> . † A chest.	宀 40. <i>'Miéng</i> . † A cover.	弓 57. <i>'Küng</i> . A bow.
—————	匚 23. <i>'Hi</i> . † To conceal.	寸 41. <i>'Ch'aung'</i> An inch.	彘 } 58. <i>K'ie'</i> † A swine's head.
II STROKES.	十 24. <i>Sek</i> , Ten.	小 42. <i>'Sieu</i> . Small.	彘 59. <i>'Sang</i> . † Feathers, hair.
二 7. <i>Né</i> ² Two.	卜 25. <i>Pok</i> , To divine.	九 43. <i>'Wong</i> . † Distorted, lame.	彳 60. <i>T'ek</i> , † A short step.
凵 8. <i>T'eu</i> . † A cover.	卩 } 26. <i>'Chiék</i> , † A joint, a knot.	尸 44. <i>'Si</i> . A corpse.	—————
人 } 9. <i>'Ing</i> . Man.	冂 27. <i>'Hang'</i> † A shelter.	艸 45. <i>T'iek</i> , † A sprout.	IV STROKES.
亻 } 9. <i>'Ing</i> . † A man walking.	厶 28. <i>'Sü</i> . † Selfish, deflected.	山 46. <i>'Sang</i> . Mountain.	心 } 61. <i>'Sing</i> . The heart.
入 11. <i>Ik</i> , To enter.	又 29. <i>'Eu</i> ² Moreover.	川 } 47. <i>'Ch'iong</i> . A stream.	戈 62. <i>'K'wo</i> . A spear.
八 12. <i>Paik</i> , Eight.	III STROKES.	工 48. <i>'Kung</i> . Work.	戶 63. <i>'Ho</i> ² A door.
冂 13. <i>'Hing</i> . † A limit.	口 30. <i>'K'eu</i> . Mouth, orifice.	己 49. <i>'Ki</i> . One's self.	手 } 64. <i>'Ch'iu</i> . A hand.
冂 14. <i>'Mik</i> , † To cover.	口 31. <i>'Ui</i> . † To inclose.	巾 50. <i>'Küng</i> . A napkin.	支 65. <i>'Chié</i> . A branch.
冫 15. <i>'Ping</i> . † Ice, cold.	土 32. <i>'T'u</i> . Ground, earth.	干 51. <i>'Kang</i> . A shield.	攴 } 66. <i>'P'auk</i> , † A blow.
几 16. <i>'Ki</i> . A table.	士 33. <i>'Séu</i> ² A scholar.		
凵 17. <i>'K'ang</i> . † A receptacle.	攴 34. <i>'Chüng</i> . † To follow.		

文 67. <i>Ung.</i> Letters.	火 } 86. <i>Hwo.</i> Fire.	𠂇 105. <i>Pwak,</i> † To straddle.	羽 124. <i>'Ü.</i> Feathers.
斗 68. <i>'Teu.</i> A measure.	爪 } 87. <i>'Cha.</i> Claws.	白 106. <i>Pek,</i> White.	老 125. <i>'Ló.</i> Aged.
斤 69. <i>'K'ing.</i> A catty.	爻 } 88. <i>Hó'</i> A father.	皮 107. <i>'P'i.</i> Skin.	而 126. <i>'I.</i> And, still.
方 70. <i>H'wong.</i> Square.	爻 } 89. <i>'Ngau.</i> † To blend.	皿 108. <i>'Ming.</i> A dish.	耒 127. <i>Lóí'</i> A plough.
无 } 71. <i>'U.</i> † Not, wanting.	爻 } 90. <i>'Peng.</i> † A cough.	目 } 109. <i>Muk,</i> The eye.	耳 128. <i>'Ngi.</i> The ear.
日 72. <i>Nik,</i> The sun.	片 91. <i>'P'iéng'</i> A splinter.	𠂇 } 110. <i>'Mau.</i> A spear.	聿 129. <i>'Ük,</i> † A pencil.
日 73. <i>Wak,</i> To speak.	牙 92. <i>'Nga.</i> Teeth.	矢 111. <i>'Ch'i.</i> An arrow.	肉 } 130. <i>Nük,</i> Flesh.
月 74. <i>Ngwok,</i> The moon.	牛 93. <i>'Ngiu.</i> A cow.	石 112. <i>Sik,</i> A stone.	臣 131. <i>'Sing.</i> A minister.
木 75. <i>Muk,</i> Wood.	犬 } 94. <i>'K'eng.</i> A dog.	示 } 113. <i>'Se'</i> To admonish.	自 132. <i>'Ch'eu'</i> Self, from.
欠 76. <i>K'iéng'</i> To owe.	V STROKES.	肉 114. <i>'Niu.</i> † Print of a claw.	至 133. <i>'Che'</i> To extend to.
止 77. <i>'Chi.</i> To stop.	立 95. <i>'Hiéng.</i> Somber.	禾 115. <i>'Huo.</i> Grain.	白 134. <i>K'eu'</i> A mortar.
歹 } 78. <i>'Tai.</i> Evil.	玉 } 96. <i>Ngük,</i> A gem.	穴 116. <i>H'iek,</i> A cave.	舌 135. <i>Siék,</i> The tongue.
殳 79. <i>'Sü.</i> † Weapons.	瓜 97. <i>'Kwa.</i> A melon.	立 117. <i>Lik,</i> To stand.	舛 136. <i>'Ch'wang.</i> Error.
毋 80. <i>'U.</i> Do not.	瓦 98. <i>'Ngwa.</i> Earthen tiles.	VI STROKES.	舟 137. <i>'Chiu.</i> A boat.
比 81. <i>'Pi.</i> To compare.	甘 99. <i>'Kang.</i> Sweet.	竹 118. <i>T'ëuk,</i> Bamboo.	艮 138. <i>'Kaung'</i> † Perverse.
毛 82. <i>'Mó.</i> Hair.	生 100. <i>'Seng.</i> To produce.	米 119. <i>'Mi.</i> Rice.	色 139. <i>Saik,</i> Color.
氏 83. <i>'Se'</i> A family.	用 101. <i>'Éng'</i> To use.	糸 120. <i>'Si.</i> † Silk.	艸 } 140. <i>'Ch'ó.</i> Shrubs.
气 84. <i>K'e'</i> † Breath.	田 102. <i>'Tiéng.</i> A field.	缶 121. <i>'P'eu.</i> Crockery.	虍 141. <i>'Hu.</i> † A tiger.
水 } 85. <i>'Chwi.</i> Water.	疋 103. <i>'P'ek,</i> A roll, a piece.	网 } 122. <i>'Wong.</i> † A net.	虫 142. <i>T'àng.</i> Reptiles.
	疒 104. <i>'Ch'ong.</i> † Diseased.	𦉳 } 123. <i>'Yong.</i> A sheep.	血 143. <i>H'iek,</i> Blood.
			行 144. <i>'Heng.</i> To walk, to do.

衣 } 145. <i>I.</i>	邑 } 163. <i>Ek,</i> A city.	頁 181. <i>Hiek,</i> The head, a leaf.	麻 200. <i>Ma.</i> Hemp.
衤 } Clothing.	下 } [placed on the right.]	風 182. <i>Hung.</i> Wind.	XII STROKES.
西 } 146. <i>Sá.</i>	酉 164. <i>Tu.</i> Ripe, spirits.	飛 183. <i>Hí.</i> To fly.	黃 201. <i>Wong.</i> Yellow.
西 } To cover, the west.	采 165. <i>Pieng²</i> † To separate, to cull.	食 184. <i>Sik,</i> To eat.	黍 202. <i>Sú.</i> Millet.
VII STROKES.	里 166. <i>Li.</i> A mile.	首 185. <i>Siu.</i> The head.	黑 203. <i>Haik,</i> Black.
見 147. <i>Kieng²</i> To see.	VIII STROKES.	香 186. <i>Hiong.</i> Incense.	耒 204. <i>Chi.</i> To sew.
角 148. <i>Kauk,</i> A horn.	金 167. <i>King.</i> Metal, gold.	X STROKES.	XIII STROKES.
言 149. <i>Ngiong.</i> Words.	長 } 168. <i>Tiong.</i>	馬 187. <i>Ma.</i> A horse.	龜 205. <i>Ming.</i> A frog.
谷 150. <i>Kok,</i> A valley.	長 } Long, old.	骨 188. <i>Kauk,</i> Bones.	鼎 206. <i>T'ing.</i> A tripod, 1 an.
豆 151. <i>Taiu²</i> Pulse, beans.	門 169. <i>Mwong.</i> A door.	高 189. <i>Kó.</i> High.	鼓 207. <i>Ku.</i> A drum.
豕 152. <i>Chi.</i> Swine.	阜 } 170. <i>P'ain²</i> † A mound.	髟 190. <i>Pieu.</i> † Long hair.	鼠 208. <i>Ch'ü.</i> A mouse, rat.
豸 153. <i>Chai²</i> Reptiles.	下 } [Placed on the left.]	鬥 191. <i>Taiu²</i> † To quarrel.	XIV STROKES.
貝 154. <i>Pwoi²</i> Pearls, precious.	隸 171. <i>Tai²</i> † To extend to.	囃 192. <i>T'iong²</i> Fragrant wine.	鼻 209. <i>Pik,</i> The nose.
赤 155. <i>Ch'ek,</i> Flesh color, bright.	隹 172. <i>Chwi.</i> † Fowls.	鬲 193. <i>Kaik,</i> A tripod, urn.	齊 210. <i>Chá.</i> Even, correct.
走 156. <i>Chew.</i> To run.	雨 173. <i>Ü</i> Rain.	鬼 194. <i>Kwi.</i> A demon.	XV STROKES.
足 157. <i>Ch'äk,</i> The foot.	青 174. <i>Ch'ing.</i> Green, azure, dark.	XI STROKES.	齒 211. <i>Ch'i.</i> The teeth.
身 158. <i>Sing.</i> The body.	非 175. <i>Hí.</i> Not, wrong.	魚 195. <i>Ngü.</i> Fish.	XVI STROKES.
車 159. <i>Kü.</i> A carriage.	IX STROKES.	鳥 196. <i>Neu.</i> A bird.	龍 212. <i>Lung.</i> A dragon.
辛 160. <i>Sing.</i> Bitter.	面 176. <i>Mieng²</i> The face.	鹵 197. <i>Lu.</i> Salt.	龜 213. <i>Kwi.</i> A tortoise.
辰 161. <i>Sing.</i> Time.	革 177. <i>Kaik,</i> Skin, hide.	鹿 198. <i>Lük,</i> A deer.	XVII STROKES.
辵 } 162.	韋 178. <i>Üi.</i> To oppose.	麥 199. <i>Mek,</i> Wheat.	侖 214. <i>Yoh,</i> A pipe, flute.
辵 } <i>Ch'ioh,</i> †	韭 179. <i>Kiu.</i> Leeks.		
辵 } Motion.	音 180. <i>Ing.</i> Sound.		

丿 7
 二 8
 一 9
 人

伍 617
 𠄎 622
 仰 617
 𠄎 622
 𠄎 664
 𠄎 842
 伽 343
 余 959
 作 37
 住 57
 佔 73
 佔 76
 佗 891
 佗 377
 佐 100
 𠄎 173
 佑 188
 何 235
 何 236
 佛 251
 佚 286

仙 775
 他 891
 他 914
 代 835
 代 897
 仗 887
 件 364
 件 1009
 任 185
 任 293
 休 230
 份 243
 伏 251
 伐 263
 仿 277
 伊 280
 价 307
 伎 324
 仲 862
 佻 413
 仔 959
 企 424
 怀 595
 伋 604

仄 21
 仆 231
 仆 705
 仍 288
 仁 293
 仁 585
 介 307
 𠄎 879
 𠄎 647
 𠄎 677
 𠄎 783
 仇 802
 𠄎 577
 仔 113
 仔 344
 仵 150
 仵 186
 付 231
 以 281
 令 473
 令 482
 仝 910
 仝 604
 仕 760

上 986
 亡 439
 亥 195
 亦 286
 交 300
 交 318
 亨 210
 亨 229
 京 356
 亮 501
 亭 881
 毫 682
 直 843
 𠄎 564
 𠄎 567
 人 292
 人 986
 今 357

丿 (6)
 丿 450
 了 465
 了 488
 子 957
 子 959
 事 762
 一 (7)
 一
 二 575
 于 957
 五 617
 五 622
 云 967
 井 32
 井 86
 互 234
 互 328
 些 770
 亞 1
 亟 207
 亟 326

人

佃	873	但	843	佰	647	俠	220	俱	} 335
伶	493	侏	88	併	} 666	俞	959	俱	
侂	580	佻	949	併		718	稀	215	個
佞	577	佻	1006	來	457	係	219	個	} 1012
佟	858	佻	97	佩	480	覓	221	佞	
侗	949	伙	135	侗	696	浮	243	倚	5
倣	592	伙	141	使	951	俛	245	傳	281
你	593	侈	147	使	} 734	徑	329	借	} 65
位	635	侑	188	使		817	俚	} 453	
伯	} 641	血	208	侍	745	俚	} 478		捷
伯		644	侗	226	佻	788		侗	469
伯	647	依	280	侗	877	侶	516	倒	} 891
佻	672	侑	286	侗	732	那	568	倭	
來	457	佻	936	侗	365	俄	618	倖	101
佈	692	佻	299	侗	1014	侗	969	倖	129
倖	708	佻	325	侗	85	侗	624	倖	147
倖	710	供	} 336	倖	86	倖	} 661	倡	} 159
倖	725	供		384	倖	106		倖	
倖	760	倖	388	倖	109	倖	678	倉	170
似	} 761	侃	410	倖	142	倖	752	候	197
侶		955	侃	} 466	倖	153	倖	761	倖
姆	955	佬	488		倖	212	倖	821	倖
伸	789	倖	483	侯	955	倖	821	倖	245
低	828	倖	538	倖		倖		倖	277
		倖		倖		倖		倖	333

屈	381	傲	763	偵	866	傳	886	偽	620
侗	927	修	801	偵	938	傳	887	僕	687
信	390	倬	848	停	881	僕	476	傘	740
倭	981	健	344 ⁹		940	侈	519	僕	777
倦	979	健	364.	傑	349	侈	531	斯	816
俗	403	偈	347	傑	166	傲	620	單	844
俗	419	倅	898	傲	206	傲	618	僮	859
控	442	側	26	僮	901	僮	775	僮	911
倆	500	側	128	傳	231	傷	796		13
倫	519	偉	978	傀	395		12	儉	352
們	567	做	99	傀	449	僑	354	儉	358
倪	597	喂	979	備	656	僑	33	儻	361
俳	646	恣	117	傍	654	僑	75	儻	5
俳	660	偷	923	傍	684	憎	46	儻	23
儲	656	偷	930	傘	705	憎	76	儻	735
值	784	秋	163	叟	740	僭	76	僑	106
	853	偃	995		756	像	162	僑	180
	877	假	300	僅	336	儻	201	僑	228
倘	947	假	301	備	971	儻	255	儻	301
俾	663	偕	305	債	24	儻	216	儻	398
倍	696	偶	606	僣	117	儻	224	儻	578
喪	744	偈	701	僣	151	儻	420	儻	594
喪	811	偏	715	催	167	儻	492	儻	608
倏	763	偲	814	傾	178	儻	488	儻	707
				傾	430	儻	367	儻	712
					432			儻	778
								儻	842

9 人
10 儿
11 入
12 八
13 冂
14 冂

儕 18
儔 942
儕 51
儕 955
儕 560
儕 959
儕 608
儕 661
儕 32
儕 295
儕 523
儕 671
儕 799
儕 3
儕 110
儕 34
儕 251
儕 455
儕 589
儕 613
儕 947

儿 (10)
兀 1
允 982
允 969
元 2
元 631
允 3
充 969
充 176
充 217
充 225
兕 4
兕 258
光 400
光 751
光 776
光 788
兆 876
克 5
克 407
兌 6
兌 897
免 543
兔 6
兔 943
兒 283
兔 943
兜 7
兜 845
兜 859
充 995

党 8
党 900
党 1014
兜 9
兜 845
莧 12
莧 356
入 (11)
入 287
入 867
内 2
内 590
全 4
全 96
兩 6
兩 500
兪 7
兪 959
八 (12)
八 647
八 2
八 284
公 381
公 1012

六 471
共 4
共 304
共 336
共 384
兵 5
兵 672
其 6
其 340
具 334
典 855
典 871
兼 8
兼 350
經 10
經 507
冀 14
冀 323
冂 (13)
册 3
册 125
册 128
冉 995
册 4
册 128
再 23
再 1012

冂 6
冂 554
冂 7
冂 554
冂 861
冂 8
冂 249
冂 9
冂 543
冂 (14)
冂 547
冂 2
冂 590
冠 7
冠 390
冠 392
冂 8
冂 983
冂 550
冂 952
冂 14
冂 547
冂 16
冂 952

<p>冬 858</p> <p>冰 673</p> <p>冲 175</p> <p>决 360</p> <p>冷 472</p> <p>冶 990</p> <p>况 278</p> <p>冽 484</p> <p>净 51</p> <p>准 116</p> <p>117</p> <p>凄 124</p> <p>清 139</p> <p>凉 500</p> <p>凌 495</p> <p>凍 831</p> <p>900</p> <p>凋 874</p> <p>減 328</p>	(15)	<p>奏 129</p> <p>10</p> <p>漂 470</p> <p>18</p> <p>凜 492</p> <p>14</p> <p>凝 615</p> <p>凝 616</p> <p>15</p> <p>瀆 908</p> <p>—</p> <p>几 (16)</p> <p>1</p> <p>几 339</p> <p>凡 267</p> <p>5</p> <p>壳 404</p> <p>413</p> <p>6</p> <p>凭 676</p> <p>8</p> <p>凭 676</p> <p>9</p> <p>凰 278</p> <p>10</p> <p>凱 405</p> <p>12</p> <p>凳 837</p>	(17)	<p>凶 258</p> <p>凹 12</p> <p>凹 569</p> <p>凸 898</p> <p>凸 948</p> <p>出 169</p> <p>函 258</p> <p>6</p> <p>函 203</p> <p>—</p> <p>刀 (18)</p> <p>890</p> <p>刀 943</p> <p>874</p> <p>刁 936</p> <p>1</p> <p>刃 185</p> <p>及 2</p> <p>切 149</p> <p>分 243</p> <p>分 253</p> <p>分 697</p> <p>刈 611</p>	<p>刊 410</p> <p>4</p> <p>刑 226</p> <p>勿 966</p> <p>划 261</p> <p>973</p> <p>列 484</p> <p>刃 628</p> <p>刚 983</p> <p>初 136</p> <p>刦 171</p> <p>349</p> <p>利 468</p> <p>刳 918</p> <p>刳 542</p> <p>刳 714</p> <p>刳 652</p> <p>刳 659</p> <p>刳 667</p> <p>判 725</p> <p>删 739</p> <p>制 70</p>	<p>刺 142</p> <p>15</p> <p>剗 164</p> <p>16</p> <p>刮 322</p> <p>389</p> <p>17</p> <p>剗 936</p> <p>剗 325</p> <p>剗 941</p> <p>剗 345</p> <p>剗 375</p> <p>剗 449</p> <p>券 402</p> <p>刻 407</p> <p>剗 737</p> <p>剗 742</p> <p>剗 891</p> <p>7</p> <p>前 77</p> <p>754</p> <p>剗 460</p> <p>剗 25</p> <p>剗 167</p> <p>剗 169</p> <p>剗 407</p> <p>剗 933</p> <p>剗 794</p> <p>剗 795</p> <p>8</p> <p>剗 55</p>	<p>15</p> <p>ン</p> <p>16</p> <p>几</p> <p>17</p> <p>凵</p> <p>18</p> <p>刀</p>
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18
刀
19
力
20
勺

剗	976
剗	121
剗	995
剗	134
剗	147
剗	740
剗	373
剗	424
剗	653
剗	694
剗	709
剗	927
剗	47
剗	75
剗	231
剗	386
剗	637
剗	754
剗	134
剗	312
剗	405
剗	37
剗	954

剗	475
剗	716
剗	740
剗	31
剗	209
剗	972
剗	450
剗	715
剗	351
剗	398
剗	466
剗	503
剗	433
剗	707
剗	916
剗	36
剗	20
剗	37
剗	611
剗	768
剗	43

剗	480
剗	151
剗	34
剗	553
剗	(19)
剗	490
剗	1013
剗	299
剗	382
剗	499
剗	20
剗	98
剗	441
剗	592
剗	783
剗	506
剗	206
剗	240

勛	895
勛	914
勛	451
勛	330
勛	926
勛	544
勛	969
勛	697
勛	356
勛	458
勛	926
勛	214
勛	411
勛	470
勛	544
勛	632
勛	1013
勛	832
勛	903
勛	506
勛	508
勛	752
勛	787

勛	44
勛	444
勛	565
勛	772
勛	181
勛	221
勛	258
勛	455
勛	452
勛	796
勛	(20)
勛	158
勛	963
勛	970
勛	319
勛	331
勛	332

勾 680	匜 283	十 (24)	卜 (25)	卷 86	20
包 651	匠 161	十 750	卜 654	卷 401	21
勾 258	匠 413	十 150	卜 682	卷 767	22
勾 259	匡 451	千 150	卜 670	卸 809	23
躬 335	匡 452	升 85	卞 670	卸 42	24
甸 893	匣 8	升 787	卞 31	卸 982	25
匍 693	匪 711	午 622	卞 73	卽 401	26
匍 687	匪 395	午 690	卞 76	卽 430	27
匍 652	匚 273	半 978	卞 296	卽 387	
匍	匚 371	卉 771	卞 387	卽	
匍 (21)	匚 908	卉 978	卞	卽 (27)	
匍	匚	卉 977	卞 (26)	卽 6	
匍 664	匚 (23)	卒 103	卞 621	卽 599	
匍 260	匚 2	卒 221	卞 621	卽 198	
匍 644	匚 706	卒 663	卞 532	卽 321	
匍 644	匹 706	卓 847	卞 532	卽 483	
匍 588	匚 660	卓 894	卞 184	卽 156	
匍 772	匚 668	南 572	卞 625	卽 630	
匍	匚 584	南 841	卞 42	卽 631	
匍 (22)	匚 441	单 572	卞 432	卽 55	
匍	匚 915	博 653	卞 522	卽	
匍 29	匚 915	準 117	卞	卽	

27	厦	10	又	1	口	(30)	史	817	岐	4
厂	厥	2	及	2	口	} 412 418 419	台	834	呀	} 990 991
28	厥	192	友	355	口		叮	719	呀	
厶	厨	983	反	265	只		2	879	吮	123
29	厨	12	双	755	叱	} 136 147	吒	123	听	928
又	厨	816	收	801	叱		右	998	听	123
30	厨	996	叔	6	右	叶	后	198	吹	178
口	厨	160	取	58	叶	号	合	} 199 311	舍	} 203 205
	厨	18	取	763	号	号	向		229	
	厨	454	取	141	号	号	向	229	吼	205
	厨	28	取	173	号	号	吐	943	吼	220
	厨	2	取	742	号	号	吐	249	吠	681
	厨	3	取	758	号	号	吁	321	吠	242
	厨	419	取	691	号	号	各	321	吩	253
	厨	436	取	762	号	号	吉	325	吩	280
	厨	442	取	849	号	号	吏	469	吩	354
	厨	6	取	891	号	号	吉	533	告	370
	厨	7	取	756	号	号	吏	542	告	382
	厨	738	取	860	号	号	吉	549	君	382
	厨	130	取	920	号	号	吏	605	君	474
	厨	130	取	860	号	号	吉	838	吝	474
	厨	751	取	860	号	号	吏	875	吝	947
	厨	738	取	860	号	号	吉	858	吝	516
	厨	29	取	1001	号	号	吏	910	吝	571
	厨	187	取	117	号	号	吉	1	吝	590
	厨		取		号	号	吏	2	吝	604

呆	599	哈	194	咱	15	曷	449	哭	437
吟	616	响	213	哀	4	咯	511	哩	479
吾	623	咐	232	哉	21	咄	575	哧	502
吧	640	呬	7	哧	31	号	603	哧	527
吳	623	呵	234	咫	61	咸	202	唻	614
否	709	呵	633	咨	110	品	718	唻	648
哏	710	呼	634	咤	123	晒	790	哦	618
哏	709	呼	244	咳	148	味	875	咄	646
哏	720	呼	248	咳	153	咄	891	咄	694
呈	866	和	303	咳	195	唉	5	咄	736
939	和	248	咳	191	唉	6	員	986	
吻	966	味	272	哈	972	吧	635	哨	742
咋	17	叻	295	哇	207	吧	183	唆	804
哏	29	咎	418	啞	868	吧	194	唇	824
哏	54	命	542	啞	228	吧	195	哲	868
咒	81	呢	537	响	230	哈	203	啞	10
咒	66	568	咄	255	哮	205	啞	1	
眨	69	579	咄	284	哼	210	啞	97	
皆	96	574	咽	994	督	424	啞	874	
周	98	652	咽	280	嘎	316	啞	102	
咀	109	764	啞	283	唐	328	啞	121	
咀	180	789	啞	302	哥	369	啞	158	
味	185	889	啞	602	哥	435	啞	135	
咏	423	972	咬	606					
		6							
		4							

30
口

唱	160	啣	42	喃	572	嗑	200	噴	921
呢	181	啫	64	諾	590	嘎	198	嘜	332
呢	283	喘	160	喂	979	嗜	285	嘏	377
哼	909	嗽	177	嘜	601	嗜	772	嘏	406
啾	224	嗽	163	嘜	614	嗜	369	嘏	476
啾	318	噏	189	啍	601	嗜	426	嘏	504
啟	424	噏	189	啍	625	嗎	525	嗽	618
吸	455	噏	201	啍	636	嗑	615	嘜	658
唯	540	噏	198	喪	744	嗑	567	嘜	708
唯	978	喉	213	喪	811	嗑	955	嘜	716
唸	616	喉	236	音	772	嗑	705	嗽	742
唸	628	啼	207	音	779	嗑	736	嘗	799
唸	634	喜	915	單	841	嗑	760	嘲	12
問	639	喧	933	善	779	嗑	839	嘲	36
唸	722	喚	216	詰	868	嗑	845	噍	81
商	797	唳	228	喋	868	嘔	12	噍	106
售	810	暗	265	嗟	10	嘔	187	噍	168
唾	802	嗜	278	喻	63	噴	26	噍	168
啖	945	喬	288	噴	965	嘈	35	噍	215
啖	845	喀	305	噴	83	嘈	100	噍	224
啖	847	喀	354	嘖	915	噍	248	噍	236
啖	14	哭	407	嘖	140	噍	249	噍	261
啖	998	哭	416	噴	144	噍	922	噍	284
		喇	605	噴	183	噍	299	噍	338
		喇	452						
		喇	453						
		喇	460						

器	415	嘯	498	噴	17 26	四	745 759	園	962	30
嘹	489	嘜	594	嬰	183	回	250	園	987	10 口
嘿	534	噩	603	熾	215	回	8 250	園	997	31 口
喞	601	噴	721	喇	464	因	288	園	279	32 口
嘶	733	噬	773	譽	372	凶	754	園	905	土
啞	585	噪	806	嚴	614	困	4 414	團	886 953	11
嘯	782	嗒	840	噲	18 91	困	901	圖	905	18
賦	806	噲	14 18	噤	91	園	628	園	446	
暉	841	嚇	196 217	噤	581	園	399	——	——	
噉	845	噤	926	噤	618	囡	628	土	(32)	
噉	18 5	噤	318	噤	885	固	367	土		
噉	190	噤	917	囉	19 505	困	443	土		
噉	191	噤	706	囉	506	困	444	土	948	
噉	207	噤	815	囉	507	囡	493	圣	2 753	
噉	280	噤	15 415	嚙	618	囡	6 188	在	25	3
噉	329	噤	429	噉	21 58	囡	905	在	282	
噉	330	噤	602	噉	600	囡	7 624	在	339	
噉	354	噤	982	噉	——	囡	726	圭	344	
噉	398	噤	627	噉	——	團	399	圪	954	
噉	982	噤	16 229	噉	——	國	8 451	圪	851	
噉	415	噤	474	噉	——	圈	451	地	100	4
噉	429	噤	520	噉	——	園	624	坐	808	
				口	(31)					
				囚	2 164					

32
土

址	60	型	226	垠	866 881	堪	156	塏	405
坊	275	垣	988	堊	8	堠	197	堡	445 896 1013
圻	340	垢	311 319	堊	14	堡	288	塏	632
圻	357	垢		堊	686	堡	305	塏	735 750
均	410	堊	288	堊	42	堡	410	堡	
坎	410	堊	306	堊	902	堡	615	堡	778
坑	410	堊	395	堊	337	堡	678	堡	919
坂	650	堊	616	堊	995	堡	678	堡	803
坏	726	垠	626	堊	335	堡	678	堡	856 873
坯	726	垠	869	堊	349	堡	869	堡	919
坳	12	垠	883	堊	336	堡	931	堡	
坳	128	垠		7	堊	410	堡	886	堡
坳	425	垠	5	堊	548	堡	904	堡	
坳	436	垠	1009	堊	569	堡	898	堡	
坳	433	垠	321	堊	663	堡	905	堡	
坳	440	垠	467	堊	694	堡	10	堡	
坤	438	垠	499	堊	784	堡	37	堡	
泥	569	垠	528	堊	826	堡	905	堡	
坡	677	垠	562	堊	835	堡	156	堡	
坦	719	垠	641	堊	895	堡	901	堡	
坦	921	垠	683	堊	941	堡	258	堡	
垂	819	垠	694	堊	9	堡	952	堡	
坻	865	垠	770	堊	42	堡	294	堡	
坻	872	垠	791	堊	995	堡	966	堡	
坻		垠	819	堊		堡		堡	

37
大
38
女

套	944	好好 } 234	姆	557	姣	353	姪	2 ^s
奢	145 ⁹		奸	313	姜	361	婉	976
慕	620	妘	564	娉	445	媿	2	
奠	874	妝	105 ⁴	妳	476	婧	52	
奧	634 ¹⁰	好	959	妹	566	娶	141	
獎	95 ¹¹	妊	186	姁	634	娼	159	
奩	486	妖	998	姍	739	婦	232	
奪	898 913	妨	279	姎	741 753	婚	276	
醜	208 ¹²	妥	940	姏	761	媼	288	
奮	241 ¹⁸	妓	324	姐	817	姪	293	
女	(38)	妙	547	姑	839	婁	463	
女	592 593	妣	664	姒	888	媿	476	
奴	592 ²	姝	888	姓	110 ⁶	媿	634	
奶	568	姞	62 ⁵	委	186	媿	981	
姪	123 ⁸	姟	63	娃	972	媿	656	
如	959	姠	63	姪	215	媿	671	
如	158	姡	970	威	977	媿	679	
妄	989	妻	124	姨	282	媿	72	
妃	215	妾	149	姚	999	媿	63 ⁹	
		姁	213	姻	288	媿	989	
		始	330	姝	313	媿	213	
		姑	376	姝	311	媿	232	

40 宀
41 寸
42 小
43 九
44 尸

宓 251
547
官 389
窕 976
宜 609
610
宕 850
定 855
857
867
宙 861
实 785
宥 188
宦 268
客 405
407
室 748
宣 811
宰 22
宴 996
害 153
容 971
家 300
宮 384
密 535
547

宵 781
宸 791
寔 32
寔 82
寔 126
寔 293
寄 346
寇 408
密 547
寃 983
寧 585
宿 757
宿 762
寒 203
富 231
677
寐 534
寓 606
寔 785
寔 851
寫 766
寨 25

察 129
寢 155
寔 488
寔 555
寔 629
寔 387
寔 785
寬 446
寔 488
寫 766
審 790
寔 447
寔 678
寔 952
寸 (41)
寸 134
对 896
对 745
对 719
封 254

尅 407
射 768
射 794
將 92
將 95
專 94
尉 635
尊 104
尊 104
尋 792
尋 792
对 896
对 894
小 (42)
小 781
少 80
少 782
尔 281
尖 74
尙 800
尙 776

九 (43)
九 984
尤 299
尫 307
尫 530
尫 984
尫 54
尫 204
尸 (44)
尸 764
尹 969
尺 136
尺 147
尺 157
尻 435
尻 568
尻 576
局 272
局 398
尾 564

尿	579 584	彘	731	岐	341	島	890	喟	539
尿	706 720	履	479	岑	427	嶂	46	嶠	625
居	379	層	50	艾	605	崇	117	嵯	166
居	308	屨	774	岵	233	崔	167	菑	626
屈		屨	477	岡	374	崎	341	嵩	821
屈	437	禿	360	岷	551	崎	420	嶇	441
戾	663	屬	821	岸	601 610	崎	425	嶈	740
戾	734	聶	218	岩	601	崑	438	嶉	354
尿	144 734	—	—	岳	621	崆	442	嶊	430
屋	637	山	(45)	岨	109	峽	458	嶋	496
屍	764	屯	901	岫	758	崙	520	嶌	894
履	422	屯	909	岱	835	崘	994	嶍	294
屑	774	—	—	峙	745	崚	599	嶎	481
展	871	山	(46)	峒	910	崖	602	嶏	609
荷	633	山	738	峒	822	崑	659 687	嶐	621
屏	676	山	605	峻	107	崩	821	嶑	761
屠	883	屹	982	峭	153	崑	20	嶒	33
屬	821	岵	339	峽	220	崑	318	魏	626
髮	477	岷	339	峰	252	崑	410	巒	522
屨	477	聶	122	峯	618	崑	463	巒	871

44 尸
45 少
46 山

47 巖
48 巖
49 巖
50 巖
51 巖
52 巖

巖	20	601
巖		617
巖	(47)	
川		159
州	8	97
巡		825
巡	4	825
巢	8	36
工	(48)	
工		331
工		382
左	2	98
巨		334
巧		428
巧		420
巫	4	954
差	7	122
差		124
差		144

已	(49)	
己		281
己		339
巳		761
巳	1	
巴		639
厄	4	68
巷	6	193
巽	9	744
巾	(50)	
巾		385
巾	1	
巾		29
巾	2	
巾		135
巾		692
帆	3	268
帆		723
希	4	214
吧		699
帚	5	164

帘	487
帟	529
帟	562
帟	592
帟	947
帟	659
帟	699
帟	869
帟	918
帥	743
帥	806
帟	750
帟	829
帟	676
帟	84
帟	729
帟	733
帟	814
帟	827
帟	784
帟	683
帟	1014
帟	833
帟	540
帟	554

常	798
帶	833
帳	885
幄	14
幃	902
幅	238
幫	683
幌	277
幘	26
幘	399
幔	531
幔	1013
幘	671
幕	556
幘	148
幘	911
幘	264
幣	656
幘	687
幘	73
幘	257

幘	486
幘	561
幘	683
幘	942
幘	221
干	(51)
干	313
干	650
干	675
平	582
年	349
开	660
并	660
并	660
幸	197
幹	317
幹	392
么	(52)
么	998

幻 268	1	宸 7 838	6	廊 513	廊 513	麻 813	麻 813	弁 670	2	彡 52
幼 187	2	庥 230	庥 230	廋 756	廋 756	靡 776	靡 776	弁 691	3	彡 53
幽 230	6	庥 422	庥 422	廋 185	廋 185	靡 968	靡 968	弄 456	4	广 54
兹 114	6	庥 799	庥 799	廋 336	廋 336	廳 932	廳 932	弄 502	5	广 54
幾 337	9	度 889	度 889	廋 397	廋 397	廳 938	廳 938	弄 286	6	彡 55
幾 339	9	度 898	度 898	廋 419	廋 419	—	—	弄 996	7	彡 55
幾 395	9	座 101	座 101	廋 459	廋 459	—	—	弄 402	7	彡 56
—	—	座 434	座 434	廋 618	廋 618	彡 (54)	彡 (54)	弄 656	12	彡 57
广 (53)	—	庫 530	庫 530	廋 160	廋 160	—	—	—	—	彡 57
宐 864	8	庭 882	庭 882	廋 956	廋 956	廷 882	廷 882	彡 (56)	8	彡 57
庄 106	4	庵 9	庵 9	廋 218	廋 218	延 1009	延 1009	彡 287	9	彡 57
床 171	4	康 439	康 439	廣 401	廣 401	迫 701	迫 701	彡 575	2	彡 57
床 1011	4	康 663	康 663	廣 452	廣 452	迫 878	迫 878	彡 749	3	彡 57
庇 654	—	庠 971	庠 971	廟 547	廟 547	迫 250	迫 250	彡 760	8	彡 57
庇 663	—	庸 971	庸 971	廟 816	廟 816	迫 363	迫 363	—	9	彡 57
序 762	—	庶 758	庶 758	廋 873	廋 873	建 363	建 363	—	—	彡 57
府 245	5	廁 55	廁 55	廚 883	廚 883	迺 570	迺 570	—	—	彡 57
庚 327	—	庠 958	庠 958	齋 486	齋 486	—	—	—	—	彡 57
庙 547	—	瀉 606	瀉 606	齋 486	齋 486	—	—	—	—	彡 57
庖 652	—	廋 756	廋 756	廋 195	廋 195	井 (55)	井 (55)	弓 384	1	彡 57
底 828	—	廋 797	廋 797	廋 303	廋 303	—	—	弓 291	1	彡 57
底 864	—	廋 797	廋 797	廋 493	廋 493	—	—	弓 875	1	彡 57
店 837	—	廉 486	廉 486	廋 514	廋 514	—	—	—	—	彡 57

57	弘	211	弼	672	彡	(59)	征	84	御	597
弓	弗	238	殼	311	彡	739	往	} 984	徒	731
58	弛	148	彈	321	彡	形	徂		109	得
3	肥	641	彈	11	彡	彡	徂	238	復	251
4	弟	830	彈	844	彡	彡	徂	664	復	278
59	弟	868	彌	780	彡	彡	徂	13	徂	716
60	昭	79	彡	18	彡	彡	徂	197	徂	823
61	昭	955	彡	362	彡	彡	徂	206	徂	218
心	附	223	彡	363	彡	彡	徂	210	徂	999
小	弦	247	彌	539	彡	彡	徂	240	徂	540
	弧	592	彌	74	彡	彡	徂	928	徂	654
	弩	944	彌	16	彡	彡	徂	250	徂	540
	𠂔	864	彌	19	彡	彡	徂	1006	徂	540
	𠂔	744	彌	975	彡	彡	徂	517	徂	837
	𠂔	575	彡	(58)	彡	彡	徂	822	徂	934
	𠂔	741	彡	彡	彡	彡	徂	836	徂	880
	弱	} 1003	彡	6	彡	彡	徂	329	徂	224
	弱		彡	953	彡	彡	彡	徂	819	徂
	弱	彡	彡	9	彡	彡	徂	905	徂	880
	強	362	彡	826	彡	彡	徂	59	徂	116
	強	333	彡	852	彡	彡	徂	118	徂	175
	張	884	彡	10	彡	彡	徂	175	徂	458
	張	941	彡	510	彡	彡	徂	458	徂	646
	彈	844	彡	13	彡	彡	徂	646	徂	786
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	283	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	9	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	852	彡	彡	徂		徂	
			彡	510	彡	彡	徂		徂	

61
心
小
小

惊	115	惇	909	愠	638	愷	405	慧	219
悽	124	憺	914	愉	960	嶷	406	憂	295
惑	209	愛	5 933	煽	668	慊	425	慣	310 392
悻	210	惻	128	愈愈	958	愧	437	慨	406
惠	219	恻	131	愎	672	愿	631	愠	413
悻	276	恻	141	愎	790	悗	685	愠	417
惚	274	恻	168	惺	790	慎	755	慶	417
悞	935	意	179	惺	798	愨	803	博	953
悞	324	惶	279	惺	815	愨	804	慳	426
惧	334	悻	289	惺	894	愨	918	慳	488
悻	347	感	316	慄	10 470	愨	11 439	慢	529 531
倦	402	感	966	慄	968	愨	963	慕	565
惟	540	悒	406	慄	114	愨	476	愨	584
悒	557	悒	425	慄	969	愨	972	慰	635
悒	584	愆	426	慄	166	愨	478	愨	676
悲	710	愆	544	慄	999	愨	33	愨	823
悻	711	愆	549	愨	171	愨	72	愨	919
悻	747	愆	579	愨	214	愨	785	慳	903
悻	837	愆	588	愨	243	愨	93	愨	46
悻	876	悒	589	愨	276	愨	131	愨	81
悻	927	悒	603	愨	944	愨	137	愨	956
悻	894	悒	625					愨	131

傲	160	應	184	懷	261	成	147	戰	77	81 心 巾 小 62 戈 63 戶
駭	200	應	289	憎	556	戒	770	戰	218	
憫	203	儉	151	懂	910	我	791	戲	18	
憲	229	懈	195	懣	17	戩	307	戲	218	
憤	255	憾	204	懣	132	戩	617	戮	14	
憤	274	懣	492	懣	323	戩	627	戮	45	
憬	358	懣	287	懣	15	戩	75	戴	170	
憩	406	懣	529	懣	207	戩	151	戩	834	
悽	488	懣	557	懣	16	戩	162	戩	—	
憐	473	懣	634	懣	263	戩	162	戶	(63)	
憐	496	懣	910	懣	334	戩	209	戶	(63)	
憫	549	懣	14	懣	581	戩	903	戶	233	
憫	607	懣	18	懣	19	戩	7	戶	1	
憫	646	懣	556	懣	502	戩	137	戶	6	
憫	676	懣	560	懣	572	戩	326	戶	4	
憫	844	懣	589	懣	24	戩	600	戶	455	
憫	895	懣	895	懣	374	戩	9	戶	233	
憫	911	懣	926	懣	591	戩	41	戶	688	
勲	13	懣	15	戈	—	戩	410	戶	746	
勲	444	懣	295	戈	(62)	戩	175	戶	814	
懇	439	懣	680	戈	448	戩	77	局	225	
慥	172	懣	880	戈	1	戩	881	局	660	
燥	166	懣	462	戈	565	戩	10	局	668	
億	180	懣	222	戈	983	戩	45	局	6	
				戈	2	戩	75	局	180	
				戈	809	戩	11	局	284	
				戈	970	戩	519	局	777	
						戩	12	局	7	
						戩	46	局	232	

63 戶
64 手
手

扉	710	技	967	承	793	拉	452	担	842
屨	995	抓	35	投	846	拉	460	担	843
—	—	抓	119	抖	860	抹	526	抬	917
手	(64)	拏	957	抖	859	拓	562	按	11
手	163	找	35	拗	2	拇	552	按	692
才	24	折	71	拗	12	拏	557	指	22
才	1011	折	775	扼	6	拏	567	指	62
扎	29	扱	129	挾	1005	拏	582	指	664
扎	29	扱	605	挾	7	拏	582	拯	86
扣	393	抄	132	押	942	拏	675	控	974
扣	642	抄	148	抽	79	拏	645	控	136
拗	470	扯	182	招	955	拏	648	拭	750
拗	705	抑	232	拏	113	拏	659	拽	1001
打	827	扶	247	拏	121	拏	667	拴	177
打	122	扶	255	拏	128	拏	670	拴	309
扞	201	拏	324	拏	932	拏	713	拏	326
扞	273	拏	360	拏	238	拏	718	拏	348
扛	408	拏	949	拏	672	拏	692	拏	931
扛	924	拏	413	拏	334	拏	699	拏	388
托	945	拏	587	拏	680	拏	703	拏	385
托	983	拏	640	拏	378	拏	700	拏	387
托	983	拏	702	拏	388	拏	714	拏	383
扼	6	拏	709	拏	427	拏	943	拏	402
		拏	713	拏		拏	952	拏	409
		拏		拏		拏	953	拏	750
		拏		拏		拏	725	拏	785
		拏		拏		拏	829	拏	435
		拏		拏		拏	864	拏	

手

揅	823	搯	972	擣	349	撮	134	撕	816
揅	869	搯	743	擣	392	擣	138	搭	839
揅	915	搯	743	擣	390	擣	921	撞	849
揅	931	搯	755	擣	418	擣	922	撞	911
揅	¹⁰ 49	搯	777	擣	585	擣	148	撤	934
揅	133	搯	804	擣	476	擣	182	擣	¹⁸ 31
揅	140	搯	811	擣	485	擣	269	擣	132
揅	160	搯	839	擣	514	擣	353	擣	165
揅	165	搯	890	擣	518	擣	355	擣	169
揅	206	搯	920	擣	564	擣	679	擣	190
揅	438	搯	901	擣	565	擣	693	擣	201
揅	214	搯	907	擣	552	擣	428	擣	326
揅	219	搯	950	擣	619	擣	476	擣	333
揅	999	搯	¹¹ 15	擣	661	擣	489	擣	356
揅	310	搯	119	擣	717	擣	490	擣	350
揅	683	搯	953	擣	732	擣	955	擣	427
揅	417	搯	26	擣	737	擣	508	擣	449
揅	426	搯	865	擣	845	擣	573	擣	498
揅	542	搯	39	擣	859	擣	582	擣	514
揅	584	搯	64	擣	¹² 106	擣	593	擣	509
揅	638	搯	71	擣	705	擣	688	擣	510
揅	654	搯	116	擣	737	擣	714	擣	644
揅	689	搯	118	擣	845	擣	737	擣	708
		搯	130	擣	859	擣	593	擣	707
		搯	152	擣	106	擣	688	擣	779
		搯	168	擣	705	擣	714	擣	
		搯		擣	120	擣	737	擣	
		搯		擣	999	擣		擣	

擇	832	揆	999	攪	432	敝	653	敲	10	64 手 才 65 支 66 支 文 67 文
擔	842	擺	643	攪	900	效	206	敲	403	
擔	843	擺	645	攪	91	教	302	敲	428	
擋	848	擲	702	攪	462	教	320	敲	409	
撻	920	擲	878	攪	22	救	332	敷	11	
擢	44	擢	274	攪	591	救	549	敷	244	
擢	104	攏	474	攪	29	敏	618	敲	441	
擦	125	攏	519	攪	637	敏	549	數	744	
擦	129	攏	17	支	(65)	敏	618	數	803	
攏	274	攏	34	支	(65)	敏	618	敵	878	
攏	370	攏	1005	支	68	敏	618	敵	937	
攏	462	攏	1010	支	68	敏	618	整	12	
擬	608	攏	288	支	(66)	敏	618	整	87	
攏	661	攏	463	支	(66)	敏	618	整	18	
攏	890	攏	18	攏	2	敏	618	整	18	
攏	917	攏	177	攏	436	敏	618	整	18	
攏	19	攏	219	攏	801	敏	618	整	18	
攏	348	攏	581	攏	801	敏	618	整	18	
攏	397	攏	823	攏	306	敏	618	整	18	
攏	461	攏	119	攏	396	敏	618	整	18	
攏	510	攏	19	攏	382	敏	618	整	18	
攏	517	攏	119	攏	299	敏	618	整	18	
攏	542	攏	482	攏	49	敏	618	整	18	
		攏	506	攏	277	敏	618	整	18	
		攏	522	攏	684	敏	618	整	18	
		攏	921	攏	367	敏	618	整	18	
		攏	353	攏	378	敏	618	整	18	

67	文	7	斌	673	斤	(69)	施	771	既	7	昏	276
68	斗	6	斑	649	斤	385	旆	74	—	—	昉	277
69	斤	1	斐	711	斥	137	旆	553	日	(72)	昆	438
70	方	4	蝠	640	折	101	旆	341	日	584	明	530
71	无	5	爛	464	折	245	旆	516	日	843	明	550
72	日	7	—	—	斧	727	旆	684	旦	843	昞	650
		9	斗	(68)	斫	157	旆	728	旦	333	昞	550
		9	斗	846	斫	32	旆	84	旧	333	昞	621
		9	斗	859	斫	816	旆	84	早	16	昞	748
		6	斗	—	斫	816	旆	115	早	99	昞	788
		6	斗	—	斫	788	旆	800	旨	62	昞	32
		6	斗	—	斫	848	旆	877	旭	190	昞	79
		7	斗	—	斫	848	旆	877	旬	824	昞	104
		7	斗	—	斫	848	旆	503	旱	12	昞	160
		7	斗	—	斫	849	旆	341	旱	3	昞	941
		7	斗	—	斫	900	旆	148	旨	32	昞	174
		7	斗	—	斫	913	旆	264	肝	201	昞	285
		8	斗	—	斫	—	旆	264	昞	27	昞	532
		8	斗	—	斫	—	旆	960	昌	138	昞	566
		9	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	昌	989	昞	1013
		9	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	旺	180	昞	674
		10	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	易	285	昞	745
		10	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	易	285	昞	787
		10	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	昊	236	昞	992
		10	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	昕	258	昞	1006
		10	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	无	(71)	昞	—
		10	斗	—	斫	—	旆	—	无	956	昞	—

晏	10	6	碎	103	暢	941	曜	1000	曼	531	72	
晉	49		景	358	暝	530 550	矇	561	會	8	日	73
𠄎	298		晷	395	暫	11 34	曙	817	會	45	日	74
响	228		瞭	502	嘆	202	曠	15 452	曾	50	月	74
晒	735		普	726	暮	565	曠	687 728	最	103		
時	765		皙	749	曠	566	曝	16 520	替	915		
晁	875		晰	749	暝	566	曬	17 590	會	9 273		
晟	791		智	850	暝	584	曩	17 590	規	10 348		
哲	72		暗	10	暴	680 687	曬	19 735				
晰	72		暘	1007	替	774			月	(74)		
晞	215		暇	192	曉	12 224	日	(73)	月	630		
晔	221		暘	199	暉	993	日	974 933	有	2 296		
晦	272		暉	228	暉	234	日	2 420 449	有	633		
晚	566 975		暉	269	暨	466	曲	420 449	服	4 251		
晤	628		暉	423	曆	491	曳	1001	朋	661		
晡	692		啓	519	暹	779	更	3 310 314 327	朔	6 743		
晨	791		暖	590 595	曇	923	曷	5 199	朕	857		
晝	875		暈	639 985	曠	911	書	6 109	朗	7 512		
晡	467		暎	1008	曠	13 5	曹	7 100	望	989		
晶	85		晡	771	曠	14 229	曹	7 100	期	337		
晴	88 741		暑	817	曠	258						
			暄	10								
			暄	369								

74
月
75
木

基 337
 朝 } 874
 朝 } 875
 腴 857
 朦 ¹⁴ 561
 隴 ¹⁶ 520
 木 (75)
 木 535
 559
 未 ¹ 180
 566
 未 562
 本 698
 朮 } 819
 朮 }
 札 29
 朶 } 940
 朶 }
 朴 705
 机 338
 朱 88
 朽 230

³
 杙 983
 柚 282
 杙 287
 材 ²⁴ 1011
 杈 122
 束 } 141
 束 } 808
 束 } 1014
 杓 158
 村 159
 170
 杏 197
 杆 314
 杞 339
 杲 599
 杠 373
 李 478
 杉 739
 杖 831
 杜 889
 杖 ⁹⁴¹ 1014
 朽 954
 杰 ⁴ 349
 枉 984

枝 } 68
 枝 } 598
 枕 75
 85
 杲 369
 束 99
 杼 949
 杔 174
 杭 241
 粉 253
 枋 275
 688
 果 395
 396
 林 494
 杳 545
 枚 558
 枹 572
 扭 587
 极 605
 杷 642
 杵 950
 板 650
 660
 枇 664
 杯 691

析 749
 松 825
 858
 909
 杪 545
 料 859
 栳 ⁵ 282
 柔 296
 桺 8
 粗 15
 柵 } 30
 柵 } 128
 柱 57
 930
 祝 58
 枳 ⁶¹ 1011
 查 15
 柘 64
 柞 104
 柴 123
 136
 137
 柚 188
 朽 224

柑 244
 244
 704
 架 301
 柑 314
 枸 332
 枷 343
 枯 375
 柞 375
 枹 388
 枢 419
 柿 415
 柯 435
 柳 502
 某 557
 柰 570
 梃 579
 染 582
 柏 644
 647
 柄 650
 661
 枰 675
 桌 731
 榧 773

75
木

枳	864	桂	346 1012	桃	}	945	梟	224	榧	53
椴	}	桀	349	桃		}	945	梟	691	椒
椴		913	根	373 385	桅		961	梟	695	榧
柝	925	拱	}	椈	32	梟	729	榧	124	
栗	316	拱		386	椈	68	梟	372	榧	127
核	6	栲	400	椈	91	梟	741	榧	203	
榧		282	栲	419 420	椈	113	梟	746	榧	254
榧	}	栲	436	椈	195	梟	804	榧	325	
榧		11	栲	451	椈	244	梟	860	榧	}
榧	11	栲	470	椈	322	梟	917	榧	340	
榧	14	栲	491	椈	328	梟	905	榧	}	
榧	206	栲	484	椈	366	梟	939	榧		379
榧	211	栲	647	椈	480	梟	929	榧	375	
榧	241	栲	749	椈	991	梟	952	榧	390	
栽	21	栲	809	椈	480	梟	556	榧	397	
栖	124	栲	822	椈	513	梟	978	榧	415	
欒	149	栲	845 949	椈	266	梟	8	榧	424	
校	}	栲	852	椈	558	梟	283	榧	456	
校		206	栲	894	椈	623	梟	34	榧	455
校	320	栲	910	椈	673	梟	976	榧	480	
核	240	栲	930	椈	683	梟	}	棹	}	
榧	250	栲	7	椈	720	梟		36		棹
桓	268	栲		椈		梟	47	棹	544	
格	304	栲		椈		梟	52	棹	643	
格	309	栲		椈		梟	116	棹	646	
桔	325	栲		椈		梟		棹		
枳	346	栲		椈		梟		棹		

橄	316	檣	161	櫟	491 ¹⁵	欠	(76)	歌	368	75
欄	315	檣	180	櫟	72	欠	427	歐	187 ¹¹	木
桶	325	檣	302	囊	369	欠	141 ²	歎	922	76
機	338	檣	356	欄	516	欣	259 ⁴	歎	249 ¹²	欠
橋	354 359	檢	350	櫓	514	欣	259 ⁴	歎	208 ¹⁸	77
樟	369	檣	361	檣	908	歎	389 ⁶	歎	142	止
檄	450	檣	398	檣	475 ¹⁶	歎	404	歎	960 ¹⁴	
	451	檣	429		檣	521	歎	407	歎	604
楫	509	檣	431	櫓	515	歎	5	歎	121 ¹⁵	
楫	575	檣	778	櫓	675	歎	6	歎	158	
囊	704	檣	844	檣	491	歎	636	歎	263 ¹⁸	
	705	檣	923	檣	129	歎	963	歎		
樸	705	檣	898	檣	462	歎	214	歎		
樹	761	檣	938	檣	462	歎	446	歎		
楫	770	檣	970	欄	464 ¹⁷	歎	410 ⁸	止	(77)	
檣	812	檣	371 ¹⁴	檣	494	歎	446	止	60	
檣	868	檣	411	櫻	183	歎	430	止	48 ¹	
檣	920	檣	561	權	402 ¹⁸	歎	420	正	66	
檣	911	檣	673	權	507 ¹⁹	歎	420	正	67	
檣	915	檣	834	權	522	歎	225 ⁹	正	84	
檣	925	檣	837	藥	522	歎	227	此	172 ²	
檣	120 ¹³	檣	36	藥	641	歎	130	步	693 ³	
	120	檣	891	藥	637 ²²	歎	425 ¹⁰	武	956 ⁴	

冰	673	汗	632	沃	14	泚	173	沽	376
永	291			止	981		涿		
汜	266	汚	954	冲	61	洞	185	泐	470
汜	27			泪	548	汾	175	泚	210
汜	41	返	234	汪	253	泚	223	泚	548
求	365	沈	790	沕	984	泚	238	沫	562
汀	938			沈	929	沕	963	泚	286
汎	266	沈	940	泐	1001	泰	891	河	634
汎	122	汰	918	泐	1004	治	918	泥	569
汎	158	沌	903	法	262	泗	851		
汞	255	沓	840	泛	266	泗	802	泐	946
池	867	沁	139	況	277	泗	759	泐	803
汎	753					沁	787	況	278
汕	741	沛	728	泄	284	泐	725	泐	1006
泐	729	沙	729	泄	773	沿	1007	泐	282
	784		733	泐	10			沿	681
求	724	泐	670	泐	314	泐	704	泐	282
江	331	泐	639	泐	54	泐	705	泐	280
汗	373	泐	340	泐	55	泐	719	泐	76
汜	318	泐	360	泐	61	泐	655	泐	85
汜	339	泐	544	泐	66	泐	655	泐	96
	593	泐	559	泐	73	泐	675	泐	97
		泐	559	泐	108	泐	297		
		泐	605	泐	96				

水シ水

洳	208	洽	199	涔	427	混	242	淋	495
洄	251	狹	30	浪	467	淮	262	淚	510
洪	256	浴	963	洩	469	涯	599	淪	520
洶	259	浸	50	浼	564	添	935	淥	518
洙	949	涎	1009	澗	969	洩	871	淖	574
洒	731	浙	71	澗	582	洶	891	淖	602
洵	822	浚	107	涌	190	淳	824	湍	177
洩	773	泥	142	海	194	淞	825	洶	184
派	724	汜	182	渚	276	淞	836	風	256
洗	730	浩	237	淨	51	淵	1004	澗	980
泽	322	涂	905	淨	67	淑	763	澗	278
活	389	涕	915	滓	102	淤	957	澗	288
活	974	洩	761	液	286	淡	845	澗	288
洗	400	浣	976	淫	293	涿	847	澗	646
泊	406	浦	726	溜	112	淦	790	澗	266
汧	426	涉	462	淙	115	淦	749	澗	996
流	466	消	775	淒	124	淦	380	澗	14
洛	512	浮	780	淺	152	淦	712	澗	163
洄	988	浮	697	淹	994	淦	340	澗	15
洞	832	浮	709	清	154	洪	412	澗	190
洞	903	浮	721	深	154	澗	500	澗	73
洞	910	涇	673	涵	203	澗	495	澗	960
漥	954	涇	356	減	208	凌		澗	114
		涇	362						

渦	981	温	965	滌	878	漸	70	澆	671 677
測	128	渴	409	溯	803	潭	92	滌	297
湊	129	涸	415	涇	747	漿	93	漑	406
澆	209	涪	539	洩	756	漕	100	漏漏	459 466 467
湖	246 957	涸	544	溥	726	漆	137	瀉	482
渾	256	渺	546	滂	684	灌	167	漣	486
恬	936	渭	636	溝	319 331	漢	201	漾	1010
湛	842 938	湯	947	溶	971	澍	245	瀧	518
滌	869	滑	263 372	滾	383	滹	248	漫	531
浚	987	潯	963	溪	403	潔	920	漭	533
淳	881	滓	22 833	溜	465 475	漪	281	滿	530 563
渡	889	澍	761	漂	470	滴	853	漠	555
混	784	溱	47	微	539	漲	885	漁	625
湘	797	滋	112 114	滅	543	滾	383	漣	954
滑	815	準	116	溟	550	滑	824	漚	186
須	816	涇	943	溺	585	滷	504	漚	12 922
渤	729	滄	170	源	631	滌	851	潭	911
淌	437	溢	182	滕	856	滌	800	潼	736
游	297	溷	242	灑	36	滌	752	澀	934
潛	306	溷	906	漬	55	漂	736	澈	702
減	328	溷	873	演	996	漂	716 717	播	
港	331								

85 水
86 火

澄	856 882	湫	117	濂	486	瀑	687	瀾	539
潢	988	潤	191	濫	547	瀟	671	灑	18 262
潮	876	滄	208	澳	634	瀾	455	灌	393
漸	816	澆	224	瀨	¹⁴ 275	瀘	478	灘	¹⁹ 921
澁	736	漬	256	濟	19	瀏	503	灑	852
潛	739	滌	968	濯	104	灤	512	灑	507
澎	703	瀉	767	濤	891	漭	1010	灑	641
潑	712 724	濺	982	濡	815	瀚	204	灑	¹⁶ 21
澤	655	灑	41	濕	747	瀦	906	灑	²² 237
澗	317	濃	594 595	濮	687	瀦	780	灣	975 977
潔	348 1012	濁	104	濱	673	瀦	294	灣	²⁴ 374
漏	360	濕	166	濞	464	瀦	457	灑	997
潏	495	澣	201	濞	585	瀦	491		
潑	508	澤	644 854	濞	539	瀦	515		
潑	504	澹	845	濞	560 561	瀦	521	火	(86)
潦	506	澹	792	濞	107	瀦	1002	火	270 271
溥	634	澹	778	濞	235	瀦	76	火	1
潰	273	澹	736	濞	¹⁵ 73	瀦	73	火	30
潏	34	澹	326	濞	908	瀦	916	火	² 244 270
濂	162	澹	399	瀆	790	瀦	796	火	854 879
潛	77	瀉	1001	瀆	767	瀦	464	火	271
潛		澧	453	瀆		瀦	485	火	

		8				7				10	
灸	364	魚	652	烽	253	煙	118	烹	22		
灸	367	煖	648	煮	258	焮	163	焯	166		
災	21	炳	674	煙	270	熙	215	焠	220		
災	21	炮	704	烹	708	熿	228	熿	215		
灵	496	施	766	焯	721	煨	979	熊	259		
吐	36	灸	834	焉	1004	煙	240	熏	258		
灼	158	点	871	焉	1008	煥	994	熒	294		
灼	884	炭	922	焯	62	煇	266	熄	747		
炆	648	炷	57	焯	102	煌	269	煽	776		
炙	64	炷	169	焦	79	煜	279	煽	777		
炒	122	焯	6	然	1008	煜	285	焯	1013		
炊	178	焯	21	焮	194	熒	359	焯	965		
炕	414	焯	84	焚	257	煉	487	槽	35		11
炉	515	焯	90	焰	997	煤	558	燻	202		
炖	903	烘	212	焮	438	煖	586	燻	285		
炎	997	烘	258	焮	696	煖	591	燻	785		
為	5	焨	228	煬	747	煖	595	燻	296		
炸	16	烟	240	焯	909	煖	658	燻	417		
焰	80	烟	288	無	553	煖	267	燻	619		
炯	328	焮	994	煎	956	煖	213	燻	635		
炬	334	焮	409	煎	74	煖	978	燻	637		
炯	435	焮	511	煎	1008	煖	737	燻	328		
炯	633	威	484	煎	80	煖	938	燻	821		
		烏	543	煎	113	煖	953				
			954	煎							

86	火	熱	993	煥	189	爨	25	爨	(89)	爨	11
87	爪	爇	12	燬	270	燬	29	爨	602	爨	296
88	父	燠	997	管	295	管	637	爨	5	爨	170
89	爨	燠	148	燠	992	燠	—	爨	7	爨	15
90	爨	燠	208	燠	774	燠	(87)	爨	9	爨	908
91	片	燠	215	燠	805	燠	35	爨	10	爨	(92)
92	牙	燠	264	燠	808	燠	119	爨	9	爨	596
93	牛	燠	1008	燠	14	燠	4	爨	10	爨	(93)
		燠	489	燠	51	燠	31	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	496	燠	258	燠	46	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	791	燠	777	燠	642	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	780	燠	777	燠	5	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	854	燠	1000	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	871	燠	15	燠	987	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	879	燠	653	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	922	燠	687	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	909	燠	1014	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	996	燠	158	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	993	燠	461	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	13	燠	633	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	58	燠	774	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	90	燠	16	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠	132	燠	6	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠		燠	515	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠		燠	780	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠		燠	17	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠		燠	465	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠		燠	18	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠		燠	91	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596
		燠		燠	158	燠	7	爨	10	爨	596

牴	863	犬 (94)	狷	362	猩	787	獐	399	93 牛 牛 94 犬 才 95 玄 96 玉 王
特	40 ⁶		犬	417	狸	480	獨	907	
特	854		犯	268 ²	狼	513	環	362 ¹⁴	
皓	372 ⁷		狀	38 ⁴	狴	656	獲	208	
輕	416		狂	292	狽	696	獾	258	
牽	416		狂	587	浚	732	獾	777	
	418		狃	878	狝	103 ⁸	獾	461 ¹⁵	
犁	454		狄	878	猜	126	獸	757	
	623		狃	969	猖	159	猓	932 ¹⁶	
犀	730		狎	8 ⁵	猗	280		獺	
犄	280 ⁸		狎	207	猗	633	獺	539 ¹⁷	
	824		狎	247	猛	529	獺	222 ²⁰	
犂	454		狗	332	狻	536	獺	222	
	364 ⁹		狠	210 ⁶	猊	597	獺	222	
犃	436 ¹⁰		狠	241	猊	671	獺	222	
	467		猊	230	猊	213 ⁹	獺	222	
犄	308		猊	352	猊	321	獺	222	
	173 ¹¹		猊	481	猊	230	獺	222	
犅	908 ¹²		猊	757	猊	300	獺	222	
	802 ¹⁶		猊	822	猊	298	獺	222	
犆	216		狹	220 ⁷	猊	298	獺	222	
		狹	627	猊	525	獺	222		
		狹		猊	546	獺	222		
		狹		猊	600	獺	222		
		狹		猊	636	獺	222		

96
玉
王

王	王	988	珠	88	瑤	379	瑄	811	璇	800	
		989		珩		211		瑄		391	璣
	玎	玎	879	珣	229	琴	431	璩	887	璘	494 ¹²
			玘		玘		313		琰		320
	玖	玖		365		珪	344	琬		976	璿
			玠	玠	244		琅		627	琵琶	
	玡	玡			307	班		649	琵		642
			玢	玢	360		珮	689		琶	722
	玣	玣			559	珣		696	琫		722
			玤	玤	628		珣	822		琫	874
	玥	玥			977	球		366	琫		938
			珈	珈	299		理	479		琫	938
	珂	珂			435	琉		503	瑜		961
			玲	玲	494		琅	513		瑜	289
	珉	珉			551	現		223	瑛		989
			玻	玻	677		琇	757		瑛	192
	珀	珀			700	珊		991	瑛		247
			珊	珊	739		璣	32		瑛	554
	珊	珊			841	璣		995	瑛		630
			玳	玳	835		璣	46		瑛	588
玷	玷	872			璣	115		瑛	978		瑞
		珍	珍	880		琮	245		瑟	736	
珍	珍			880	琦		342	瑞		807	璈

瓔 ¹⁷	289	甃	29	姓	751	男	572	畔	725	96
瓚 ¹⁹	120	甌	94	產	} 739	甸	873	畦	219	玉
瓜	(97)	甌	186	產		甸	939	畎	417	王
瓜	386	甌	853	塲	7	畀	} 656	畎	499	瓜
瓜	722	甌	956	甦	7	畀		畎	503	瓦
甌	869	甌	28	甦	甦	甦	畎	658	甘	98
瓠	246	甦	812	甦	甦	甦	畎	107	生	99
瓠	685	甦	4	甦	甦	甦	畎	181	用	100
瓠	717	甦	672	甦	甦	甦	畎	209	田	101
瓠	648	甦	289	甦	甦	甦	畎	260	田	102
瓠	591	甦	14	甦	甦	甦	畎	973	番	99
瓦	(98)	甦	289	甦	甦	甦	畎	264	畐	99
瓦	627	甦	314	甦	甦	甦	畎	959	畐	99
瓠	493	甦	754	甦	甦	甦	畎	342	畐	99
瓠	676	甦	870	甦	甦	甦	畎	848	畐	99
瓠	289	甦	799	甦	甦	甦	畎	898	畐	99
		生	(100)	甦	甦	甦	畎	914	畐	99
		生	131	甦	甦	甦	畎	952	畐	99
		生	739	甦	甦	甦	畎	338	畐	99
		生	750	甦	甦	甦	畎	362	畐	99

102
田
103
疋
104
疒

疇	942
疊	17 869
疊	920
疋	(103)
疋	707
疏	7 732
疏	746
疏	813
疎	746
疎	813
疑	9 609
臺	11 926
疒	(104)
疒	2 880
疥	353
疥	364
疒	231
疥	3 419
疒	741

疫	4 285
疔	299
疥	303
疥	308
疔	640
疥	729
疔	928
疔	5 49
疔	82
疥	87
疥	537
疔	110
疔	111
疔	315
疔	342
疔	441
疔	633
疔	651
疔	662
疔	655
疔	681
疔	711
疔	856
疔	892
疔	16

痊	6 177
疥	364
疔	250
痕	242
疥	282
疥	508
疥	852
疥	799
疥	1005
疔	952
疔	39
疔	212
疔	244
疔	469
疔	566
疔	710
疔	810
疔	833
疔	847
疔	933
疔	947
疔	8 1
疔	185

瘁	102
疔	143
疔	367
瘁	392
瘁	494
瘁	525
瘁	562
瘁	632
瘁	654
瘁	923
瘁	979
瘁	965
瘁	118
瘁	1007
瘁	460
瘁	191
瘁	213
瘁	252
瘁	289
瘁	390
瘁	715
瘁	752

瘁	906
瘁	958
瘁	10 43
瘁	122
瘁	165
瘁	123
瘁	170
瘁	180
瘁	370
瘁	504
瘁	617
瘁	649
瘁	736
瘁	870
瘁	965
瘁	11 95
瘁	70
瘁	459
瘁	498
瘁	555
瘁	742
瘁	942

癩	988	癭	289	𦓐	394	𦓐	15	盛	754	𦓐	104
癩	317	癭	614	𦓐	305	𦓐	18	盛	791	𦓐	105
癩	490	癭	970	𦓐	278	𦓐	872	盜	894	𦓐	106
癩	506	癭	380	𦓐	352	皿	(108)	盟	536	𦓐	107
癩	522	癭	968	𦓐	236	皿	548	盞	32	𦓐	108
癩	842	癭	921	𦓐	369	皿	981	盞	51	𦓐	109
癩	303	癭	870	𦓐	236	盂	981	盞	315	𦓐	110
癩	173	癭	—	𦓐	677	盂	175	盞	317	目	111
癩	399	𦓐	(105)	𦓐	352	盂	293	盞	349	目	112
癩	455	癭	—	𦓐	91	盂	691	盞	690	目	113
癩	707	癭	4	𦓐	—	盂	698	盞	377	盞	114
癩	143	癭	7	皮	(107)	盂	698	盞	446	盞	115
癩	72	癭	854	皮	711	盂	182	盞	515	盞	116
癩	880	癭	262	皮	722	盂	991	盞	553	盞	117
癩	1005	癭	—	皮	705	盂	194	盞	850	盞	118
癩	801	癭	白 (106)	皮	422	盂	272	盞	925	盞	119
癩	1005	癭	白 645	皮	378	盂	199	盞	377	盞	120
癩	458	癭	白 659	皮	422	盂	976	盞	455	盞	121
癩	471	癭	白 644	皮	378	盂	1006	盞	—	盞	122
癩	492	癭	白 646	皮	15	盂	8	盞	(109)	盞	123
癩	274	癭	白 101	皮	28	盂	308	盞	535	盞	124
癩	147	癭	白 852	皮	570	盂	894	盞	536	盞	125
癩	776	癭	的	皮	—	盂	448	盞	559	盞	126

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 眄 544
 看 411
 眇 546
 眊 554
 省 740
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 789
 相 797
 相 798
 相 810
 眈 841
 盾 899
 盼 725
 眈 702
 眈 56⁵
 眈 83
 眩 223
 226
 眠 545
 551
 胞 652

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 眈 } 752
 眈 746
 眾 58⁶
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 眈 } 193
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 眈 359
 眈 807
 眈 897
 眈 590
 眈 175⁹
 眈 529

眈 769
 眈 829
 眈 904
 眈 1001
 眈 83¹⁰
 眈 550
 眈 756
 眈 198
 眈 96¹¹
 眈 284
 眈 563
 眈 002
 眈 576
 眈 81¹²
 眈 856
 眈 } 201
 眈 } 411
 眈 274
 眈 488
 眈 911
 眈 812

眈 411
 眈 714
 眈 823
 眈 18
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 眈 73
 眈 380
 眈 378
 眈 14
 眈 561
 眈 15
 眈 432
 眈 19
 眈 143
 眈 21
 眈 58
 牙 (110)
 牙 532
 牙 430⁴
 牙 743⁷
 牙 177

117
矢
112
石

矢 ⁽¹¹¹⁾		研 ⁴	613	碇	855	礮	872
矢	144	砮	614	碇	938 ⁹	礮	873
矣	180 ²	砮	776	碇	348	礮	26 ¹¹
知	850 ⁵	砮	145	碇	588	礮	33
知	863	砮	321	碇	708	礮	94
矧	292 ⁴	砮	416	碇	785	礮	412
矩	379 ⁵	砮	503	碇	849	礮	417
短	895 ⁷	砮	599	碇	869	礮	471
短	913	砮	614	碇	114 ¹⁰	礮	552
矮	3 ⁸	砮	781	碇	966	礮	554
矮	353 ¹²	砮	168	碇	165	礮	562 ¹²
矮	46	砮	956	碇	407	礮	224
矮	275 ¹⁴	砮	340	碇	413	礮	279
		砮	976	碇	438	礮	338
		砮	342	碇	413	礮	380
		砮	511	碇	523	礮	492
		砮	599	碇	525	礮	496
石 ⁽¹¹²⁾		砮	945	碇	685	礮	725
石	785	砮	946	碇	721	礮	172 ¹⁸
石	794	砮	661	碇	690	礮	946
石	855 ²	砮	662	碇	714	礮	486
石	413 ³	砮	662	碇	777	礮	413 ¹⁴
石	556	砮	834	碇	812	礮	509

結	600	種	59	穰	681	究	333	窗	170	115 禾	
稀	215	種	118	種	911	空	404	窞	320		116 穴
稌	906	稱	139	穗	807		空	418	窞	443	
稈	243	稱	155	稷	594		窞	439	窞	413	
稈	316	稈	589	穢	982		窞	442	窞	8	
稈	513	稈	861	穢	808	窞	784	窞	980	窞	9
稈	915	稈	43	穢	736	窞	898	窞	961	窞	9
稈	742	稈	302	穢	18	窞	443	窞	980	窞	9
稈	933	稈	372	穢	966	窞	909	窞	981	窞	9
稈	940	稈	369	穢	275	窞	159	窞	972	窞	10
稅	826	稈	894	穢	895	窞	149	窞	386	窞	10
稠	97	稈	423	穢	285	窞	755	窞	957	窞	10
稠	443	稈	852	穢	1005	窞	898	窞	1000	窞	11
稌	458	稈	852	穢	162	窞	20	窞	923	窞	11
稌	495	稈	43	穢	—	窞	488	窞	423	窞	11
稌	519	稈	966	穢	—	窞	999	窞	423	窞	11
稌	646	稈	70	穢	—	窞	668	窞	477	窞	11
稌	700	稈	407	穢	—	窞	546	窞	808	窞	11
稌	492	稈	519	穢	—	窞	880	窞	446	窞	11
稌	674	稈	560	穢	—	窞	972	窞	177	窞	11
稌	784	稈	813	穢	—	窞	170	窞	428	窞	11
稌	790	稈	292	穢	—	窞	937	窞	463	窞	11
稌	852	稈	—	穢	—	窞	853	窞	838	窞	11

116 竈
117 穴
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118 竈
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竈 36
竈 100
竈 519
竈 149
竈 (117)
竈 490
竈 34
竈 1011
竈 949
竈 92
竈 660
竈 329
竈 106
竈 910
竈 720
竈 761
竈 823
竈 761
竈 349
竈 913

競 330
竹 (118)
竹 862
竹 471
竹 862
竹 313
竹 957
竹 36
竹 63
竹 153
竹 274
竹 400
竹 605
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竹 822
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竹 332
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竹 248

笳 343
笳 491
笳 571
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箏 174
箏 337
箏 369
箏 391
箏 401
箏 1012
箏 428
箏 440
箏 442
箏 458
箏 655
箏 680
箏 744
箏 27
箏 71
箏 75
箏 85
箏 213
箏 268
箏 279
箏 348
箏 386
箏 586
箏 1004
箏 668

篇	715	簦	131	簾	380	籜	925	粕	720
箱	797	簾	518	籩	449	籜	518	粥	57 ⁶
箬	861	筆	658	簾	486	箬	151 ¹⁷	粧	105
築	862	蔑	543	簾	679	籜	1002	染	111
築	887	算	674	薄	688	籜	380	粟	157
筩	10	篷	723	篋	727	籜	380	粵	763
筩	140	簌	809	篋	481	籜	667 ¹⁵	粵	983
筩	897	篋	826	簪	778	籜	482 ¹⁹	粵	420
筩	143	篋	859	簪	794	籜	482	粵	496
筩	176	篋	878	籍	82 ¹⁴	籜	507	粵	730
筩	177	篋	878	籍	82	籜	507	粵	730
筩	332	篋	31 ¹²	籍	581	籜	614 ²⁰	粵	132 ⁷
筩	368	篋	988	籍	463	籜	614 ²⁶	粵	314
筩	906	篋	245	籍	942	籜	1002	粵	500
筩	656	篋	315	籍	878	籜	—	粵	500
筩	711	篋	315	籍	264 ¹⁵	籜	—	粵	500
筩	782	篋	932	籍	264	籜	—	粵	8
筩	814	篋	932	籍	457	籜	—	粵	20
筩	917	篋	505	籍	457	籜	—	粵	107
筩	867	篋	780	籍	476	籜	—	粵	67
筩	11	篋	822	籍	882	籜	—	粵	83
筩	27	篋	842	籍	882	籜	—	粵	124
筩	115	篋	854	籍	78 ¹⁶	籜	—	粵	396
筩	395	篋	872	籍	78	籜	—	粵	496
筩	409	篋	151 ¹³	籍	457	籜	—	粵	646
筩	475	篋	151	籍	474	籜	—	粵	807
		簽		籜	521	籜	—	粵	20 ⁹
				籜	515	籜	—	粵	107

118 竹 119 米

119 米 120 糸	糊	247 378	糴	865 878	紡	277 723	紂	201	經	869
	糶	815	糶	¹⁹ 937	紆	294	紂	223	細	289
	糲	¹⁰ 140	糸	(120)	紉	365 860	紂	238	絨	970
	糖	947	糸	¹ 219	紉	571	紂	238	絞	301 358
	穀	372	糸	² 365	級	605	紂	328	結	309 347 1012
	糕	368	紅	³ 186 256	紐	587	紂	437 946	絳	322
	糲	766	紉	986	紐	588	紂	950	給	325
	糲	¹¹ 35	紉	240	紉	968	紂	441	給	325
	糲	93	紉	1002	紉	639	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	166	紉	249	紉	967	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	241 684	紉	294	紉	709	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	439	紉	339	紉	729	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	483	紉	824	紉	803	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	540	紉	861	紉	824	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	¹² 500	紉	824	紉	950	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	148	紉	861	紉	843	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	741	紉	861	紉	875	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	¹⁴ 17	紉	861	紉	875	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	589	紉	861	紉	875	累	510 523	給	325
	糲	¹⁵ 455	紉	861	紉	875	累	510 523	給	325
糲	¹⁶ 17	紉	861	紉	875	累	510 523	給	325	
糲	17	紉	861	紉	875	累	510 523	給	325	

鄒	683	縮	392	絨	202	緝	50	縞	489
縷	698	縮	977	緯	237	縷	896	縷	517
縷	329	縮	401	縷	269	縷	87	縷	517
絹	330	綺	424	縷	269	縷	177	縷	540
	363	縷	424	縷	309	縷	944	縷	477
經	344	縷	495	縷	487	縷	283	縷	546
	356	縷	498	縷	965	縷	294	縷	659
裕	415	縷	518	縷	966	縷	310	縷	688
縷	692	縷	503	縷	544	縷	350	縷	723
縷	757	縷	520	縷	544	縷	369	縷	716
縷	765	縷	527	縷	551	縷	695	縷	743
縷	781	縷	540	縷	669	縷	964	縷	930
縷	443	縷	548	縷	715	縷	743	縷	804
縷	1013	縷	544	縷	762	縷	807	縷	81
	⁸ 53	縷	659	縷	769	縷	¹¹ 21	縷	47
縷	111	縷	710	縷	797	縷	44	縷	79
縷	122	縷	978	縷	815	縷	43	縷	119
縷	124	縷	758	縷	830	縷	116	縷	219
縷	127	縷	769	縷	849	縷	59	縷	265
縷	158	縷	792	縷	850	縷	116	縷	964
縷	337	縷	857	縷	1009	縷	169	縷	273
縷	358	縷	888	縷	1010	縷	267	縷	489
縷	374	縷	892	縷	¹⁰ 28	縷	298	縷	573
縷	383	縷	41	縷		縷	1000	縷	757
縷	985	縷		縷					

120
糸

120 糸
121 缶
122 网
123 羊

縉 779
 縉¹⁸ 19
 縉¹⁹ 157
 縉¹⁹ 353
 縉 219
 縉 273
 縉 287
 縉 350
 縉 486
 縉 792
 縉 807
 縉¹⁴ 259
 縉 426
 縉 346
 縉 670
 縉 673
 縉 815
 縉 120
 縉¹⁵ 347
 縉 535
 縉 873

縉 451
 縉 517
 縉 820
 縉¹⁶ 509
 縉¹⁷ 510
 縉 515
 縉¹⁷ 515
 縉 126
 縉 127
 縉 152
 縉 289
 縉¹⁹ 289
 縉 119
 縉 907
 縉 731
 縉 771
 縉²⁰ 462
 缶 (121)
 缶 709
 缶³ 767
 缶 372

缶⁴ 426
 缶⁴ 450
 缶⁶ 676
 缶¹⁰ 289
 缶¹¹ 216
 缶¹¹ 417
 缶¹² 105
 缶¹⁴ 289
 缶¹⁵ 509
 缶¹⁸ 393
 网 (122)
 网³ 200
 网 985
 网⁴ 709
 网⁵ 63
 网 373
 网 376

罽 376
 罽⁶ 387
 罽⁷ 362
 罽⁸ 103
 罽 548
 罽 752
 罽 831
 罽 846
 罽 850
 罽⁹ 268
 罽 814
 罽 817
 罽¹⁰ 503
 罽 525
 罽³ 642
 罽³ 711
 罽¹¹ 482
 罽¹² 176
 罽⁴ 911
 罽 46
 罽 347
 罽¹³ 362

羅 506
 羅 712
 羅¹⁷ 345
 羅¹⁹ 345
 羊 (123)
 羊 1006
 羊² 361
 羊⁸ 364
 羊 539
 羊⁴ 377
 羊 640
 羊 361
 羊 368
 羊⁵ 497
 羊⁷ 781
 羊⁷ 801
 羊 864
 羊 892
 羊 950

美	779 ⁶	翎	493	翼	285 785	耍	825 ⁸	耶	991 ⁸	123	
群	} 383 ⁷	翎	285	翽	620	耐	570	耿	328 ⁴	羊	124
羣			習	785	翹	615	崇	94	耻	931	羽
義	611	翕	208 ⁶	翻	982 ¹⁸	—	—	聃	841	老	126
羨	779	翔	799	翻	892 ¹⁴	耒	(127)	聃	841	而	127
控	433 ⁸	脩	781 ⁷	耀	1000	耒	511	聃	841 ⁵	耒	127
羹	327 ¹¹	翠	168 ⁶	—	—	耒	113 ⁸	聃	489	耒	128
義	216	翡	237	老	(125)	耒	327 ⁴	聃	493	耳	128
羸	517 ¹³	翠	737	老	466	耒	968	聃	389 ⁶		
羶	775	翟	878	老	505	耒	642	聃	758 ⁷		
—	—	翦	47 ⁹ 75	考	436	耒	235	聃	770		
羽	(124)	翦	113	考	64 ⁴	耒	761 ⁵	聃	708		
羽	958	翦	269	耆	341	耒	606 ⁹	聃	56 ⁸		
翠	612 ⁸	翦	623	耆	554	耒	571 ¹⁰	聃	175		
翫	} 148 ⁴	翦	715	耆	332 ²	耒	295 ¹⁵	聃	968		
翫			翦	204 ¹⁰	耆	869 ⁶	耒	—	聃	309	
翠	168	翦	240	耆	—	耒	—	聃	175 ¹¹		
翕	965	翦	309	而	(126)	耳	(128)	聃	486		
狝	176	翦	284 ¹¹	而	282	耳	604	聃	769		
翬	285 ⁵	翦	265 ¹²	而	—	耳	608	聃	789		

128 耳
129 聿
130 肉
月

噴 274
聿 581
聿 928
聿 475
聿 521
聿 928
聿 932

聿 (129)

聿 964
聿 973
聿 181
聿 745
聿 759
聿 763
聿 877

肉 (130)

肉 593
肌 338

助 471
助 472
育 276
肝 313
彤 972
肱 373
肖 736
肖 782
肘 888
吐 889
吐 904
肢 68
肫 909
肫 208
肺 218
育 964
肱 328
肩 350
股 376
肯 417
肯 431
肱 578
肴 602

肥 686
肥 712
胖 705
胚 726
肺 62
肺 89
肱 112
胎 917
胎 945
胤 186
胎 330
胎 376
胸 441
胡 246
胃 636
胞 652
胖 691
背 695
背 696
胚 726
胆 842
胃 861
胝 863
胥 815

能 577
脊 43
截 56
脂 68
脆 170
脆 170
脇 220
脅 220
胸 259
胸 259
肱 400
肢 403
肢 1012
跨 445
膈 994
降 529
脈 527
脈 534
脛 167
脛 939
脛 210
脫 925
脫 925
脫 953
脯 246

脛 966
脛 380
脚 359
脚 360
脛 558
脛 699
脛 810
脛 847
脛 824
脛 10
脛 994
腕 975
腫 118
腐 234
腐 677
腑 245
腋 287
腔 433
脛 461
脛 749
脛 474
脛 754
脾 664
脾 669
脛 700
脛 712

腴	871	脊	516	膳	779	齋	522	致	850	130
脹	885	朧	576	噪	186		—	臺	834	肉
脰	292	膊	653	馨	804	臣	(131)	臺	834	月
腠	29	膊	684	臆	902	臣	793	臻	47	131
膺	900	臆	664	臆	179	卧	2	—	—	臣
腹	239	膀	685	臆	842	卧	629	白	(134)	132
682		膂	100	膂	969	臆	289	白	419	自
腰	998	膂	902	膂	289	臆	398	白	434	133
膂	507	膝	137	膂	398	臆	485	白	960	至
膂	953	膚	243	臆	485	臆	497	白	960	134
膂	558	膠	300	臆	486	臆	—	白	960	白
膂	961	膠	332	臆	578	臆	—	白	960	
膂	571	膂	400	臆	594	自	(132)	白	960	
膂	588	膂	518	臆	666	自	40	白	960	
膂	636	膂	555	臆	18	自	56	白	999	
膂	733	膂	79	臆	735	自	133	白	118	
膂	787	膂	489	臆	675	自	140	白	750	
膂	886	膂	264	臆	193	自	613	白	333	
膂	902	膂	956	臆	31	自	369	白	333	
膂	309	膂	284	臆	461	自	613	白	189	
膂	408	膂	339	臆	671	自	—	白	958	
膂	368	膂	575	臆	515	自	(133)	白	960	
膂	945	膂	703	臆	515	自	39	白	210	
膂	489	膂	38	臆	38	自	320	白	225	

135	舉	11	舟	(137)	𦨭	870	色	(139)	芝	68
舌	379								蒂	218
136	舊	12	舟	97	𦨭	165	色	735	芙	247
舛	333				𦨭	170	艷	997	芬	253
137	——		舩	890	𦨭	755	——	——	花	259
舟	——		舩	828	𦨭	100			芳	275
138	舌	(135)	舩	241	𦨭	476	艸	(140)	芥	307
艮	774		舩	277	𦨭	619	艸	133	茈	324
139	舌	2	舩	640	𦨭	911	艾	166	茈	709
色	舍		舩	649	𦨭	161	艾	599	茈	739
140	舍		舩	689	𦨭	514	艾	610	茈	342
艸	舍		舩	16	𦨭	611	艾	860	芩	172
舛	舐	4	舩	223	𦨭	561	艾	366	芩	427
	舒	6	舩	436	𦨭	411	艾	471	芩	432
	舔	5	舩	681	𦨭	515	艾	158	芩	444
	舖	9	舩	823	𦨭	——	艾	339	芩	554
	舖	1014	舩	892	𦨭		艾	723	芩	631
	館	392	舩	913	𦨭		艾	150	芩	640
	——		舩	742	𦨭		艾	384	芩	596
	舛	(136)	舩	939	艮	(138)	艾	537	芩	968
舛	177		舩	520	艮	322	艾	556	芩	1001
舛	812		舩	536	艮	626	艾	981	芩	28
舞	955		舩	670	艮	501	艾	986	芩	
			舩		艮	315	艾	61	芩	

苴	112	莛	491	苻	197	莖	169	莓	559
茁	121	苓	494	扶	251	莧	196	莓	564
莩	238	茆	532	苘	251	莨	223	莫	555
苻	248	茅	532	荒	722	荷	235	葺	514
苑	985	茂	529	蕘	276	荷	236	莪	618
范	268	茱	535	茸	971	莖	244	茶	906
苾	281	茱	563	茵	290	莖	717	莞	976
苾	315	苗	546	菱	305	莖	296	菴	10
苾	332	苜	560	菱	319	莖	693	菴	336
苞	652	茶	582	荆	359	莖	695	菴	21
菱	649	苔	917	荀	825	莖	697	菴	111
菱	655	苔	932	茶	828	莖	741	菁	84
苾	675	若	1003	荅	839	莖	788	萃	102
苾	830	英	290	荔	482	莎	804	菴	111
苾	831	苻	76	荔	483	菱	826	萋	124
苾	950	茱	88	茗	549	莖	838	茶	127
苾	860	茨	111	茫	557	莖	847	莖	140
苾	343	茨	148	萋	916	荻	879	莖	159
苾	359	兹	114	茹	961	莖	348	莖	201
苾	995	茱	128	荏	292	莖	416	莖	148
苾	435	茱	148	荏	106	莖	469	莖	259
苾	440	茜	129	荏	125	莖	469	莖	260
		草	133	葷	145	莖	516	莖	335
			166					莖	685

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140 艸 艸	葶	662	葶 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞	556	蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞	910	蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞	170	蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞 蔞	550			
	蔞	675		979		685		638		11			
	蔞	677		蔞		蔞		693		蔞	蔞	蔞	64
	蔞	680		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	95
	蔞	1014		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	115
	蔞	711		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	140
	蔞	719		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	185
	蔞	726		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	254
	蔞	723		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	687
	蔞	763		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	951
	蔞	863		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	658
	蔞	896		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	694
	蔞	976		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	723
	蔞	892		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	731
	蔞	342		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	762
	蔞	375		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	809
	蔞	396		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	813
	蔞	391		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	825
	蔞	443		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	838
	蔞	458		蔞		蔞		蔞		蔞	蔞	蔞	850
蔞	463	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	882					
蔞	473	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	362					
蔞	494	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	1005					
蔞	518	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞						
蔞	537	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞	蔞						

冠	409	薊	298	薤	195	薺	281	薺	211
雙	475	蔽	654	藜	205	藜	717	薺	676
雙	476	蕭	780	藜	368	藜	761	薺	228
蓮	472	薺	812	薄	681	藜	818	薺	813
蓼	488	薺	854	藜	682	藜	834	薺	342
蓼	518	莖	850	藜	738	藜	369	薺	342
藜	517	蕩	850	藜	774	藜	463	薺	458
藜	525	蕩	978	藜	789	藜	546	薺	474
藜	562	蕩	354	藜	840	藜	608	薺	515
藜	543	蕩	359	藜	346	藜	979	薺	925
藜	531	蕩	371	藜	183	藜	985	薺	966
藜	563	蕩	380	藜	361	藜	264 ¹⁵	薺	274
藜	578	蕩	400	藜	399	藜	756	薺	287 ¹⁷
藜	612	蕩	450	藜	982	藜	820	薺	298
藜	635	蕩	523	藜	449	藜	850	薺	1000
藜	982	蕩	621	藜	524	藜	882	薺	776
藜	909	蕩	615	藜	540	藜	454	薺	380
藜	679	蕩	956	藜	933	藜	523	薺	464
藜	127	蕩	983	藜	14	藜	603	薺	573
藜	12	蕩	983	藜	18	藜	612	薺	488
藜	79	蕩	76	藜	38	藜	1002	薺	521
藜	134	蕩	161	藜	107	藜	5	薺	613
藜	219	蕩	906	藜	51	藜	16	薺	290
藜	257	蕩	179	藜	65	藜	5		
藜	264	蕩	189	藜	82	藜	166		
		蕩	190	藜	258	藜			

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140	虜	259	虜	602	蚊	255	蚱	16	蜉	709
141	虜	33	虜	309	蚊	967	蚱	914	蜉	790
141	虜	507	虜	35	虻	297	蚱	995	蜉	722
142	虜	541	虜	447	蚱	307	蚱	434	蜉	780
142	虜	615	虜	—	蚱	382	蚱	42	蜉	827
	虜	517	虫	(142)	蚱	665	蚱	870	蜉	868
	虜	374	虫	929	蚱	705	蚱	142	蜉	874
	虜	—	虫	952	蚱	859	蚱	312	蜉	820
	虜	(141)	虫	1	蚱	34	蚱	319	蜉	882
	虜	2	虫	2	蚱	139	蚱	389	蜉	906
	虜	244	虫	366	蚱	995	蚱	444	蜉	970
	虜	3	虫	736	蚱	1001	蚱	949	蜉	970
	虜	616	虫	2	蚱	292	蚱	972	蜉	123
	虜	4	虫	366	蚱	54	蚱	7	蜉	396
	虜	205	虫	8	蚱	55	蚱	221	蜉	154
	虜	351	虫	150	蚱	109	蚱	489	蜉	548
	虜	5	虫	257	蚱	200	蚱	312	蜉	287
	虜	142	虫	420	蚱	223	蚱	361	蜉	1001
	虜	173	虫	270	蚱	283	蚱	480	蜉	341
	虜	6	虫	978	蚱	772	蚱	514	蜉	421
	虜	498	虫	4	蚱	376	蚱	548	蜉	520
	虜	249	虫	16	蚱	467	蚱	619	蜉	529
	虜	7	虫	36	蚱	843	蚱	623	蜉	536
	虜	625	虫	99	蚱	494	蚱		蜉	548
	虜	236	虫	144	蚱	864	蚱		蜉	
	虜		虫	247	蚱		蚱		蜉	

蜈	583	蝨	736	蟪	100	蟛	703	蟻	18
蟻	702	蟻	829	蝨	118	蟻	778	蟻	150
蟻	710	蝶	870	蝨	399	蟻	779	蟻	233
蟻	361	蝨	749	蟻	477	蟻	780	蟻	537
蟻	749	蝨	961	蟻	483	蟻	792	蟻	561
蟻	829	蝨	981	蟻	509	蝨	929	蟻	235
蟻	874	蝨	10	蟻	526	蝨	952	蟻	961
蟻	901	蝨	34	蟻	533	蝨	506	蟻	15
蟻	930	蝨	901	蟻	533	蝨	45	蟻	455
蟻	9	蝨	87	蟻	619	蝨	820	蟻	868
蟻	45	蝨	142	蟻	716	蝨	127	蟻	461
蟻	75	蝨	294	蟻	743	蝨	193	蟻	543
蟻	995	蝨	525	蟻	743	蝨	227	蟻	878
蟻	191	蝨	550	蟻	749	蝨	229	蟻	175
蟻	200	蝨	631	蟻	829	蝨	927	蟻	16
蟻	239	蝨	649	蟻	879	蝨	361	蟻	889
蟻	239	蝨	685	蟻	879	蝨	498	蟻	905
蟻	246	蝨	972	蟻	749	蝨	509	蟻	635
蟻	279	蝨	814	蟻	902	蝨	611	蟻	17
蟻	297	蝨	834	蟻	12	蝨	778	蟻	150
蟻	297	蝨	856	蟻	220	蝨	792	蟻	361
蟻	530	蝨	972	蟻	264	蝨	14	蟻	377
蟻	533	蝨	93	蟻	338	蝨	673	蟻	722
蟻	636	蝨		蟻	354	蝨		蟻	18
蟻	668	蝨		蟻	450	蝨		蟻	889
		蝨		蟻	556	蝨		蟻	34
		蝨				蝨		蟻	139

143 血 144 行 145 衣 衣	蠻	530	街	302	衾	430	袂	257	得	72
	——	——	街	456	袂	537	袂	292	褂	387
	血	(143)	街	904	衲	571	袂	290	裾	379
	血	196	街	596	袁	631	袂	312	裾	914
	血	220	街	970	袁	988	袂	348	裏	498
	盍	276	街	229	衰	806	袂	370	裨	663
	卹	809	街	246	衷	912	袂	434	裨	671
	衄	588	街	982	衽	292	袂	482	裨	710
	衄	214	街	176	衽	239	袂	484	裨	722
	𧄸	543	街	10	衽	921	袂	105	裨	799
	——	——	街	211	袷	343	裝	1001	裳	888
	行	(144)	街	982	袷	86	裔	189	稠	892
	行	197	街	381	袷	383	裕	366	稠	927
	行	207	街	——	袷	442	裘	940	裨	130
	行	210	衣	(145)	袷	493	裘	479	裨	200
	行	241	衣	180	袷	657	裏	867	裨	187
	行	344	衣	280	袷	728	裏	583	裨	758
	行	688	衣	3	袷	679	裏	692	裨	239
	衍	996	表	691	袖	758	裨	727	褊	668
	衍	200	表	671	袖	985	裙	383	褊	962
術	820	衫	799	袋	836	衰	702	褊	677	
術	223	衾	383	袋	897	裳	729	褊	678	
術	223	衾	431	裁	869	製	70	褊	680	
					102	裸	498			

襦	695	禪	841	而	(146)	聰	935	缺	361	145	
襦	10	襟	404	西	730	親	155	捕	831	衣	146
襦	28	襟	431	要	998	親	904	鮒	375	而	147
襦	964	襟	899	要	999	覓	462	鮒	112	西	148
襦	328	襟	485	覃	922	覓	961	解	195	見	148
襦	426	襟	73	覆	239	覓	310	解	303	角	
襦	426	襟	634	覆	701	覓	324	解	306		
襦	570	襟	975	覓	720	覓	406	覓	808		
襦	864	襟	707	覓	240	覓	141	覓	327		
襦	925	襟	808	見	(147)	覓	337	覓	366		
襦	946	襟	463	見	223	覓	321	覓	342		
襦	11	襟	481	見	351	覓	1012	覓	658		
襦	150	襟	208	覓	390	覓	879	覓	734		
襦	776	襟	348	覓	393	覓	390	覓	687		
襦	363	襟	460	覓	548	覓	393	覓	796		
襦	363	襟	653	覓	345	覓	393	覓	40		
襦	434	襟	975	覓	74	覓	393	覓	142		
襦	434	襟	783	覓	74	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	477	襟	521	覓	746	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	478	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	478	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	478	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	483	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	483	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	512	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	512	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	677	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	677	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	774	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	774	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	796	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	796	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	325	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	325	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	351	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	351	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	689	襟	521	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		
襦	689	襟	783	覓	429	覓	393	覓	361		

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言 (149) 言 617 訃 231 訇 184 訃 184 訃 346 訃 856 訃 186 訃 241 訃 249 訃 257 訃 282 訃 323 訃 605 訃 741 訃 753 訃 924 訃 944 訃 433 訃 249 訃 276 訃 299	詠 360 詠 590 詠 597 詠 628 詠 764 詠 774 詠 938 詠 16 詠 49 詠 80 詠 86 詠 89 詠 98 詠 112 詠 225 詠 282 詠 312 詠 334 詠 377 詠 437 詠 482	詠 574 詠 633 詠 657 詠 703 詠 803 詠 818 詠 864 詠 892 詠 72 詠 123 詠 135 詠 745 詠 759 詠 177 詠 185 詠 250 詠 270 詠 276 詠 306 詠 311 詠 387 詠 319 詠 395 詠 429	誇 444 詭 451 詭 524 詭 611 詭 765 詭 788 詭 799 詭 822 詭 906 詭 973 詭 39 詭 81 詭 782 詭 272 詭 296 詭 307 詭 370 詭 403 詭 577 詭 607 詭 624 詭 629 詭 696	誦 764 誦 791 誦 796 誦 826 誦 1003 誦 843 誦 773 誦 954 誦 27 誦 46 誦 979 誦 75 誦 53 誦 103 誦 146 誦 156 誦 420 誦 449 誦 468 誦 502 誦 611 誦 643 誦 645 誦 646 誦 627
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誨	82	諛	284	謚	547	識	39	譟	806
談	844	諫	317	謗	654	識	748	譟	14
論	790	謀	538	謝	768	證	49	護	943
誰	819	誦	572	誦	777	譙	80	譴	233
詛	843	諾	590	謄	856	譙	81	譽	426
調	860	諤	603	說	900	譟	120	譽	189
調	876	諺	614	謾	744	譟	184	譽	961
諄	909	謂	636	謾	363	譟	220	譟	608
詔	935	謔	745	謫	26	諄	215	譟	235
謖	914	謂	818	謫	48	諄	261	譟	15
諳	9	諦	829	謫	100	諄	274	譟	48
諳	110	諶	938	諳	125	譟	338	譟	478
諮	110	諶	869	諳	187	譟	360	譟	838
諸	189	諛	961	謹	358	譟	574	譟	927
諭	195	諛	53	警	431	譟	628	譟	951
諧	203	諛	1000	謫	483	譟	72	變	16
誼	228	謊	276	謾	531	譟	230	讒	802
諛	228	謊	368	謾	547	譟	270	譟	603
謁	227	謊	374	謾	565	譟	286	譟	17
諱	237	謊	433	謾	797	譟	358	譟	996
諷	241	謙	426	譟	27	譟	611	譟	129
譚	243	謎	534	譟	922	譟	710	譟	132
諛	270					譟	727	譟	33
								讓	587
								讓	1010
								讓	18
								讓	265

賓	673	賻	231	赤	(155)	趁	928	跂	424	154
賔		賻		赤	137	趁	6	跂	630	貝
賒	766	賻	310	赤	146	趁	209	跂	642	155
賒		賻	827	赦	767	趁	172	跂	44	赤
質	39	賻	754	赧	572	趁	937	跂	244	156
質	43	賻	33	赧	196	趁	316	跂	334	走
賙	97	賻	39	赧	64	趁	877	跂	335	157
賙	222	賻	120	赧	938	趁	141	跂	343	足
賢	231	賻	928	赧	—	趁	172	跂	449	
賸	327	賻	121	走	(156)	趁	172	跂	494	
賸	459	賻	28	走	35	趁	140	跂	645	
賸	526	賻	32	走	53	趁	429	跂	712	
賸	686	賻	32	走	231	趁	119	跂	713	
賸	686	賻	32	走	365	趁	—	跂	719	
賸	885	賻	294	赴	231	趁	—	跂	648	
賸	885	賻	294	赴	365	趁	—	跂	689	
賸	759	賻	780	赴	316	趁	—	跂	689	
賸	798	賻	105	赴	421	趁	—	跂	870	
賸	78	賻	51	赴	111	趁	—	跂	934	
賸	770	賻	222	赴	983	趁	—	跂	704	
賸	9	賻	657	赴	372	趁	—	跂	739	
賴	458	賻	820	赴	172	趁	—	跂	841	
賴		賻	601	赴	152	趁	—	跂	892	
賜	759	賻	374	走	—	足	(157)	跂	937	
賜	904	賻		走	—	足	55	跂	44	
賈	18	賻		走	—	足	57	跂	65	
賈	26	賻		走	—	足	651	跂	145	
賈		賻		走	—	足	60	跂	177	
賈		賻		走	—	足	244	跂		

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足
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身

踏	326	蹀	388	蹊	214	蹲	105	躡	1004
跬	345	蹀	388	蹊	214	蹲	102	躡	15
跬	425	蹀	402	蹊	363	蹴	143	躡	39
跪	371	跂	421	蹊	685	蹶	151	躡	461
跟	385	跂	449	蹊	691	蹶	775	躡	873
跨	422	踈	570	蹊	691	蹶	265	躡	878
跨	445	踈	763	蹊	871	蹶	354	躡	878
路	504	踈	763	蹊	871	蹶	360	躡	492
路	883	踏	840	蹊	894	蹶	428	躡	16
跣	777	踏	840	蹊	11	蹶	399	躡	474
蹉	330	蹕	848	蹊	15	蹶	450	躡	11
蹉	324	蹕	848	蹊	35	蹶	428	躡	464
踊	970	蹕	927	蹊	44	蹶	448	躡	13
踊	398	蹕	927	蹊	115	蹶	667	躡	581
跟	501	蹕	932	蹊	143	蹶	687	躡	20
跣	726	蹕	118	蹊	159	蹶	837	躡	433
跣	813	蹕	296	蹊	488	蹶	828	躡	—
跣	749	蹕	379	蹊	563	蹶	907	躡	—
跣	75	蹕	829	蹊	658	蹶	18	躡	—
踪	115	蹕	870	蹊	731	蹶	18	躡	—
踞	334	蹕	970	蹊	853	蹶	18	躡	—
		蹕	953	蹊	743	蹶	18	躡	—
		蹕	961	蹊	44	蹶	18	躡	—
		蹕	44	蹊	743	蹶	18	躡	—
		蹕	159	蹊	28	蹶	18	躡	—
		蹕	165	蹊	28	蹶	18	躡	—

身 (158)
身 786
身 1014
躬 384
躡 665
躡 841
躡 883
躡 665
躡 514

騷	3	軻	435	輟	122	鞞	332	辟	707	身 159 車 160 辛 161 辰 162 辵 辵
軻	11	軻	436	輝	269	鞞	518	辟	712	
軻	441	輦	695	鞞	281	轉	884	辟	737	
—	—	鞞	783	鞞	485	鞞	36	辟	818	
車	(159)	鞞	1000	鞞	497	鞞	12	辣	462	
車	145	鞞	870	鞞	502	鞞	354	辣	462	
車	379	載	269	鞞	520	鞞	497	辨	669	
軻	1	載	23	鞞	597	鞞	870	辨	648	
軻	8	輕	39	鞞	695	鞞	411	辭	818	
軻	2	鞞	97	鞞	870	鞞	13	辯	670	
軻	395	鞞	283	鞞	29	轟	14	—	—	
軻	382	較	320	鞞	42	轟	15	辰	(161)	
軻	186	較	322	鞞	238	鞞	492	辰	790	
軻	228	較	505	鞞	299	鞞	15	辰	3	
軻	983	軻	749	鞞	586	鞞	16	辱	964	
軻	4	輔	232	鞞	794	鞞	516	農	594	
軻	6	輕	431	鞞	816	鞞	517	—	—	
軻	571	軻	870	鞞	200	辛	(160)	辵	(162)	
軻	586	軻	975	鞞	372	辛	788	迂	151	
軻	5	軻	35	鞞	872	辛	376	迪	283	
軻	61	軻	985	鞞	960	辛	103	迄	605	
軻	86	軻	97	鞞	988	鼻	103	迄	605	
軻	125	軻	111	鞞	—	—	—	—	—	
軻	908	軻	—	鞞	—	—	—	—	—	
軻	342	軻	—	鞞	—	—	—	—	—	
軻	864	軻	—	鞞	—	—	—	—	—	

162
走之

迅	753	逖	892	迤	403	遐	191	遺	426
迂	955	退	946 ⁶	連	473 485	遑	278	溜	504
迳	909	追	914	逋	693	遊	297	遜	744
通	29	逃	892	逐	908	逾	298	遡	803
返	265	送	732	通	929 951	過	396	遞	831
近	336	送	812	逝	773	過	607	逦	840
迂	597	逆	615	道	781	遇	706	逦	1000
迂	969	迷	541	道	808	運	638	逦	11
迂	622	迹	44 65	速	831	逼	658 700 701	遮	63
迎	606	迴	250	逦	838	遍	716	遭	98
迎	610	返	198	迳	878	遍	800	遨	619
迎	616	适	389	進	48 ⁸	遂	807	適	750
迨	16	透	919 923 ⁷	透	978	達	840	遨	809
迴	210	途	905	週	96	逋	849	遯	849
迳	283	途	115	逸	286	道	849	遲	865
迦	343	逞	939	達	342	道	893	遷	151 ¹²
迫	658 700 701	造	101	道	392	道	893	遙	964
迢	783	造	167	迸	660	逾	961	遵	104
述	820	這	69	遠	985	違	962	遼	489
迨	835	逢	257 723	遠	990	遠	280 ¹⁰	逦	496
迭	870	逦	329	逮	835	遠	985	遺	541
迪	878	逦	366	邊	7 ⁹	邊	310	遠	573

選	829	邕	968	郢	939	鄱	677	酖	938	162
選	811	邛	557	郡	375	鄧	897	酖	892	5
	¹⁸ 211	邢	226	郤	432	鄆	842	酢	104	163
還	266	那	568	郝	413	鄭	845	酣	200	邑
	800	那	588	郎	513	鄴	¹⁸ 813	酷	376	卞
還	74	邦	650	郈	791	鄴	¹⁴ 53	酥	813	164
還	333	邠	673	郭	397	豐	¹⁹ 254	酖	258	6
還	196	邢	767	郭	694	鄧	¹⁹ 492	酖	511	
還	528	邢	991	部	298	酖	—	酖	549	
還	998	邯	200	郵	904	酖	(164)	酖	802	7
還	666	邯	433	都	539	酖	—	酖	810	
還	¹⁴ 281	邠	674	郟	1004	酖	296	酖	906	
還	546	邠	697	郟	603	酖	² 881	酖	510	
還	¹⁵ 667	邵	783	郟	639	酖	298	酖	940	
邊	1014	邵	863	郟	¹⁰ 53	酖	⁸ 728	酖	372	
邊	¹⁹ 508	邱	917	郟	227	酖	91	酖	320	
邏	—	邱	39	郟	955	酖	861	酖	32	8
		邾	949	郟	¹¹ 93	酖	97	酖	102	
邑	(163)	邾	189	郟	972	酖	⁴ 553	酖	164	
邑	183	邾	319	郟	711	酖	213	酖	518	
邑	⁹ 444	邾	825	郟	¹² 497	酖	258	酖	892	
邛		郟	243	鄰						

164	醇	824	醴	454	野	990	鈍	685	鉗	422
酉	醌	777	醴	14			鈍	899		427
165	醌	994	醴	258	量	501	鈔	903	鉗	432
采	醌	9	醴	17	量		鈔	123	鉗	422
166	醌	818	醴	497	釐	483	鈔	132	鈴	492
里	醌	922	釀	1010			鈔	132	鈴	494
167	醌	132	釀	540			鈔	247	鈔	494
金	醌	787	釀	18	金	(167)	鈔	319	鈔	934
	醌	932	釀	19	金		鈔	331	鈔	6
	醌	246	釀	20	金	357	鈔	357	鈔	549
	醌	16	釀	21	金		鈔	385	鈔	626
	醌	828	釀	22	金	856	鈔	427	鈔	626
	醌	164	釀	23	金	880	鈔	605	鈔	777
	醌	194	釀	24	金	47	鈔	640	鈔	858
	醌	638	釀	25	釐	153	鈔	641	鈔	143
	醌	11	釀	26	釐	1011	鈔	648	鈔	177
	醌	95	釀	27	釐	245	鈔	689	鈔	203
	醫	281	釀	28	釐	875	鈔	983	鈔	318
	醫	566	釀	29	釐	12	鈔	653	鈔	226
	醫	483	釀	30	釐	204	鈔	681	鈔	353
	醫	507	釀	31	釐	126	鈔	1007	鈔	444
	醫	345	釀	32	釐	161	鈔	681	鈔	444
	醫	81	釀	33	釐	373	鈔	950	鈔	511
	醫	721	釀	34	釐	161	鈔	689	鈔	949
	醫	594	釀	35	釐	373	鈔	766	鈔	7
	醫		釀	36	釐	408	鈔	874	鈔	950
	醫		釀	37	釐	587	鈔	84	鈔	939
	醫		釀	38	釐	571	鈔	334	鈔	557

167
金

銳	1001	錐	38	整	153	鎧	406	鑄	574
銛	559	錐	178	鋏	213	鎚	950	鑄	757
鋸	624	錚	46	銛	310	鎚	412	鑄	792
鋪	726	錢	78	鑿	364	鎚	902	鑄	34
鋪	727	鎚	111	鑿	396	鎚	800	鑄	79
銹	757	錯	133	鑿	447	鎚	555	鐘	117
銷	781	錯	165	鑿	487	鎚	620	鐘	361
鐸	12	鋼	167	鑿	930	鏢	620	鎚	363
鐸	204	鋼	323	鑿	930	鏢	716	鎚	338
銻	38	鎢	334	鑿	654	鏢	147	鎚	837
銻	152	錦	358	鑿	971	鏢	740	鎚	948
銻	167	錫	367	鑿	1007	鏢	926	鎚	806
銻	221	錫	424	鑿	666	鏢	853	鎚	898
銻	253	錫	498	鑿	690	鏢	34	鎚	898
銻	348	錫	510	鑿	737	鏢	115	鎚	74
銻	991	錫	950	鑿	805	鏢	137	鎚	334
銻	366	錫	953	鑿	840	鏢	159	鎚	447
銻	396	錫	538	鑿	855	鏢	971	鎚	486
銻	513	錫	787	鑿	114	鏢	329	鎚	934
銻	546	錫	889	鑿	159	鏢	344	鎚	939
銻	748	錫	47	鑿	182	鏢	416	鎚	993
銻	857	錫	117	鑿	236	鏢	423	鎚	768
銻	867	錫	130				486		
銻	892						563		

167	鑄	89	長 (168)	長	885	開	31	闕	451	闕	274				
金	鑊	275			長		886		闕		655	闕	904	闕	598
168	長	鑿			長		902		開		574	闕	10	闕	672
169	長	鑿	—			開	666	闕	962	闕	447				
169	門	鑄	門 (169)	門		闕	713	闕	290	闕	920				
170	阜	鑄			門	567	闕	195	闕	416	—				
阜	鑄	鑄			門	134	闕	263	闕	445	—				
下	鑄	鑄	門	375	闕	345	闕	445	阜 (170)	阜	792				
	鑄	鑄	門	1	闕	370	闕	463				阜	下	8	
	鑄	鑄	門	134	闕	391	闕	134							阡
	鑄	鑄	門	375	闕	745	闕	135	阡	阡	970				
	鑄	鑄	門	9	闕	443	闕	199	阡	阡	6				
	鑄	鑄	門	8	闕	513	闕	406	阡	阡	985				
	鑄	鑄	門	201	闕	516	闕	450	阡	阡	60				
	鑄	鑄	門	667	闕	516	闕	613	阡	阡	242				
	鑄	鑄	門	185	闕	1003	闕	873	阡	阡	279				
	鑄	鑄	門	202	闕	551	闕	391	阡	阡	658				
	鑄	鑄	門	202	闕	8	闕	391	阡	阡	755				
	鑄	鑄	門	315	闕	994	闕	400	阡	阡	1				
	鑄	鑄	門	317	闕	159	闕	423	阡	阡	8				
	鑄	鑄	門	202	闕	276	闕	411	阡	阡	281				
	鑄	鑄	門	315	闕	548	闕	152	阡	阡	633				
	鑄	鑄	門	317	闕	614	闕	208	阡	阡	90				
	鑄	鑄	門	211	闕		闕		阡	阡					
	鑄	鑄	門	405	闕		闕		阡	阡					
	鑄	鑄	門	447	闕		闕		阡	阡					
	鑄	鑄	門	549	闕		闕		阡	阡					
	鑄	鑄	門	591	闕		闕		阡	阡					

阻	108	陬	53	隘	599	隸	456	雖	178	170
附	263	陷	204	隕	966	——	——	雜	80	10
陂	719	陰	184	隔	304	隹	(172)	離	109	171
阨	719	陸	471	隔	308	隹	178	雞	345	隸
帖	872	陵	519	隙	315	隹	66	雙	755	172
陀	892	陔	495	隙	416	隹	572	雥	968	隹
限	6	陔	663	隙	416	隹	65	離	482	173
降	242	陪	686	隱	970	雀	157	離	483	雨
降	322	陔	819	障	95	雀	82	難	572	手
咳	306	陳	857	際	69	集	82	難	573	
陋	460	陳	882	隣	497	雄	259	——	——	
陌	647	陶	893	隕	895	雄	304	雨	(173)	
陌	647	陔	290	險	222	雁	601	雨	958	
陵	107	陰	290	隨	819	雁	367	雪	795	
除	907	階	305	隕	634	雁	107	雪	960	
陔	226	階	345	隧	896	雥	852	雲	256	
陔	927	隔	980	隕	748	雥	144	雲	254	
陔	656	隆	521	隕	18	雌	968	雲	721	
院	997	陽	1008	隕	970	雌	512	零	495	
陔	788	隅	625	隕	519	隹	859	雷	458	
陣	857	隔	819	隕	——	隹	874	雷	509	
陡	860	隊	896	隕	(171)	隹	——			
陔	776	隔	278	隕	835	隹	——			
		隔	931	隕	——	隹	——			

173	電	705	霧	632	靖	52	革 (177)	鞞	398	
雨		708		雷		785			靚	52
174	電	874	雷	964	靜	51	鞞	852	鞞	892
174	需	815	露	504	靛	837	鞞	449	鞞	163
青		815	靛	777	靛	934	鞞	336	鞞	335
175	需	916	霸	641	—		鞞	605	鞞	668
175	震	87	霹	707	非 (175)	非	鞞	641	鞞	829
非	87	靛	721	靛			214	鞞	652	鞞
176	震	560	靛	810	非	靠	鞞	1006	鞞	10
176	霖	559	靛	561	靠	436	鞞	3	鞞	3
面	靛	728	靛	18	靡	711	鞞	9	鞞	11
177	靛	781	靛	528	—		鞞	386	鞞	13
177	靛	882	靛	5	面 (176)	面	鞞	893	鞞	15
草	882	靛	470	靛			536	鞞	362	鞞
178	靛	940	靛	480	面	545	鞞	362	鞞	—
韋	靛	73	靛	835	面	935	鞞	531	鞞	(178)
	靛	274	靛	496	面	935	鞞	782	鞞	韋
	靛	495	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	597	靛	17	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	710	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	737	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	191	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	810	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	535	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	294	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋
	靛	294	靛	5	面	935	鞞	860	鞞	韋

幹	199	韻	639	頓	848 901	頭	924 930	顛	77	韋	178 179
𨔵	941	韶	782	頰	242	頰	292	顛	221	韋	179
韓	203	韻	639	頰	340	頰	120	顛	675	韋	180
鞞	870	響	228	頰	190	顛	449	顛	516	音	180
𨔵	978			頰	481 493 1013	顛	855	顛	402	音	181
鞞	849			頰	719 727	顛	102			頁	182
鞞	967	頁	(181)	頰	725	顛	200			風	182
鞞	332	頁	221	頰	901	顛	510	風	(182)		
鞞	944	頁	221	頰	8	顛	601	風	252		
鞞	658	頂	881 939	頰	194	顛	609	颯	247		
鞞	978	頰	366	頰	283	顛	627	颯	738		
鞞	908	頰	430 431	頰	429	顛	733	颯	335 679		
		頰	812	頰	754	顛	221	颯	335 679		
韋	(179)	頰	816	頰	937	顛	510	颯	815		
韋	365	頰	206	頰	204	顛	632	颯	1007		
韋	365	頰	188	頰	330	顛	812	颯	755		
		頰	335	頰	349 1012	顛	870	颯	1000		
音	(180)	頰	628	頰	675	顛	143	颯	804		
音	288	頰	649	頰	895	顛	236	颯	716		
		頰	764	頰	939	顛	367	颯			

馭	607	馮	256 676	馱	230	駮	483	騫	535	骨	(188)	馬	187
馮	865	駮	290	駮	290	駮	52	騫	619	骨	322	骨	188
馮	824	駮	406	駮	406	駮	174	騫	717	骨	627	骨	189
馮	891	駮	512	駮	512	駮	352	騫	810	骨	317	高	189
馮	287 992	駮	788	駮	788	駮	632	騫	224	骨	846		
馮	469	駮	817	駮	817	駮	716	騫	261	骨	112		
馮	621	駮	85	駮	85	駮	829	騫	352	骨	376		
馮	653 705	駮	107	駮	107	駮	972	騫	496	骨	195		
馮	55	駮	416	駮	416	駮	53	騫	763	骨	309		
馮	225	駮	708	駮	708	駮	426	騫	964	骨	329		
馮	234	駮	788	駮	788	駮	504	騫	287 992	骨	684		
馮	301	駮	897	駮	897	駮	600	騫	344 356	骨	477		
馮	441	駮	906	駮	906	駮	681	騫	614	骨	915		
馮	592	駮	131	駮	131	駮	777	騫	925	骨	167		
馮	655	駮	178	駮	178	駮	804	騫	469 516	骨	627		
馮	710	駮	341	駮	341	駮	871	騫	810	骨	—		
馮	734 817	駮	425	駮	425	駮	856	騫	323	骨	(189)		
馮	759	駮	458	駮	458	駮	131	騫	796	骨	330		
馮	891	駮	518	駮	518	駮	174	騫	454	骨	368		
馮	917	駮	614	駮	614	駮	441	騫					
		駮	669	駮	669	駮	507	騫					
		駮	710	駮	710	駮		騫					

鮪	980	鰵 } 163	鰲	619	鳥 (196)	鴉	224	195 魚 196 鳥	
鮫	319	鱈 } 174	鱈	860	鳥	54	鴉		376
鯧	830	鰻 } 995	鱒	106 ¹²	鳥	578	鴉		312 ⁶
鯛	910	鰕 } 191	鰻	398	鳥	182	鴉		389
鮓	201	鱈 } 279	鱗	497	鳥	434	鴉		185
鯉	329	鱈 } 298	鰲	667	鳥	247	鴉		230
鯉	383	鰵 } 316	鰲	779	鳥	242 ⁸	鴉		256
鯉	479	鰵 } 668	鱒	792	鳥	764	鴉		916
鮪	693	鰵 } 734	鱒	792	鳥	551	鴉		360 ⁷
鮫	733	鱈 } 805 ¹⁰	鱒	792	鳥	1004	鴉		964
鰕	53	鱈 } 42	鱒	74 ¹³	鳥	1	鴉		362
鮓	159	鱈 } 350	鰲	166	鳥	360	鴉		372
鯉	439	鱈 } 390	鰲	205	鳥	360	鴉		610
鯨	347	鱈 } 62	鰲	398	鳥	601	鴉		619
鯨	356	鱈 } 766	鰲	45	鳥	678	鴉		829
鯨	497	鱈 } 804	鰲	45 ¹⁴	鳥	938	鴉		906
鯨	537	鱈 } 965	鰲	761	鳥	494 ⁵	鴉		956
鯨	597	鱈 } 94 ¹¹	鰲	799	鳥	984	鴉		951
鯨	798	鱈 } 486	鰲	19	鳥	381	鴉		1 ⁸
鯨	42	鱈 } 549	鰲	461 ¹⁵	鳥	1004	鴉		9
鯨	45	鱈 } 563	鰲	516 ¹⁶	鳥	7	鴉	984	
		鱈 } 717	鰲	603	鳥	144	鴉	157	

196	鷓	327	鷓	345	鷓	489	鹼	¹⁸ 349	麩	¹¹ 93
鳥	鷓	341	鷓	350	鷓	607	鹽	778	麩	¹² 497
197	鷓	439	鷓	504	鷓	964	—	—	麩	¹⁷ 497
鹵	鷓	600	鷓	615	鷓	¹³ 74	鹿	(198)	麩	²² 171
198	鷓	603	鷓	1000	鷓	239	鹿	472	—	—
鹿	鷓	662	鷓	¹¹ 40	鷓	¹⁴ 621	鹿	518	麥	(199)
199	鷓	824	鷓	65	鷓	960	鹿	² 295	麥	527
麥	鷓	874	鷓	94	鷓	¹⁵ 523	鹿	339	麥	535
200	鷓	163	鷓	115	鷓	¹⁶ 516	鹿	⁴ 671	麩	⁴ 248
麻	鷓	199	鷓	187	鷓	¹⁷ 183	鹿	⁶ 114	麩	726
	鷓	246	鷓	281	鷓	¹⁸ 393	鹿	⁶ 541	麩	545
	鷓	559	鷓	619	鷓	¹⁹ 381	鹿	⁷ 624	麩	⁶ 538
	鷓	603	鷓	999	鷓	¹⁹ 454	鹿	⁶ 341	麩	⁷ 248
	鷓	¹⁰ 11	鷓	927	鷓	523	鹿	⁶ 443	麩	⁸ 935
	鷓	43	鷓	9	鷓	—	鹿	597	麩	420
	鷓	114	鷓	¹² 55	鷓	—	鹿	518	麩	⁹ 545
	鷓	172	鷓	80	鹵	(197)	鹿	455	—	—
	鷓	171	鷓	202	鹵	514	鹿	⁹ 541	麻	(200)
	鷓	183	鷓	291	鹵	⁷ 777	鹿	300	麻	525
	鷓	183	鷓	352	鹵	⁹ 203	鹿	¹⁰ 768	麻	562
	鷓	289	鷓	505	鹵	330	麩		麻	⁸ 552
	鷓	322	鷓		鹹					

麾 269	黛 836	鼈 972	蕤 968	軒 208	201
—	點 } 855	鼈 619	蕤 904	黝 915	黃 202
黃 (201)	點 } 871	鼈 667	—	黝 190	黍 203
黃 987	黝 946	鼈 620	鼠 (208)	黝 135	黑 204
鬩 268	黨 900	—	鼠 } 173	—	黍 205
—	黝 10	鼎 (206)	鼠 } 255	齊 (210)	黝 206
黍 (202)	黝 996	鼎 } 866	鼠 } 188	齊 } 19	鼎 207
黍 746	黝 951	鼎 } 939	鼠 } 785	齊 } 22	鼓 208
黍 817	—	鼎 } 570	鼠 } 623	齊 } 112	鼈 209
黎 454	—	鼎 } 114	鼠 } 77	齋 17	鼻 210
黝 576	耒 (204)	鼈 570	鼠 } 995	齋 22	齊 211
黏 583	耒 } 62	鼈 114	鼠 } 77	齋 18	齒 (211)
黝 } 483	耒 } 62	—	鼠 } 995	齋 18	齒 144
黝 } 930	鼈 } 238	鼓 (207)	鼠 } 219	齋 18	齒 421
—	黝 } 246	鼓 378	—	齋 18	齒 598
黑 (203)	—	鼈 904	鼻 (209)	—	齒 2
黑 196	鼈 (205)	鼈 911	鼻 } 672	齒 156	齒 308
黔 428	鼈 } 549	鼈 840	鼻 } 706	齒 156	齒 308
默 534	鼈 } 549	鼈 893	鼻 } 429	齒 308	齒 596
黝 296	鼈 } 631	鼈 663	鼻 } 366	齒 596	

211 齟 } 109
 齒 齟 } 404
 212 齡 494
 龍 嗣 764
 213 龜 齟 783
 龜 齟 } 543
 214 龔 } 600
 龔 } 609
 齟 623
 齟 13
 齟 17
 齟 602
 齟 603
 齟 17
 齟 584
 齟 19
 龍 (212)
 龍 } 473
 龍 } 484
 龍 } 501
 龍 } 521
 龔 530

龔 410
 龔 884
 龔 (213)
 龔 } 393
 龔 }
 龔 (214)
 龔 1002
 龔 178
 龔 272
 龔 1002

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The following corrections can be readily made by the student in the body of the dictionary with a Chinese pencil.

1. In the Chinese and English text.

—: o :—

Page	col.	line	for	euphonic prefix	read	word
106	1st	35th	„ „	eel.	„	eel ?
112	2d	8th	„ „	21st	„	20th
131	1st	7th	„ „	<i>i</i>	„	<i>i</i>
138	1st	15th	„ „	<i>niäk</i> ₂	„	<i>niäk</i> ₂
140	1st	20th	„ „	<i>saung</i> ²	„	<i>saung</i> ²
„	„	37th	„	strike out the word		<i>'hang</i>
189	2d	14th	„ „	<i>ëw</i> ²	read	<i>ëü</i> ²
207	1st	31st	„ „	<i>hëü</i> ²	„	<i>hëü</i> ²
236	2d	25th	„ „	first	„	second
250	2d	19th	„ „	(that)	„	(this)
258	1st	19th	„ „	holes about	„	holes; it is about
267	2d	23d	„ „	<i>hwang</i>	„	<i>hwang</i>
322	2d	26th	„ „	third	„	fourth
336	1st	„	„	董 and 瑾	„	董 and 瑾
337	1st	1st	„ „	<i>ch'ëü</i> ²	„	<i>ch'ëü</i> ²
344	2d	2d	„ „	<i>p'ah</i> ₂	„	<i>pah</i> ₂
363	1st	17th	„ „	61st	„	39th
369	1st	20th	„ „	Song dynasty	„	emperor <i>Song</i> ² or Shun
381	1st	3d	„ „	<i>pek</i> ₂	read	<i>paik</i> ₂
383	2d	„	„	裙	„	裙
394	1st	4th	„ „	<i>st'ong kwi</i>	„	<i>kwi st'ong</i>
411	2d	„	„	瞰	„	瞰
470	1st	„	„	漂	„	漂
497	2d	1st	„ „	<i>pwong</i>	„	<i>pwong</i>
528	1st	36th	„	after q. v. : insert		COM.,
564	2d	41st	„ „	<i>mwo</i>	„	<i>mwo</i>
660	1st	28th	„ „	<i>'tiong</i>	„	<i>'tiong</i>
726	2d	24th	„	after one : insert		COM.,
730	2d	39th	„	„ out; „		COM.,

Page 731, 1st col.	the character	徒	in some of the copies erroneously printed	徒
„ 749, 2d „	for	晰		read 晰
„ 805, 2d „	„	鮪		„ 鮪
„ 848, 1st „	„	斲		„ 斲
„ 859, 2d „	14th line „		'ching	„ 'ching
„ 937, 2d „	36th „ „		hwok,	„ hwok,
„ 992, (caption)	change the 2d	YÄK		to YÄNG
„ 1012, 1st col.	30th line for	kaih,		read kaih,

2. In the Chinese phrases at foot of page.

Page	45,	No.	17,	for	會	read	會
„	92,	„	16,	„	漳	„	漳
„	„	„	22,	„	溥	„	浦
„	123,	„	11,	„	斥	„	叱
„	144,	„	3,	„	岷	„	岷
„	169,	„	1,	„	鎮	„	瑣
„	227,	„	12,	„	椽	„	椽
„	228,	„	4,	„	寒	„	寒
„	283,	„	11,	„	胎	„	胎
„	307,	„	14,	„	隣	„	隣
„	324,	„	5,	„	譽	„	覲
„	335,	„	8,	„	竹	„	築
„	424,	„	2,	„	直	„	迪
„	454,	„	9,	„	沛	„	配
„	470,	„	6,	„	災	„	齊
„	528,	„	15,	the character	論	in some of the copies erroneously printed	浪
„	581,	„	14,	strike out the 2d			廿
„	600,	„	8,	for	凝	read	疑
„	715,	„	5,	„	席	„	什

<i>Page</i>	736,	for	20,	for	嗽	read	漱
"	"	"	21,	"	嗽	"	漱
"	750,	"	5,	"	末	"	末
"	766,	"	6,	"	賑	"	賑
"	771,	"	1,	"	須	"	須
"	791,	"	2,	"	辰	"	辰
"	802,	"	20,	"	銷	"	銷
"	803,	"	16,	"	樸	"	樸
"	892,	"	16,	"	醜	"	醜

3. In the Index of Characters.

<i>Page</i>	1018,	1st col.	under	181	insert	795
"	"	1st	insert	与	958 [under 3 strokes]	
"	1019,	1st	"	575	"	465
"	1038,	2d	insert	疆	418 [under 11 strokes]	
"	1043,	5th	under	571	insert	573
"	1056,	5th	for	852	read	825
"	1066,	3d	strike out	裕	312	

4. In the Introduction.

Page xviii, last col. 15th line from the top of the Table, for *p'ong* read *p'wong*.

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